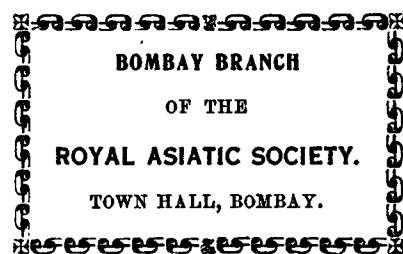


Trade, Maritime, of the
Province of Sind,
report,
1910-11 to 1914-15



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REPORT

ON THE

MARITIME TRADE

OF

THE PROVINCE OF SIND

FOR

1910-1911. 61914-15

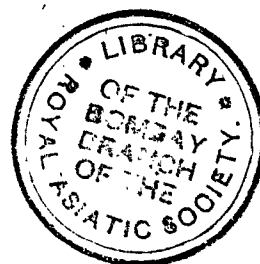
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KARACHI:

THE COMMISSIONER'S PRINTING PRESS.

1911.

No. C-337 of 1911.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Commissioner in Sind,
Government House, Karachi, 14th June 1911.

Report on the Maritime Trade of the Province of
Sind for the official year 1910-11.

Submitted to Government. The
report is as usual an interesting one.

2. The value of the private import trade of Karachi with foreign countries rose from 1,079 lakhs to 1,264 lakhs, an increase of over 17 per cent., while the foreign export trade fell from 2,224 lakhs to 2,155 lakhs, a decrease of a little over 3 per cent. The principal articles which contributed to the increase in imports were provisions, hardware and cutlery, yarns and textile fabrics, cotton piece goods, apparel and Dutch sugar. The decline in the value of exports is chiefly due to a falling-off of 41 lakhs under the head grain and pulse, despite an increase of activity in the wheat trade. The total trade of the port continues to advance, and it is gratifying to note a corresponding rate of progress in the development of port improvements.

3. The trade at the subordinate ports of Keti Bandar and Sirganda shows a rise from Rs. 11,99,694 in 1909-10, to Rs. 14,03,528 in 1910-11. Continual erosion at Keti Bandar has rendered necessary the abandonment of the present site, and a new site for the port has been located at Hambus.

4. There was an increase of over 70 per cent. in the number of cases under the Merchandise Marks Act, which appear to have been judiciously treated. The Commissioner received no appeals from the decision of the Chief Collector of Customs.

A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND,
Commissioner in Sind.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Judicial Department,
BOMBAY.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

* The maximum length of this Report, with Appendices, has been fixed at 15 pages. (Vide Government of India letter No. 3315-S. B., dated the 30th May 1904, embodied in Bombay Government Resolution No. 4637, dated the 18th June 1904.)

SECTION A—TRADE.

I.—Province of Sind.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Para.		Page.
1.	Statement of value of aggregate Trade of the Province of Sind	1
2.	Shipping	1 & 2
3.	Import and Export Duties	2

II.—Chief Port—Karachi.

Foreign Trade.

4 & 5.	General Remarks on the Trade	2
6.	Table showing aggregate value of the Trade of the chief port, according to prescribed classification	2 & 3
7.	Variation in the average prices	3

IMPORTS.

8.	Articles of Food and Drink	3
	Statement of principal articles of Food and Drink	3 & 4
	Liquors	4
	Provisions	ib.
	Dates	ib.
	Ghi	ib.
	Sugar	ib.
	Confectionery	5
9.	Metals, and Manufactures of—	ib.
	A. Hardware and Cutlery	ib.
	B. Metals	ib.
	Copper and Yellow Metal	ib.
	Iron and Steel	ib.
	C. Machinery and Millwork	ib.
	D. Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	5 & 6
10.	Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials	6
11.	Oils	6 & 7
	Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles	7
12.	Statement of value of principal sub-heads of the above, with remarks.	ib.
13.	Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured...	ib.
	Statement of value of Yarns and Textile Fabrics	7 & 8
	Statement showing total Cotton Goods imported from Foreign and Coast Ports	8
	Twist and Yarn	ib.
	Statement showing Imports of Cotton Piece Goods for Foreign Countries during 10 years	ib.
	Grey Piece Goods	ib.
	White "	ib.
	Coloured, Printed or Dyed	ib.
	Imports of Piece Goods Coastwise	9
	Other Cotton Manufactures	ib.
	Silk Goods	ib.
	Woollen Goods	ib.
	Apparel	ib.
	Other Miscellaneous Articles	ib.

EXPORTS.

14.	Comparative Statement of principal Articles of re-exports of Foreign Merchandise, with general remarks thereon.	9 & 10
15.	Comparative Statement of principal articles of exports of Indian Produce and Manufactures	10

Para.

Page.

EXPORTS—continued.

16.	Articles of Food and Drink	10
	Statement of principal articles of Food and Drink, with remarks	ib.
	Wheat	10 & 11
	Wheat flour	11
	Rice	ib.
	Gram	ib.
	Fish, dry, salted	ib.
	Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles	ib.
17.	Statement of principal articles of the above	ib.
	Cotton	11 & 12
	Oilcake	12
	Hides	ib.
	Skins	ib.
	Seed lac	ib.
	Animal bones	ib.
	Seeds	ib.
	Cotton seed	ib.
	Linseed	ib.
	Rape	12 & 13
	Statement of distribution of Rape Seed.	12
	Til or Jinjili seed	13
	Silk	ib.
	Wool	ib.
18.	Treasure (Foreign Trade)	ib.
19.	Distribution of Foreign Trade by Countries	13 & 14
20.	Government Transactions (Foreign Trade)	14 & 15
21.	Balance of Trade (Foreign Trade)	15

Coasting Trade.

22.	Comparative Statement of value of Imports and Exports, with remarks.	15 & 16
	Treasure	16
23.	Government Stores	16
	Treasure	ib.

III.—Trade of Subordinate Ports.

24.	Combined Trade of Ketī Bandar and Sirganda	16
25.	KETI BANDAR.	16
	Coasting Trade	16
	Customs Revenue	ib.
26.	SIRGANDA.	17
	Coasting Trade	17
	Customs Revenue	ib.

Indian Merchandise Marks Act.

27.	Introductory Remarks	17
28.	Class (A)	ib.
29.	Do. (B)	ib.
30.	Do. (C)	ib.
31.	Do. (D)	ib.
32.	General	ib.

Administration of the Customs Department.

33.	Receipts	17
34.	Expenditure	ib.
35.	Customs Offences	ib.
36.	Testing	ib.
APPENDIX I.		18
Do. II.		19

REPORT ON THE MARITIME TRADE OF THE PROVINCE OF SIND FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1910-1911.

The following statement shows in tabular form the general details of the sea-borne trade of the Province of Sind, both Foreign and Coasting, for the five years from 1906-1907 to 1910-1911, and compares the last two years' figures. It embraces the trade not only of the chief port, Karachi, but also of the subordinate ports of Sind, viz., Keti Bandar and Sirganda :—

		1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	Increase or decrease in 1910-1911 as com- pared with 1909-1910.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(I) FOREIGN TRADE.	IMPORTS—						
	Private—						
	Merchandise ...	9,41,85,845	10,52,17,250	11,31,75,340	9,96,99,945	11,52,40,011	+ 1,55,40,066
	Gold ...	36,20,696	61,20,349	29,26,982	39,97,875	67,77,577	+ 27,79,702
	Silver ...	21,23,768	26,68,107	29,44,127	42,71,644	44,22,683	+ 1,51,044
	TOTAL PRIVATE ...	9,99,31,309	11,40,00,706	11,90,46,429	10,79,68,464	12,64,40,276	+ 1,84,70,812
	Government—						
	Stores ...	3,83,53,062	2,37,49,498	4,01,63,584	2,90,07,783	1,54,21,614	— 1,05,86,169
	Silver ...	2,17,000	1,60,000	77,900	1,48,000	9,000	— 1,39,000
	TOTAL GOVERNMENT ...	3,85,70,062	2,39,09,498	4,02,40,534	2,61,55,783	1,54,30,614	— 1,07,25,169
	TOTAL IMPORTS ...	13,85,01,371	13,79,10,202	15,92,87,013	13,41,25,247	14,18,70,890	+ 77,45,643
	EXPORTS—						
	Private—						
	Foreign Merchandise re-exported...	47,66,623	47,73,198	46,24,528	38,75,221	49,78,302	+ 11,03,081
	Indian Produce and Manufactures...	15,32,55,982	17,10,80,977	8,14,22,068	21,70,01,990	20,66,41,947	— 1,04,60,043
	Gold ...	2,100	...	...	...	15,075	+ 15,075
	Silver ...	8,08,306	15,50,773	7,51,394	31,46,165	39,77,634	+ 8,31,669
	TOTAL PRIVATE ...	15,88,33,011	18,24,04,883	8,67,97,990	23,46,23,376	21,55,13,158	— 85,10,218
	Government Stores—						
	Foreign Manufactures ...	44,055	73,675	62,030	58,677	30,307	— 28,370
	Indian Produce and Manufactures...	8,310	13,505	17,422	14,415	32,683	+ 18,268
	Silver ...	52,430	22,720	29,000	15,100	45,345	+ 30,245
	TOTAL GOVERNMENT ...	1,04,815	1,09,900	1,08,452	88,192	1,08,335	+ 20,143
	TOTAL EXPORTS ...	15,93,37,826	18,25,14,788	8,69,06,442	22,41,11,568	21,56,21,493	— 84,90,075
	GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN TRADE ...	29,78,39,197	32,04,24,990	24,61,93,455	35,82,36,815	35,74,92,383	— 7,44,432
(II) COASTING TRADE.	IMPORTS—						
	Private Merchandise—						
	Indian Produce and Manufactures...	3,24,88,080	3,73,07,425	3,63,27,559	4,12,86,554	4,23,36,652	+ 10,50,098
	Foreign Manufactures ...	1,33,99,293	1,47,45,291	1,10,19,943	1,61,68,488	1,38,90,268	— 12,69,220
	Gold ...	4,28,499	...	...	4,585	12,030	+ 7,465
	Silver ...	3,99,763	1,75,638	1,19,362	1,85,933	1,60,084	— 25,849
	TOTAL PRIVATE ...	4,62,87,156	5,31,56,853	4,74,66,864	5,66,45,540	5,64,08,034	— 2,37,506
	Government Stores—						
	Indian Produce and Manufactures...	41,95,756	44,90,782	79,55,467	59,76,684	50,35,453	— 9,41,231
	Foreign Manufactures ...	22,80,219	23,71,663	16,55,156	9,57,562	13,78,631	+ 4,21,069
	Gold ...	12,75,000	25,50,000	3,07,500	6,00,000	37,50,000	+ 31,50,000
	Silver ...	1,13,29,000	1,49,50,000	84,000	22,97,000	3,00,000	— 19,97,000
	TOTAL GOVERNMENT ...	1,90,79,975	2,43,62,425	1,00,12,123	98,31,246	1,04,64,084	+ 6,32,838
	TOTAL IMPORTS ...	6,53,67,131	7,75,19,278	5,74,78,987	6,64,76,786	6,68,72,118	+ 3,95,332
	EXPORTS—						
	Private Merchandise—						
	Indian Produce and Manufactures...	2,28,41,757	2,51,49,173	2,05,82,325	1,95,50,517	3,10,07,839	+ 1,14,57,413
	Foreign Manufactures ...	23,62,851	25,12,297	35,21,528	39,76,277	43,25,613	+ 3,49,336
	Silver ...	50,300	25,901	62,265	1,35,422	2,18,200	+ 82,778
	TOTAL PRIVATE ...	2,57,44,938	2,76,86,471	2,41,66,118	2,36,62,216	3,55,51,743	+ 1,18,89,527
	Government Stores—						
	Indian Produce and Manufactures...	1,625	63,733	2,494	...	...	...
	Foreign Manufactures ...	13,00,406	6,15,596	4,96,987	3,35,462	2,41,078	— 94,434
	Silver ...	2,33,562	2,10,947	3,26,771	1,69,961	72,243	— 97,718
	TOTAL GOVERNMENT ...	15,36,483	8,95,466	8,26,162	5,05,413	3,13,261	— 1,92,152
	TOTAL EXPORTS ...	2,72,80,421	2,85,81,937	2,49,92,280	2,41,07,629	3,58,66,004	+ 1,16,97,376
	GRAND TOTAL OF COASTING TRADE ...	9,26,47,552	10,61,01,215	8,24,71,267	9,06,44,415	10,27,37,122	+ 1,20,92,707
	TOTAL OF ENTIRE TRADE ...	39,00,83,749	42,65,26,205	32,86,64,722	44,88,81,230	46,02,29,505	+ 1,13,48,275

The value of the entire seaborne trade of the Province progressed from Rs. 44,88,81,230 in 1909-10 to Rs. 46,02,29,505 in 1910-11, showing an increase of Rs. 1,13,48,275 or 2·5 per cent. Though the private imports from foreign countries rose by Rs. 1,84,70,812 exports to them declined by Rs. 85,10,218. In the coasting trade, on the other hand, private imports showed a decrease of Rs. 2,37,506 and exports an increase of Rs. 1,18,89,527. If we analyse the figures further we find that the grand total of the foreign trade shows a small deficiency of Rs. 7,44,432, owing specially to the low prices of wheat and that of the coasting trade an excess of Rs. 1,20,92,707 due to abnormal exports of cotton to Bombay for transhipment to Europe and Japan. Excluding Government transactions both the foreign and coasting trade showed an increase of two crores of rupees.

2. *Shipping.*—The table below gives the number of vessels entering, and clearing from, the ports of the Province for the past two years :—

Years.	Description.	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
		Steam.		Sailing.		TOTAL.		Steam.		Sailing.		TOTAL.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1909-1910..	Foreign ...	344	741,970	181	16,523	525	758,493	394	853,378	121	10,128	515	863,504
	Coasting ...	525	851,599	2,494	95,411	3,019	947,010	470	735,890	2,587	102,395	3,057	838,285
	TOTAL ...	869	1,593,569	2,675	111,934	3,544	1,705,503	864	1,589,268	2,708	112,521	3,672	1,701,789
1910-1911.	Foreign ...	325	703,178	143	12,883	467	716,061	409	928,069	133	11,833	542	939,902
	Coasting ...	523	896,691	2,813	103,755	3,336	1,000,446	443	670,044	3,070	109,471	3,513	779,515
	TOTAL ...	848	1,599,869	2,955	116,638	3,803	1,716,507	852	1,598,113	3,203	121,304	4,055	1,719,417

Owing to the larger trade the number of vessels entered and cleared naturally shows an increase.

3. *Revenue*.—The following table shows the total collections for the Province on account of import and export duty and the refunds thereon and the duty on imported salt separately, for the last five years and compares the last two :—

				1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	Increase or decrease in 1910-1911 as compared with 1909-1910.
IMPORT DUTY (exclusive of duty on salt).				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Karachi	...	...	...	46,79,281	53,42,745	60,32,269	54,22,182	71,07,391	+ 16,85,209
Keti	...	...	...	44	43	41	54	76	+ 22
Sirganda	...	...	...	159	121	273	58	73	+ 15
TOTAL				46,79,520	53,42,909	60,32,583	54,22,244	71,07,540	+ 16,85,296
EXPORT DUTY									
Karachi	...	...	...	4,08,073	3,02,332	3,20,199	2,29,369	1,95,233	- 34,136
Keti	...	...	...	29,485	11,616	5,079	1,391	17,924	+ 767
Sirganda	...	...	...	27,908	16,898	5,670	18,229	25,099	+ 6,870
TOTAL				4,65,466	3,30,846	3,30,948	2,63,989	2,37,993	- 26,096
TOTAL OF GROSS DUTY				53,44,986	56,73,755	63,63,531	56,86,233	73,45,533	+ 16,59,290
REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS.									
Imports	...	...	...	91,180	54,676	57,575	42,631	59,614	+ 16,983
Payments to the Kashmir darbar	...	...	...	93,284	1,16,800	1,15,895	1,30,195	*96,068	- 34,127
Exports	...	...	...	2,213	5,657	2,929	2,027	2,093	+ 66
TOTAL				1,86,667	1,77,127	1,76,399	1,74,853	1,56,975	- 17,878
TOTAL NET DUTY				51,58,319	54,96,628	61,87,132	55,11,380	71,88,558	+ 16,77,078
IMPORT DUTY ON SALT				3,123	2,302	2,464	2,230	2,839	+ 609
REFUND AND DRAWBACK ON SALT				...	...	...	...	3	- 3

* Payments up to date.

The Import duty figures are a record showing a rise of Rs. 16½ lakhs or 31 per cent. over the year 1909-10. The increase is almost general and is noticeable in principal items as follows :—

In Spirits (+1½ lakhs), Petroleum (+½ lakh), Sugar (+1 lakh), Tobacco (+3½ lakhs), Cotton goods (+5½ lakhs), Silver (+1½ lakhs), Wool manufactures (+1½ lakhs). It will be noticed that the duty recovered on Spirits, Petroleum, Tobacco, and Silver shows an increase on account of the enhancement of the rate of duty, but their imports are actually less, and though the quantities of Spirits landed show an increase, a very large quantity of Whisky was bonded during the year, and the actual quantity passed for home consumption was less.

CHIEF PORT—KARACHI. FOREIGN TRADE.

4. The total foreign trade of the port, excluding Government transactions, for the last 10 years, is given below :—

1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.
Rs. 14,42,17,687	Rs. 12,53,73,363	Rs. 19,26,02,989	Rs. 26,31,46,687	Rs. 20,63,95,174	Rs. 25,57,63,543	Rs. 30,04,06,687	Rs. 20,56,42,800	Rs. 33,19,92,940	Rs. 34,19,53,434

The total foreign trade for the year 1910-11 is again a record. The increase during the decade was Rs. 18,77,35,797 or 121 per cent. and that in the quinquennium Rs. 8,31,89,891 or 52 per cent.

5. There was no serious mishap to record this year excepting that the goods traffic between Karachi and Kotri was suspended for 3 days (8th to 10th July 1910) on account of breaches in the Railway line caused by the monsoon rains. On the whole the year 1910-11 was a prosperous one owing to splendid harvests. Whilst the material for this report is being arranged, Karachi has been favoured by visits from H. E. the Viceroy and the Honourable Member for Commerce and Industry. The ceremony of declaring the Hardinge Overbridge open to traffic was performed by His Excellency and another link in the development of the port completed. The Indus Irrigation Project has reached a further stage, the estimate from the Bombay Government for a barrage at Sukkur and a portion of the canal work being now under consideration by the Government of India. The new boat basin and passenger wharf have been finished and the plans for the erection of the examination hall for passengers' baggage and necessary offices are under discussion. Fever and plague we have always with us but in spite of them the population of Karachi has increased by more than 86 per cent. since 1901, a higher percentage than that of any other town in India. Plague has unfortunately also increased in 1910 and the number of deaths risen from under 200,000 per annum in 1908 and 1909 to over 500,000.

6. The following table shows the value of the imports from foreign countries, exports of Indian merchandise, and re-exports of foreign merchandise from the port of Karachi for the past three years, grouped according to the classes under which they are shown in statistical records :—

Articles.		IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
		1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Animals, living	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Indian	...	...	...	16,350	26,194	51,375
	{ Foreign	69,345	25,276	18,528	...	...	2,700
II.—Articles of Food and Drink	...	...	...	...	2,17,68,366	11,18,60,666	10,77,23,638
	{ Indian	...	...	...	5,27,431	6,99,819	12,79,903
	{ Foreign	3,17,12,878	2,91,30,063	3,14,17,434	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
A.—Hardware and Cutlery	...	...	...	...	11,501	9,988	6,218
	{ Indian	...	...	...	51,139	37,567	54,185
	{ Foreign	18,37,078	17,53,682	24,64,157	1,38,943	2,35,964	1,12,045
B.—Metals	...	...	...	...	25,735	30,350	1,62,127
	{ Indian	78,21,500	65,17,909	66,21,906	...	...	...
	{ Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork	...	...	...	...	3,501	7,750	7,028
	{ Indian	16,38,206	20,54,683	18,73,681	...	...	...
	{ Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	...
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Indian	22,78,727	59,02,293	9,60,971	...	...	...
	{ Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL of No. III		...	...	...	1,50,443	2,46,952	1,18,263
	{ Indian	1,35,68,561	1,62,28,587	1,18,20,715	60,375	66,487	2,23,940
	{ Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	...

Articles.	Imports.			Exports.		
	1909-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1909-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials.	Indian ...	Indian ...	Indian ...	Indian ...	Indian ...	Indian ...
V.—Oils	Indian ...	Indian ...	Indian ...	Indian ...	Indian ...	Indian ...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles.	Indian ...	Indian ...	Indian ...	Indian ...	Indian ...	Indian ...
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—	Indian ...	Indian ...	Indian ...	Indian ...	Indian ...	Indian ...
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics	Indian ...	Indian ...	Indian ...	Indian ...	Indian ...	Indian ...
B.—Apparel	Indian ...	Indian ...	Indian ...	Indian ...	Indian ...	Indian ...
C.—Other Articles	Indian ...	Indian ...	Indian ...	Indian ...	Indian ...	Indian ...
TOTAL of No. VII	Indian ...	Indian ...	Indian ...	Indian ...	Indian ...	Indian ...
TOTAL MERCHANDISE	Indian ...	Indian ...	Indian ...	Indian ...	Indian ...	Indian ...
TREASURE	Indian ...	Indian ...	Indian ...	Indian ...	Indian ...	Indian ...
GRAND TOTAL	Indian ...	Indian ...	Indian ...	Indian ...	Indian ...	Indian ...

This table is treated separately below under the headings, "Imports, Re-exports and Exports."

7. Variations in the average prices of certain articles imported into and exported from the Province of Sind, the average prices of the year 1873-74 being taken as 100.

	1873-74.	1893-94.	1893-94.	1903-04.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.
IMPORTS.									
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—									
Dates	100	128.06	136.30	133.33	143.18	161.98	145.65	154.67	178.20
Sugar, refined	100	77.02	53.44	36.83	31.47	39.05	36.58	37.32	37.50
III.—Metals and Manufactures of—									
Copper	100	83.38	79.71	129.06	253.38	129.76	100.41	106.40	103.24
Brass and sheets	100	109.55	111.30	133.49	199.75	187.89	145.24	135.70	132.83
Iron	100	145.58	130.77	153.83	202.45	188.13	199.30	187.12	199.16
Steel	100	149.71	145.95	197.64	179.46	196.30	180.15	177.50	182.89
Bar	100	56.63	41.12	43.01	50.01	51.31	45.61	45.63	45.63
V.—Oils—									
Kerosine	100	38.87	33.03	42.66	34.24	36.46	33.68	36.31	37.43
VI.—Raw materials and unmanufactured articles—									
Coal	100	61.69	64.61	56.72	57.82	63.68	60.11	57.32	55.30
Silk	100	139.29	101.90	187.66	210.12	189.40	211.85	181.34	176.89
VII.—Articles manufactured and partly manufactured—									
Cotton, twist and yarn	100	66.65	70.05	64.40	74.91	80.42	75.74	66.45	79.59
Do. grey piece-goods	100	92.47	89.27	90.37	103.40	103.91	107.74	110.50	111.15
Do. white	100	105.43	118.09	106.63	117.63	134.44	130.76	130.57	130.39
Do. coloured, printed or dyed piece-goods	100	93.50	73.12	68.27	71.61	80.03	76.56	80.27	63.14
Woollen piece-goods	100	61.59	55.39	47.69	47.62	53.06	47.63	46.49	47.19
EXPORTS.									
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—									
Rice not in the husk	100	96.24	149.02	173.63	192.35	222.10	236.51	208.80	172.44
Wheat	100	91.96	84.63	68.66	98.81	100.29	126.21	123.79	105.12
IV.—Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics, dyeing and tanning materials—									
Indigo	100	144.14	156.40	100.81	127.56	114.52	118.21	114.40	118.67
VI.—Raw materials and unmanufactured articles—									
Cotton	100	70.93	89.38	87.55	94.35	96.26	94.80	102.67	131.25
Hides	100	121.91	69.38	167.69	116.38	186.99	187.12	203.77	203.46
Skines	100	212.66	162.38	232.26	265.95	304.16	242.04	282.17	264.81
Rapeseed	100	143.39	129.73	131.50	136.71	176.74	176.96	156.43	155.98
Til or jinjili seed	100	129.63	146.37	154.69	147.14	194.76	175.45	166.07	168.87
Wool	100	75.21	85.25	68.00	96.40	97.58	66.10	63.26	80.51

Note.—The above figures are calculated on the whole trade in an article and when the article is dear, lower qualities are usually more largely dealt in hence the figures above show in some cases a fall whereas the article was actually dearer during the year under review.

Dates have reached a record price and a large trade has been done in them. Iron also has almost touched the high rates of two years ago.

Cotton goods have remained steady at high prices owing to the high value of the raw staple.

In exports cotton is dearer than it has ever been in spite of an abundant crop and oil-seeds have retained the value shown last year.

It may also be remarked that in imports, iron, steel, kerosine oil, cotton twist and yarn, grey and coloured and woollen piece-goods were dearer while sugar (refined), copper, coal, raw silk and white piece goods were cheaper. In exports all, except indigo, raw cotton and til-seed, were cheaper. Had the prices of rice, wheat, raw skins, rapeseed and raw wool not given way, the foreign trade would have shown an increase.

IMPORTS.

II.—ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK.

8. There was an increase of Rs. 22,67,871 or 7 per cent. under this main heading as per details below:—

Articles of food and drink.		1909-1910.		1910-1911.		Increase or decrease in 1910-1911.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Hops	... Cwt.	237	2,91,50,063	327	3,14,17,434	+	+ 22,67,371
Liquors	... Gals.	790,621	20,45,489	820,381	21,14,212	+	+ 68,713
Ale, beer and porter	...	811,136	6,64,279	637,165	6,38,978	+	+ 25,308
Older and other fermented liquors	...	1,281	4,641	1,413	4,960	+	+ 319
Spirits	...	140,931	10,59,898	146,079	11,33,214	+	+ 73,316
Brandy	...	34,457	2,71,559	30,172	2,41,360	+	+ 4,285
Whisky	...	86,918	5,64,205	79,420	6,54,941	+	+ 90,736
Spirits present in drugs, &c.	...	7,742	1,37,472	5,839	98,434	+	+ 59,038
Other sorts	...	11,814	86,662	10,648	1,38,179	+	+ 51,517
Wines	...	37,273	3,16,681	35,724	3,37,065	+	+ 20,384
Champagne	...	2,798	81,403	2,951	84,423	+	+ 3,015
Port	...	8,439	84,587	10,016	103,382	+	+ 20,795
Other sorts	...	25,976	1,50,686	22,757	1,47,280	+	+ 3,406
Provisions	...	...	26,03,923	...	30,99,342	+	+ 4,95,419

Articles of food and drink.	1909-1910.		1910-1911.		Increase or decrease in: 1910-1911.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Bacon and hams	192,994	Rs. 1,27,583	201,890	Rs. 1,50,294	+ 8,896	+ 22,711
Biscuits of all kinds	409,700	1,88,837	490,227	2,32,323	+ 80,527	+ 43,486
Canned and bottled provisions	5,250	5,18,567	6,171	5,77,649	+ 1,221	+ 59,082
Cheese	273,685	1,83,704	270,585	1,52,582	- 3,100	- 31,122
Farinaceous foods	3,649	1,03,671	4,363	1,33,249	+ 714	+ 29,578
Fruits and vegetables, dried, &c.	242,831	18,90,619	244,245	16,01,857	+ 1,414	+ 2,11,238
Almonds	3,608	65,148	2,963	73,157	- 645	+ 8,009
Dates	235,586	11,54,453	237,082	13,84,866	+ 1,496	+ 1,90,413
Other sorts	3,457	1,81,018	4,200	1,43,634	+ 743	+ 12,616
Ghi	7,678	3,721	186,666	84,927	+ 179,088	+ 91,206
Jams and jellies	301,566	80,807	834,896	1,00,494	+ 33,330	+ 9,687
Pickles, vinegar, sauces, and condiments	2,994	1,08,317	3,017	1,15,907	+ 23	+ 7,590
Other sorts of provisions		1,13,818		1,35,201		+ 21,383
Sugar, 16 Dutch Standard and above	2,376,343	2,58,49,669	2,642,493	2,56,07,221	+ 166,150	+ 16,57,552
Do. 15 Dutch Standard and below	2	17	439	2,853	+ 437	+ 2,836
Molasses			13,940	27,262	+ 13,940	+ 27,262
Confectionery	14,308	3,94,248	12,504	4,10,596	- 1,804	+ 16,348
Other articles		1,20,463		1,18,474		- 10,989

N.B.—The figures underlined added together make up the total of the first line.

Liquors show an increase in quantity of 29,760 gallons or 3 per cent. and in value of Rs. 63,713 or 3 per cent. The increase follows upon a large decrease noticed last year and is due to a partial recovery of the ground lost in 1909-10, when business was in an unsettled condition owing to the imposition of the extra duty and the uncertainty as to whether it would be continued in the next budget. The supplies of *Brandy* from the United Kingdom, Germany and France were less by 1828, 1772 and 568 gallons, respectively. Imports of *Whisky*, however, improved from gallons 86918 to 99420, both the United Kingdom and Germany sharing in the increase to the extent of gallons 12175 and 552, respectively. The improvement in the *Whisky* figures is accounted for by the enhancement of the duty in 1910, the first result of which was to bring into consumption duty paid liquor, which had not been readily saleable at the expense of fresh imports. This has now been worked off and the above expansion shewn. *Gin* exhibited a net increase of 479 gallons. The United Kingdom supplied 847 gallons more, while Germany sent 482 gallons less. Imports of *Port-wine* shewed an increase of gallons 1517 valued at Rs. 20795. The countries responsible for the excess are the United Kingdom, Gibraltar, Germany, Holland and France. The quantity of *Ale, Beer and Porter* rose by 26039 gallons, but the value declined by Rs. 25,306 owing to the cheaper quality of *Ale* in Bulk having been imported from the United Kingdom. *Champagne* imports shew but little change. The riots which have taken place in 1910 and been renewed in 1911 seem to indicate heavy stocks and low prices in the producing centres.

Provisions.—The increase under this head amounts to Rs. 4,96,420 and is brought about by larger imports of general provisions from Europe and dates from the Gulf ports, where the crop was good.

Ghi.—Imports during the year under report rose from 7,578 lbs. and Rs. 3,721 to 186,666 lbs. and Rs. 94,927 principally from Muscat or Oman, Turkey Asiatic and Persia owing to better condition of the live-stock in those places and high prices ruling here.

Sugar.—The following table gives the imports from foreign countries, also of sugar from Bombay (duty paid), re-exports to foreign countries and exports coastwise for the past five years:—

Whence imported.	1906-1907.		1907-1908.		1908-1909.		1909-1910.		1910-1911.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
United Kingdom	24,597	2,26,915	4,797	52,024	1,204	23,213	1,013	18,925	3,386	50,934
Austria-Hungary, free ports	805,505	70,67,135	389,570	36,68,654	1,076,250	1,10,12,255	831,408	36,90,951	465,888	46,02,486
Belgium	47,765	4,24,416	2,923	29,544	...	...	304	4,686	...	...
Germany, free ports	564,830	49,12,917	8,519	89,044	22,909	2,45,968	33,905	3,71,232	9,770	1,11,634
Mauritius and Dependencies	229,333	19,78,859	276,378	23,92,224	361,078	33,59,620	446,698	45,49,301	430,917	43,61,963
Hong-Kong	1,191	11,838	596	6,704	1,491	16,494	1,473	17,162	31,548	3,63,059
Java	430,476	32,52,168	1,430,014	1,26,16,558	1,187,691	1,14,23,791	1,559,709	1,52,97,343	1,010,983	1,62,17,188
Other places	66	937	164	1,748	875	8,755	5	69	1	17
TOTAL	2,103,813	1,78,74,185	2,112,961	1,88,56,498	2,641,398	2,60,88,068	2,376,343	2,39,49,669	2,542,493	2,56,07,221
Imports from Coast Ports—										
Bombay	78,337	6,81,211	62,345	5,87,144	12,364	1,25,845	19,091	1,83,504	18,477	1,86,181
Re-exports	52,791	4,61,983	37,068	3,36,326	38,508	3,06,917	52,159	5,15,340	93,970	9,40,539
Exports in Coasting Trade	78,469	7,28,028	65,021	6,28,123	125,026	12,20,515	128,310	13,02,535	133,966	15,35,250

The general trend of the market was upwards till September, when a heavy drop took place, causing several failures in the bazar. This drop was brought about by sympathy with the London market owing to the realization there that the Austrian Beet crop was likely to be half a million tons in excess of the average. A large arrival business had been put through and as the goods continued to come to hand on a falling market the failures above mentioned were the result. Imports rose from cwts. 2,376,343 and Rs. 2,39,49,669 to cwts. 2,542,493 and Rs. 2,56,07,221 being 7 per cent in quantity and 7 per cent in value, Austria-Hungary, China and Java contributing to the increase. Mauritius and Germany, however, show decreases of cwts. 17,771 and 24,035, respectively. Steady extension in the Java sugar industry was the order of the day and an increased out-turn of over 50 per cent. was the result. Imports from this country into Karachi exhibited an increase to the extent of cwts. 51,275 or 3 per cent. A comparison of the figures of the year 1909-10 with those of 1910-11 shews, that Austria-Hungary has again sent to India a large amount of beet *viz.*, 35,000 tons, as also Java and China of cane 418,000 and 10,300 tons, respectively. From Mauritius 146,000 tons were received in 1910-11. The year commenced with a high level of prices. The lowest price touched was Rs. 9 (Mauritius) Rs. 9-2 (Java) and Rs. 9-7 (Austria crystals) in November and December. The closing prices were Rs. 9-8, Rs. 10-1, and Rs. 10-2 respectively. The imports did not however reach the high figure of 1908-09 when they amounted to cwts. 2,641,398 Rs. 2,60,88,086.

Confectionery.—The quantity fell from cwts. 14,308 in 1909-10 to cwts. 12,504 in the year under report, but the value rose from Rs. 3,94,248 to Rs. 4,10,596. This is attributed to imports of superior chocolate and perhaps points to an appreciation of dearer and purer confectionery in general.

III.—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF—

9. The total under this main heading declined from Rs. 1,62,28,567 to Rs. 1,18,20,715 or 27 per cent.

A.—Hardware and Cutlery.—

Articles.			1908-1910.		1910-1911.		Increase or decrease in 1910-1911.		
Cutlery	...	Rs.	...	Rs. 1,40,341	...	Rs. 2,38,681	...	Rs. + 98,340	or 70%
Hardware—									
Agricultural implements...	...	Value.	...	38,190	...	69,071	...	+ 30,881	80%
Other implements and tools	...		...	1,65,796	...	2,12,163	...	+ 46,367	28%
Enamelledware and ironware	...		...	83,998	...	1,00,468	...	+ 16,468	20%
Lampware	...		...	1,55,937	...	1,70,875	...	+ 14,938	10%
Sewing machines	...	Nos.	5,105	1,99,393	11,585	5,34,632	+ 6,490	+ 3,35,239	167%
Other sorts	...	Value	...	9,70,027	...	11,38,269	...	+ 1,68,242	17%
TOTAL			...	17,53,682	...	24,64,157	...	+ 7,10,475	40%

From the above it will be seen that there was an advance of Rs. 7 lakhs out of which nearly 1 lakh was contributed by cutlery, the figures of which are a record this year. Almost all countries have contributed to the increase, the United Kingdom retaining its premier position. Agricultural implements show an increase of 80 per cent. in comparison with last year's figures solely from the United Kingdom. As noticed last year the United States of America is steadily competing in implements and tools. Germany and Belgium fell by Rs. 3,665 and Rs. 5,598, respectively. The United Kingdom shewed an increase of Rs. 51,281, its percentage to the total trade being 76 against 67 in the previous year. *Sewing machines* showed an increase of Rs. 3,35,239 or 167 per cent. compared with 1909-10. The figures are a record. The United Kingdom sent 4,764 machines worth Rs. 2,83,090 against 1,600 machines worth Rs. 66,611 during the preceding year. Germany and Belgium also supplied a very large number.

B.—Metals.—There is a decrease in quantity and an increase in value under this sub-head as shown below :—

	1909-1910.		1910-1911.		Increase or decrease in 1910-1911.		
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	
Brass	656	41,115	1,075	65,328	+	419	+ 24,213 or 58%
Copper	7,872	4,46,591	11,941	657,784	+	4,069	+ 2,10,873 „ 47%
German Silver	259	20,596	813	57,076	+	554	+ 36,480 „ 177%
Iron	167,201	11,67,315	119,896	10,78,547	—	47,405	— 1,08,768 „ 9%
Lead	6,330	1,01,585	4,200	68,785	—	2,130	— 32,800 „ 32%
Steel	827,424	46,46,939	809,399	45,57,944	—	18,025	— 89,045 „ 2%
Tin	166	17,340	292	37,932	+	126	+ 20,622 „ 118%
Zinc or Spelter	1,725	38,460	4,100	83,392	+	2,375	+ 44,932 „ 116%
Metals unenumerated	439	17,618	201	15,108	—	238	— 2,510 „ 14%
TOTAL	1,012,162	65,17,909	951,907	66,21,906	—	60,255	+ 1,03,997 „ 1%

Copper—The increase of cwts. 4,069 and Rs. 2,10,873 following as it does on a large decrease reported last year shows only a partial recovery though imports have been stimulated by a very moderate range of prices, which varied by £ 9, the highest being £ 62-1-3 the lowest £ 52-15. Under *iron* there is a decrease of Rs. 1,08,768 owing to smaller imports of cast iron pipes. The decrease of Rs. 89,045 under *steel* is accounted for by diminished imports of beams, pillars and girders, &c. Imports of *steel hoops*, however, exhibited a rise probably owing to baling requirements of the large cotton crop. The shares of each country in the total iron and steel trade for the last two years were:—

	1909-1910.		1910-1911.	
	Cwt.	Ra.	Cwt.	Ra.
United Kingdom ...	370,211	26,33,122	331,190	25,58,693
Belgium ...	571,453	28,57,937	557,552	27,61,253
Germany ...	42,765	2,57,445	21,063	1,48,086
Other Countries	10,236	85,900	19,390	1,70,459

C.—Machinery and Millwork.

Articles.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	Difference, i. e., increase or decrease in 1910-11.	Articles.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	Difference, i. e., increase or decrease in 1910-11.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Brought forward	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Agricultural (not being steam) ...	54,261	23,976	— 30,285	Agricultural—continued.			
Steam Engines and Ports—				Not Steam Engines—			
Locomotive (excluding those for	24,631	45,331	+ 20,700	Electrical ...	24,760	69,140	+ 44,389
Railway).				Textile ...	3,29,897	2,36,417	— 93,480
Other sorts ...	7,68,398	7,34,113	— 34,285	Other descriptions ...	8,52,736	7,64,695	— 88,041
Carried over				TOTAL	20,54,683	18,73,681	— 1,81,002

Imports receded by Rs. 1,81,002 or 8 per cent. *Textile machinery* shows a decrease of about a lakh of rupees principally in ginning machinery the trade in which was overdone in 1909-10. There are signs, however, of renewed activity towards the close of the year under review. *Agricultural machinery* fell from Rs. 54,261 to Rs. 23,976 owing to smaller imports of Reapers of which larger supplies were received in 1909-10 for the Industrial Exhibition in Lahore. There is, however, a small increase of Rs. 20,700 under *Locomotives* due to larger imports of Road Rollers.

D.—Railway Plant and Rolling Stock.—Details of imports are given in the table below:—

Articles.	1900-1910.		1910-1911.		Increase or decrease in 1910-1911.	
	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.
Carriages and trucks and parts thereof	...	5,34,030	...	83,388	...	— 4,50,642
Locomotive engines and tenders and parts thereof	...	2,14,683	...	1,58,990	...	— 55,693
Materials for construction—Rails and fish plates of steel and iron	668,486	30,05,854	79,315	3,78,694	— 589,171	— 26,27,160
Sleepers and keys of steel and iron	54	304	70	873	+ 16	+ 574
Sleepers of wood	673,076	18,50,580	52,299	1,45,164	— 620,777	— 17,05,420
Other sorts	35,527	2,98,942	8,884	83,857	— 26,643	— 202,955
TOTAL	...	59,02,203	...	8,60,071	...	— 50,41,322

From the above table it will be seen that there is a decrease of over half a crore of rupees which is distributed over all the sub-heads. The decrease follows upon a large increase noticed during the past years, and shows a return to the normal. It is due to the completion of the Sutlej Valley Railway which was opened for traffic in the hot weather of 1910. While on the subject of railways it may not be out of place to mention that gross earnings for the official year have improved by 5,073 lakhs of which the North-Western share is 20½ lakhs.

IV.—CHEMICALS, DRUGS, MEDICINES AND NARCOTICS AND DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS.

10. The following table compares the main articles under this heading :—

Articles.	1909-1910.		1910-1911.		Increase or decrease in 1910-1911.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Chemicals	...	7,46,349	...	6,06,606	...	— 1,39,741
Drugs, medicines and narcotics (excepting tobacco)	...	5,59,320	...	5,30,332	...	— 28,988
Tobacco	Lbs. 543,083	10,10,180	264,734	6,64,577	— 278,349	— 3,45,603
Dyeing and tanning materials	...	3,01,135	...	3,07,438	...	+ 96,363
TOTAL	...	26,16,984	...	21,99,515	...	— 4,17,469

The decrease in the total of this main heading amounted to Rs. 4,17,469 and was shared by *Chemicals* to the extent of Rs. 1,39,741, by *drugs, etc.*, Rs. 28,488 and by *tobacco* 3,45,603. *Dyeing and tanning materials*, on the other hand, rose by Rs. 96,363. The decrease under chemicals is principally in *calcium carbide* from Germany, *Soda compounds*, *Salammoniac*, and *Sulphuric acid* from the United Kingdom. As anticipated, imports of *Tobacco* show a decrease. They fell from lbs. 543,083 Rs. 10,10,180 to lbs. 264,734 Rs. 6,64,577 or by lbs. 278,349 Rs. 3,45,603 mostly in *cigarettes* owing to the enhancement of the duty. The percentage of decrease in the quantity of *cigarettes* is 52 per cent. and in value is 34 per cent.. Imports of *Tobacco* from the United Kingdom alone decreased by lbs. 237,147 Rs. 3,06,777. The London Chamber of Commerce journal remarking on the effects of the increased rate of duty imposed in the 1909 budget notes that the number of retail licenses taken out in the United Kingdom declined by 6,737 instead of an annual increase of 4,177 making a total difference of 10,000 fewer dealers in the article. In dyeing and tanning materials, *Alizarine Dyes* advanced from lbs. 181,884 Rs. 99,105 to lbs. 265,580 Rs. 1,95,314 or 46 per cent. in quantity and 97 per cent. in value and *Aniline Dyes* showed an increase of lbs. 13,071, but a decrease in value of Rs. 9,034. The supplies of these dyes had fallen very low in 1909-10 and the increase during the year under report is due to the replenishment of depleted stocks. Holland exported lbs. 12,920 of *Alizarine Dyes* at Rs. 16,139 for the first time since 1907-08 and imports of *Aniline Dyes* from Germany rose by lbs. 16,608 Rs. 9,114.

V.—OILS.

11. The following table shows the imports for the last five years as well as the imports from Burmah and Bengal (which latter were also originally from Burmah), and Bombay (duty paid, foreign, as well as Indian from Burmah), transferred to replenish stocks here :—

	1906-1907.		1907-1908.		1908-1909.		1909-1910.		1910-1911.	
	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.
Mineral—										
Kerosine—										
Aden and Dependencies ... Case	...	...	...	...	49	41	...	...	...	...
Strait Settlements ... Bulk	...	...	...	...	1,205,356	4,99,066	...	...	...	...
Russia, Southern Ports ... Bulk	18,821	11,665	...	...	40,020	23,125	...	...	...	...
Holland ... Case	554,827	2,04,703	2,157,308	8,51,813	1,707,720	6,32,507	970,770	4,17,362	1,004,223	4,21,523
United States of America ... Bulk	397,638	2,19,150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sumatra ... Case	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dutch Borneo ... Bulk	1,190,298	8,22,299	2,153,483	14,56,240	1,768,484	11,56,827	2,592,737	17,07,328	1,975,220	13,12,407
Roumania, Other Ports ... Bulk	2,469,930	9,26,524	...	...	1,401,400	6,25,527	3,856,038	14,46,764	2,340,275	8,77,603
Total Kerosine ... Bulk	24,273	17,197	...	...	38,921	27,938	...	...	...	...
...	1,673,890	5,91,110	...	...	456,637	1,64,338	1,200,181	5,11,428	1,666,783	7,51,884
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	491,634	1,76,681	...	...
...	769,316	2,87,368	3,243,964	12,35,271	3,368,823	12,63,308	...	...	...	...
...	5,364,903	20,09,405	5,401,292	20,87,063	8,140,136	31,04,774	6,526,623	25,52,235	5,011,281	20,51,210
...	1,629,230	10,70,211	2,153,433	14,55,240	1,842,424	12,07,941	2,592,769	17,07,362	1,975,220	13,12,407
GRAND TOTAL	6,994,133	30,79,616	7,554,725	35,42,323	9,982,560	43,12,715	9,119,392	42,59,587	6,986,501	33,63,417
MINERAL OILS										
Fuel ...	10,973	2,265	...	...	...	...	14	41	...	...
Lubricating ...	287,578	1,36,537	263,340	1,51,790	515,568	3,35,339	676,017	4,40,101	756,553	4,79,194
Other Sorts ...	26,451	21,944	11,838	29,374	23,454	30,017	17,113	11,622	21,305	26,837
TOTAL	325,002	1,60,746	275,178	1,81,164	539,022	3,65,356	693,143	4,51,664	777,568	5,06,031
Paraffin Wax ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	1	20	116	1,874	50	1,545
Kerosine—										
Bombay ... Foreign	21,600	10,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burmah ... Indian	52,000	20,312	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,000	13,000
...	2,671,232	8,63,437	1,963,233	7,23,621	2,894,946	10,15,496	3,103,503	11,70,770	3,446,686	13,73,760
TOTAL	2,744,832	8,94,549	1,963,233	7,23,621	2,894,946	10,15,496	3,103,503	11,70,770	3,446,686	13,73,760

A comparison of the last two years figures of kerosene oil shows that imports from foreign countries fell from gallons 9,119,392 Rs. 42,59,587, to gallons 6,986,501 Rs. 33,63,417 or by 2,132,891 gallons and Rs. 8,96,170 or 23 per cent. in quantity and 21 per cent. in value, principally from the United States of America. Imports from Sumatra, however, showed an increase. In this decrease Bulk oil has participated to the extent of gallons 1,515,342 and Rs. 5,01,225 and case oil to the extent of 617,549 gallons and 3,94,945 rupees. There was, however, an increase in imports coastwise of Burmah oil which rose from gallons 3,103,503 Rs. 11,70,770 to gallons 3,446,686 Rs. 13,73,760. The increase in the indigenous oil trade at the expense of the foreign is no doubt due to the disadvantage under which the latter labours from the higher rate of import duty. The Anglo-Persian Oil Company, Limited, is reported to be making progress towards the producing stage, the pipe line from the wells to Mahomerah to be nearing completion, while the tanks and refineries at that place and Maidan-i-Napthun are being constructed. It will be interesting to see whether the oil will be put upon the Indian market, where the proximity of the wells will be in its favour, while the import duty will handicap it against the product of the mother company. One of the features of the past year's trading has been the endeavour of the companies

competing with the Standard Oil Company to sell a high grade of oil similar to the well known snow-flake brand. Hitherto the abovementioned company has been the only marketer of the highest quality of illuminating oil, but during the year the other companies have been trying to get a share of this trade and the first consignment of the Burmah Oil Company highly refined product arrived just at the close of the financial year. Another American concern is attempting to gain a footing in the Indian market. This is the Texas Company, a large corporation, whose first shipment of case oil is expected shortly at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. Though this company has no more than nine years of existence to look back upon its progress has been rapid as it already has four refineries in Texas of the most modern type, its own office in London and a large depôt and storage installation at Antwerp. To turn to the Russian field the number of companies at work in the Maikop district has increased during the year. The total crude oil production of Roumania expanded from 1,297,000 tons to 1,357,000 tons or about 5 per cent., but none of this found its way to India. Following various contradictory reports it seems possible that the development of what are known as the Gemsah properties in Egypt may be proceeded with under the auspices of the Shell Transport and Trading Company. *Lubricating oils* show this year also a rise of gallons 80,536 Rs. 39,093. They are steadily increasing and as already reported are replacing castor oil. The year was one of exceptional competition both for petroleum and motor spirits. The United Kingdom sent us more by gallons 433,136 and Rs. 2,65,074 at the expense of the United States of America who sent us less by gallons 354,356 Rs. 2,28,006.

VI.—RAW MATERIALS AND UNMANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

12.—The following table shows the fluctuations of the last two years :—

Raw materials and unmanufactured articles.	1909-1910.		1910-1911.		INCREASE OR DECREASE IN 1910-1911.		Raw materials and unmanufactured articles.	1909-1910.		1910-1911.		INCREASE OR DECREASE IN 1910-1911.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
TOTAL ...	...	9,77,501	...	7,58,897	...	- 2,18,604	Teak. C.Tons.	1,502	1,78,059	...	15	- 1,502	- 17,844
Coal ... Tons.	12,039	2,15,747	13,878	2,32,431	+ 1,839	+ 16,684	Other Timber...	3,677	2,19,294	2,427	1,82,503	- 1,250	- 36,791
Wood ... Value.	...	3,97,373	...	1,82,518	...	- 2,14,855	Firewood.Tons	1	20	...	1	- 1	20
							Wool ... Lbs.	145,380	37,804	176,051	34,368	+ 30,671	+ 3,406
							All other Articles	...	3,26,577	...	3,09,550	...	- 17,027

N. B.—The figures underlined together make up the total of the first line.

The total under this head fell from Rs. 9,77,501 to Rs. 7,58,897, *Teakwood* from Siam being accountable for the fall.

Coal.—Imports show a slight increase of tons 1,839 and Rs. 16,684. Though the United Kingdom shows an increase of tons 5,515 and Rs. 78,011, Natal shows a decrease of tons 3,356 and Rs. 55,188. The imports from Calcutta by sea during the years 1909-10 and 1910-11 are compared in the following table :—

	1909-1910.		1910-1911		Percentage in	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Quantity.	Value.
Private ...	*45,525	6,15,889	42,648	5,52,358	— 6	— 10
Government ...	378,890	54,43,848	365,228	42,70,381	— 3	— 21

*Besides this 1,350 tons of Australian coal worth Rs. 26,400 were imported from Bengal.

The fall is due to the fact that the North-Western Railway now obtain more of their supplies by rail than formerly.

Teakwood has been entirely replaced by the Burmah teakwood the imports of which rose from 2,997 C. tons worth Rs. 296,715 to 5,670 C. tons worth Rs. 6,44,154

Wood other timber also decreased from 3,677 C. tons Rs. 2,19,294 to 2,427 C. tons Rs. 1,82,503 noticeably under Boorthiwood and rafters from British East Africa, Zanzibar and Pemba, ceiling boards from Norway and Singapore-wood from the Strait Settlements.

VII.—ARTICLES MANUFACTURED AND PARTLY MANUFACTURED.

13.—The total of this main heading rose from Rs. 4,59,14,262 to Rs. 6,50,70,271 or 43 per cent. The figures are the highest on record.

A.—*Yarns and Textile Fabrics*.—The following table compares the last two years' figures :—

Articles manufactured and partly manufactured.	1909-1910.		1910-1911.		INCREASE OR DECREASE IN 1910-1911.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
A—Yarns and textile fabrics ...	...	Rs. 3,68,65,818	...	Rs. 5,46,27,150	...	+1,77,71,332
Cotton goods ...	...	3,39,46,302	...	4,91,08,278	...	+1,51,61,976
Twist and yarn ... Lbs.	2,215,480	13,67,388	1,943,568	14,36,485	- 271,892	+ 69,097
Piece-goods ... Yds.	212,426,765	3,15,42,586	309,748,562	4,64,07,837	+ 97,321,797	+1,48,65,251
Grey ...	38,313,568	58,47,161	32,083,045	49,23,274	- 6,230,543	- 9,23,877
White ...	93,979,923	1,33,70,421	159,028,161	2,25,83,770	+ 65,048,238	+ 92,13,349
Coloured ...	80,133,254	1,23,25,014	118,637,356	1,89,00,793	+ 38,504,102	+ 65,76,779
Other manufactures ...	...	10,36,328	...	12,63,956	...	+ 2,27,628
Silk goods ...	...	3,85,027	...	4,62,744	...	+ 77,717
Piece-goods ... Yds.	224,618	1,81,210	220,665	1,76,250	- 3,953	- 4,960
Goods of silk mixed with other materials ...	178,868	1,55,367	261,930	2,21,601	+ 86,064	+ 66,234
Other goods ...	44,493	48,450	30,441	64,893	- 14,052	+ 16,443
Woollen goods ...	...	24,32,780	...	49,41,662	...	+ 25,08,882
Piece-goods ... Yds.	2,036,309	15,96,917	4,014,634	31,95,216	+ 1,978,525	+ 15,98,299
Shawls ... No.	40,747	1,37,941	82,485	2,65,400	+ 41,738	+ 1,27,459
Yarn and knitting wool ... Lbs.	296,858	5,08,736	547,847	12,83,990	+ 310,989	+ 7,75,254
Other sorts ...	117,995	1,89,186	131,256	1,87,056	+ 13,261	+ 7,870
Other yarns and textile fabrics ...	...	91,709	...	1,14,466	...	+ 22,757

N. B.—The figures underlined added together make up the total of the first line.

It will be noticed that imports under this heading increased from Rs. 3,68,55,818 to Rs. 5,46,27,150 or by Rs. 1,77,71,332 or 48 per cent. The percentage of increase is a high one and, though the volume of trade has been considerable, is due chiefly to the high range of values in the cotton piece goods trade. The figures for the last ten years are as under :—

1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.
Rs. 3,38,46,152	Rs. 2,53,26,103	Rs. 2,37,56,642	Rs. 4,03,00,824	Rs. 4,32,64,844	Rs. 4,78,97,973	Rs. 5,10,95,975	Rs. 4,85,58,129	Rs. 3,68,55,818	Rs. 5,46,27,150

The following short table contrasts the total imports of cotton goods into Karachi from foreign and coast ports :—

	Years.	From foreign countries.		COAST PORTS.						GRAND TOTAL.	
				Foreign.		Indian.		Total.			
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Twist and yarn {	1909-10 ...	2,216,490	13,67,388	190,191	1,66,544	4,590,338	19,48,306	4,780,529	21,14,850	6,996,009	34,82,238
	1910-11 ...	1,943,588	14,36,486	208,321	2,29,983	4,698,047	23,39,540	4,906,368	25,69,523	6,849,966	40,06,008
Grey piece-goods. {	1909-10 ...	38,313,588	58,47,151	11,030,989	16,79,009	133,418,550	1,99,17,835	144,479,539	2,15,97,438	182,793,127	2,74,44,589
	1910-11 ...	32,083,045	49,23,274	7,602,426	12,62,510	121,425,601	1,84,08,469	129,028,027	1,96,70,979	161,111,072	2,46,94,253
White piece-goods. {	1909-10 ...	93,979,923	1,33,70,421	29,826,985	48,93,408	634,529	1,03,993	30,461,514	49,97,401	124,441,437	1,83,67,823
	1910-11 ...	159,028,161	2,25,83,770	25,930,706	46,97,040	815,794	1,74,950	26,746,500	48,71,990	185,773,661	2,74,55,760
Coloured piece-goods. {	1909-10 ...	80,133,254	1,23,25,014	14,312,226	33,79,310	29,545,734	65,21,050	43,857,960	99,00,960	123,991,214	2,22,25,874
	1910-11 ...	118,637,356	1,89,00,793	11,770,662	28,37,091	37,396,873	86,67,475	49,166,435	1,14,94,566	167,803,791	3,03,95,359
Other goods ... {	1909-10 ...	...	10,38,328	...	2,10,481	...	1,91,554	...	4,02,035	...	14,38,363
	1910-11 ...	...	12,63,956	...	1,81,376	...	2,35,560	...	4,16,936	...	16,80,892
TOTAL VALUE {	1909-10 ...	...	3,39,46,302	...	1,03,29,846	...	2,86,82,738	...	3,90,13,584	...	7,29,58,886
	1910-11 ...	...	4,91,08,278	...	92,03,000	...	2,98,15,994	...	3,90,23,994	...	8,81,32,272

The above statement will show at a glance that the total imports of cotton goods improved from Rs. 7,29,58,886 to Rs. 8,81,32,272 or by 20 per cent., though there was a falling off in the import of foreign goods coastwise of about 11 per cent. Regarding the Lancashire cotton trade as a whole the *Economist* states :—"The year 1909 was a very bad one for the Lancashire cotton trade, but 1910 has seen a great improvement. This improvement has come sooner than was generally anticipated and is a welcome indication of the general soundness of the industry. The improvement in conditions was however slow; and during the spring months it was hardly perceptible. It was not until the end of April that organised short time in spinning came to an end, and there were many who believed that it would soon be adopted again. As the summer advanced, the doubtful reports of the new American crop caused futures to appreciate, and this indication of the improbability of a depreciation in goods brought more confidence. After a long period of a very careful buying, the markets generally were bare, and in the autumn months large and general buying was initiated. Prices have been high all the year, but the demand during the last few months has been sufficient to enable both spinners and manufacturers to obtain advances that brought them well within the region of profit."

Twist and Yarn showed a decrease in quantity of lbs. 271,892 and an increase in value of Rs. 69,097 principally in imports from the United Kingdom and Italy. Holland and Austria-Hungary, however, showed an increase. *Grey Yarn* declined to the extent of 36,612 lbs. and *coloured* to 296,993 lbs. but *unspecified* descriptions consisting chiefly of bleached yarn and grey and coloured mercerised yarn nearly doubled, though the figures have not yet reached the level of the year 1908-09, when they were the highest on the record and amounted to 242,209 lbs. The increase in value is due to high prices ruling during the year. Last year the price of George Mayall 40s grey ranged from Re. 0-9-3 to Re. 0-12-0 per lb., while during the year under review it ranged from Re. 0-12-0 to Re. 0-13-0 per lb.

The following table contrasts the three items Grey, White and Coloured for the last ten years :—

	Grey.		White.		Coloured.	
	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.
1901-1902 ...	60,592,871	71,35,490	109,783,933	1,31,56,006	72,519,611	90,41,943
1902-1903 ...	53,369,307	65,73,061	63,477,805	76,08,037	68,968,927	81,46,561
1903-1904 ...	26,267,613	32,77,620	71,980,915	85,00,444	63,226,050	82,70,779
1904-1905 ...	46,803,696	58,63,533	118,306,806	1,54,61,812	87,870,643	1,23,73,776
1905-1906 ...	59,940,948	82,17,574	112,763,181	1,50,08,285	105,797,978	1,45,28,164
1906-1907 ...	53,424,472	76,27,618	131,864,611	1,68,90,134	112,932,362	1,68,34,244
1907-1908 ...	46,120,776	66,16,864	161,989,154	2,37,16,007	100,039,933	1,53,44,728
1908-1909 ...	46,604,134	69,36,392	123,320,960	1,82,76,310	107,105,590	1,67,15,286
1909-1910 ...	38,313,588	58,47,151	93,979,923	1,33,70,421	80,133,254	1,23,25,014
1910-1911 ...	32,083,045	49,23,274	159,028,161	2,25,83,770	118,637,356	1,89,00,793

Cotton piece-goods improved from yards 212,426,765 Rs. 3,15,42,586 to yards 309,748,562 Rs. 4,64,07,837 or by 46 per cent. in quantity and 47 per cent. in value. *White* principally from the United Kingdom, and all the minor heads of *coloured* piece-goods from the United Kingdom, Belgium, Italy, Austria-Hungary and Germany contributed to the increase. *Whites* revived after the preceding two years' depression. *Nainsooks* more than doubled, *Jaconets* including Madapollams, Mulls, Cambrics and Muslins also long cloths and shirtings improved. Though the coastwise imports of foreign white piece-goods fell, those of Indian exhibited a slight increase. *Grey* piece-goods, however, show a decrease chiefly in imports from the United Kingdom and United States of America. All the minor heads excepting *Jaconets* including Madapollams, Mulls and Cambrics, which rose by yards 314,453 and Rs. 2,96,620 participated in the decrease. The trade under *Greys* in 1909-10 was overdone.

The following table gives the figures for ten years of imports of foreign piece-goods coastwise:—

Years.	Grey.		White.		Coloured.	
	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.
1901-1902	20,411,013	27,54,325	38,038,343	56,50,004	12,861,884	22,04,465
1902-1903	16,455,040	20,99,346	34,106,694	51,60,627	10,755,725	20,70,534
1903-1904	12,868,204	17,44,790	39,284,652	60,64,930	16,650,923	25,33,168
1904-1905	13,834,866	20,88,172	41,916,821	68,08,797	13,187,408	28,02,701
1905-1906	10,169,138	16,10,749	20,543,333	40,47,663	11,086,266	23,34,507
1906-1907	9,648,763	15,72,598	28,354,250	49,61,616	9,091,521	19,67,576
1907-1908	9,106,158	15,24,714	30,657,621	54,77,218	8,809,489	19,34,075
1908-1909	9,539,048	15,47,068	18,941,401	34,16,607	7,303,791	17,19,271
1909-1910	11,060,989	16,79,603	29,826,995	48,93,408	14,312,226	33,79,810
1910-1911	7,602,428	12,62,510	25,930,706	46,97,040	11,770,562	28,37,091

In 1909-10 imports from foreign countries were less, while those from coast ports were more, but during the year under report they are in inverse ratio.

The figures of the imports of Indian goods for the last ten years are given below:—

Years.	Grey.		White.		Coloured.	
	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.
1901-1902	77,080,855	87,99,904	1,006	300	4,148,894	7,90,508
1902-1903	71,898,062	84,43,364	89,394	13,811	6,655,651	11,54,101
1903-1904	73,674,964	87,96,964	60,693	8,317	9,128,153	15,96,753
1904-1905	86,205,520	1,21,20,137	76,385	14,513	9,896,477	17,93,591
1905-1906	104,718,211	1,39,31,433	221,732	35,601	9,668,687	18,26,193
1906-1907	107,198,836	1,53,36,495	872,008	1,00,290	10,340,772	18,65,056
1907-1908	125,691,314	1,77,69,632	607,227	1,06,516	11,617,730	23,49,895
1908-1909	121,347,368	1,72,07,875	416,351	76,147	17,261,167	37,11,323
1909-1910	135,418,560	1,99,17,855	639,529	1,03,993	29,545,734	65,21,080
1910-1911	121,425,601	1,84,08,469	815,794	1,74,950	37,395,873	86,57,475

Under *other manufactures of cotton*, imports of *handkerchiefs and shawls* show a rise in value of Rs. 1,63,153 and a fall in number of 471,537 principally from the United Kingdom. *Sewing thread* represents a decrease of 526 lbs. in quantity, but an increase of Rs. 24,677 in value. While the United Kingdom and Belgium showed an increase, Germany and Austria-Hungary exhibited a very large fall. *Silk piece-goods*.—Though the imports of this sub-head exhibited a decrease of yards 3,953 and Rs. 4,960 or 1·8 per cent. in quantity and 2·7 per cent. in value principally from Japan and Austria-Hungary, those of *silk mixed with other materials* improved by yards 85,064 and value Rs. 66,234 principally from Belgium and France. Italy and Austria-Hungary, however, are responsible for decreases. *Woollen piece-goods*.—The figures are a record and show an increase of yards 1,978,525 and Rs. 15,98,299. The chief suppliers are:—(1st) the United Kingdom, (2nd) Germany, (3rd) Belgium and (4th) Austria-Hungary. The increase follows upon a drop of 41 per cent. noticed in the last report and is attributed to a large demand for shawl cloth in the Punjab. The number of *shawls* has more than doubled itself principally from Germany to meet the large demand for *loi shawls*. *Yarn and knitting wool* improved from lbs. 236,858 Rs. 5,08,736 to lbs. 547,847 Rs. 12,83,990 chiefly Berlin wool from Germany. The figures are the highest on record.

B. Apparel.—The increase amounts to 33·2 per cent. principally in *old clothing* and *boots and shoes* from the United Kingdom, *haberdashery and millinery* from Germany and France, and *gold and silver thread* from Austria-Hungary.

C. Other articles improved from Rs. 71,20,886 to Rs. 78,61,069 or by Rs. 7,40,183 principally in *arms, ammunition and military stores* (Rs. 1,78,939 or 89 per cent., chiefly for the Amir of Afghanistan), *carriages and carts* (Rs. 1,29,229 or 27 per cent.), *glass and glassware* (Rs. 1,90,591 or 23 per cent.) and *paper and pasteboard* (Rs. 1,45,602 or 23 per cent.) On the other hand there was a decrease chiefly in *matches* (Rs. 2,22,670 or 21 per cent.) and *articles by post* (Rs. 1,05,278 or 25 per cent.)

EXPORTS.

FOREIGN MERCHANDISE RE-EXPORTED.

14. The following table gives the most important items of the re-export trade, for the last five years, and compares the last two:—

Articles.	1906-1907.		1907-1908.		1908-1909.		1909-1910.		1910-1911.		Increase or decrease in 1910-1911 as compared with 1909-1910.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
TOTAL Value in Rupees.	...	47,66,623	...	47,73,138	...	46,24,528	...	38,75,221	...	49,78,302	...	+11,03,081
Fruits and vegetables: dried, salted or preserved—		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Other sorts ... Cwt.	10,867	1,90,668	8,824	1,58,191	4,680	1,09,631	4,384	1,09,740	11,296	3,00,967	+ 6,912	+1,91,227
Sugar, refined ... Cwt.	52,791	4,61,986	37,068	3,36,326	38,508	3,68,817	52,159	5,15,840	99,970	9,40,539	+ 41,811	+4,25,199
Iron old for re-manufacture ... Cwt.	6,383	12,532	1,328	2,390	1,232	3,389	1,282	2,701	73,818	1,20,892	+ 72,536	+1,18,191
Tobacco manufactured ... Lbs.	5,950	5,061	1,437	1,589	186	268	823	1,500	39,745	71,158	+ 38,922	+ 69,658
Kerosine oil ... Gals.	52,213	27,403	43,265	22,980	54,860	28,526	37,402	20,573	21,965	11,154	— 15,467	— 9,419
Rapeseed ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	40,064	4,00,540	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool, raw ... Lbs.	4,937,979	28,24,962	4,871,359	31,45,050	4,919,605	27,54,265	4,342,903	25,38,593	4,745,664	24,29,490	+ 402,766	—1,09,133
Cotton white piece-goods ... Yds.	416,833	60,780	320,856	49,084	410,272	55,853	661,982	92,021	1,299,581	1,90,871	+ 634,599	+ 98,546
Cotton coloured piece-goods ... Yds.	3,843,168	5,73,622	3,432,540	5,33,783	3,208,688	4,70,997	1,118,491	1,64,849	2,022,418	3,81,546	+ 903,927	+2,16,697
Other articles ... Yds.	...	6,09,609	...	5,23,795	...	4,34,142	...	4,29,900	...	5,32,015	...	+1,02,115

The total value of *re-exports* advanced by Rs. 11,03,081 or 28 per cent.. The most important article in the trade is *wool raw*, which shows an increase of lbs. 402,756, but a decrease of Rs. 1,09,133. The reason for the decrease in the price is that low quality wool was exported to the United States of America (Philadelphia) and goat hair to Turkey Asiatic (Beyrouth). The price of Kandahar wool

ranged from Rs. 22 in April to Rs. 26 in November. The closing price was, however, Rs. 25 per maund of 82 lbs. The increase in quantity is due to the fact that the large imports made from Afghanistan during the year 1909-10 were lying in Karachi awaiting the cleaning process and a possibility of better prices. *Sugar and cotton, white, and coloured piece-goods.*—Re-exports increased owing to larger shipments to Muscat, Bahrein Islands, and Turkey Asiatic. Cwts. 7,001 of Java sugar were also exported to the United Kingdom (Liverpool) during August 1910 owing to prices being unsettled by the large arrivals of Java. Larger shipments of raisins to the United Kingdom brought about an increase under *dried fruits* which amounted to cwts. 6,912 and Rs. 1,91,227.

INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

15. The following table shows the value for the past two years of the more important products exported to foreign countries (articles under one lakh not specified) :—

Articles.	1909-1910.	Percentage of proportion to total exported.	1910-1911.	Percentage of proportion to total exported.	Articles.	1909-1910.	Percentage of proportion to total exported.	1910-1911.	Percentage of proportion to total exported.
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	
Fruits and Vegetables.	67,507	08	1,13,701	06	Skins, raw ...	57,11,148	2.63	60,35,867	2.92
Barley ...	16,25,648	75	10,11,363	49	Lac seed ...	35,860	01	1,93,345	09
Gram ...	35,73,989	1.65	19,35,314	94	Animal bones ...	14,37,320	68	11,60,938	56
Jowar and bajra ...	4,14,498	19	62,813	03	Cotton seed ...	20,14,818	94	15,45,900	75
Pulse ...	3,84,628	18	3,60,154	17	Linseed ...	.....	.....	5,35,847	26
Rice not in the husk...	53,28,245	2.45	31,03,783	1.50	Rape seed ...	2,94,02,411	13.55	2,63,82,136	12.77
Wheat ...	9,71,42,758	44.77	9,85,70,189	47.72	Til or jinjill seed ...	39,53,359	1.82	58,23,603	2.83
Wheat flour ...	16,66,203	76	18,47,017	80	Silk, raw ...	18,58,810	86	20,13,856	96
Other sorts of grain and pulse.	11,89,083	55	2,65,486	13	Wool, raw ...	1,53,28,777	7.06	1,47,03,765	7.12
Fish maws and shark fins.	2,48,310	12	2,55,569	12	VII.—Articles manufactured, &c.—				
Fish, dry, salted ...	89,987	04	1,22,276	06	Skins, dressed or tanned.	4,41,942	20	6,12,961	30
III.—Metals and Manufactures of—					All other articles not specified.	15,61,371	72	15,27,058	74
B.—Metals—					TOTAL...	21,70,01,990	100	20,65,41,947	100
Chromite ...	1,99,319	09	1,04,912	05	Gold ...	.....	.....	15,075	.....
IV.—Chemicals, Medicines, &c.—					Silver ...	31,46,165	.....	39,77,834	.....
Indigo ...	1,44,283	07	3,14,610	15	GRAND TOTAL...	22,01,48,155	.....	21,05,34,856	.....
VI.—Raw Materials, &c.—									
Cotton, raw ...	4,08,00,723	18.80	3,61,76,014	17.52					
Fodder bran and Cattle food, &c.,	83,444	04	1,36,901	07					
Hides, raw ...	33,09,549	1.06	16,26,666	79					

As usual *wheat* heads the list with 47.72 per cent. of the entire exports of Indian produce. *Cotton* comes next with 17.52 per cent. Third is *rapeseed* with 12.77 per cent. and *wool, raw*, is the fourth with 7.12 per cent.

II.—ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK.

16. The following table shows the value for the past two years of the more important articles under this head. The total value in the table exhibits a decline of Rs. 41,37,228 or 3 per cent. Grain and Pulse alone are answerable for the falling off.

Articles of food and drink.	Total	Rs.	1909-1910.		1910-1911.		Increase or decrease in 1910-1911.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Articles of food and drink.		Rs.	...	11,18,60,866	...	10,77,23,639	...	41,37,228
Fruits and vegetables		Rs.	...	67,507	...	1,13,701	...	46,194
{ Fruits ...		"	...	1,301	...	3,734	...	2,433
{ Vegetables, fresh...		"	...	66,206	...	1,09,967	...	43,761
Grain and pulse		Rs.	...	11,13,25,052	...	10,71,56,119	...	41,68,933
{ Barley ...		Cwt.	...	393,416	...	261,607	...	131,819
{ Gram ...		"	...	964,521	...	35,73,989	...	385,522
{ Jowar and bajri ...		"	...	106,239	...	17,268	...	88,971
{ Pulse ...		"	...	69,760	...	3,84,628	...	3,364
{ Rice in the husk ...		"	...	281	...	991	...	291
{ Rice not in the husk ...		"	...	815,966	...	575,505	...	240,361
{ Wheat ...		"	...	16,160,378	...	19,311,698	...	3,151,308
{ Wheat flour ...		Lbs.	...	22,737,544	...	18,47,017	...	5,228,074
{ Other sorts ...		Cwt.	...	294,738	...	67,752	...	226,986
Provisions		Rs.	...	4,53,296	...	4,29,550	...	23,736
{ Fish maws and shark fins		Lbs.	...	227,791	...	221,910	...	5,881
{ Fish, dry, unsalted ...		"	...	32,816	...	70,280	...	37,464
{ Fish, dry, salted ...		"	...	809,946	...	916,446	...	106,500
{ Other sorts ...		Rs.	...	1,10,222	...	36,856	...	73,364
Other articles		Rs.	...	15,021	...	24,268	...	9,247

N. B.—The figures underlined together make up the total in the first line.

The drop of 3.7 per cent. under *grain and pulse* is more or less shared by all the sub-heads except wheat and wheat-flour. Exports of *wheat* for the year under report stand next to those of the year 1908-09 and exceed those of 1909-10 by 3,151,308 cwts. They would doubtless have been still larger having regard to the excellent harvest, had the price not given way. A large quantity of wheat was held up in the hope that prices would reach an even higher level. The monsoon was very favourable in the Panjab. Good and well distributed rain up to the middle of September left abundant moisture. Inundation canals ran well and river floods were satisfactory. Winter rains were good and general. Rainfall in the middle of April was not sufficiently heavy to cause damage. There was but little malaria to impede sowing operations. The total area was 2.4 per cent. above that of 1908-09 and 1.8 per cent. above the quinquennial average. Outturns per acre were generally above the average. Imports of wheat for the eleven months ended 30th November 1908, 1909 and 1910 into the United Kingdom were approximately 83, 89 and 96 million cwts. India's share being 2½, 14 and 16 million cwts., respectively. In 1910 the mother country drew 47 per cent. of her total requirements from British possessions. Dornbusch's list shows that India is the third wheat producing country in the world with 44,638,000 quarters, first

being Russia with 96,650,000 quarters and second the United States with 86,980,000. India supplied £ 7,408,549 worth of wheat during the year under report and was next to Russia, which is very much in the foreground as an exporter. The distribution of the export of wheat for the last 5 years is given below (countries having a less value than one lakh of rupees not specified) :—

	1906-1907.		1907-1908.		1908-1909.		1909-1910.		1910-1911.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
United Kingdom.	14,201,168	6,39,94,840	14,965,299	7,35,40,638	2,061,329	1,35,28,139	14,183,886	8,52,97,678	16,027,430	8,19,91,900
Hongkong ...	...	...	270,523	12,56,197	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bahrain Islands ...	2,143	9,345	2,253	10,525	6,439	39,447	22,267	1,39,635	2,670	14,500
Other British Possessions ...	4,574	25,796	2,314	10,622	468	2,963	1,919	11,694	797	5,884
Sweden ...	194,900	8,72,560	79,704	3,57,438	...	...	...	...	171,900	8,59,000
Germany, free ports ...	51,224	2,38,550	13,402	62,110	...	...	165,740	9,96,640	116,700	6,06,000
Holland ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,000	2,76,000	...	...
Belgium ...	766,774	35,38,827	1,374,641	61,69,096	...	...	1,591,963	95,12,778	854,402	43,47,865
France ...	159,507	7,23,414	210,601	9,50,551	...	...	63,138	3,78,523	2,114,648	1,06,20,526
Turkey-Asiatic ...	2,971	18,317	2,580	15,045	24,544	1,53,671	31,526	2,00,318	4,448	24,706
Mascat or Oman ...	8,673	37,709	8,725	17,997	19,165	1,13,645	30,397	1,83,751	12,513	67,084
Persia ...	1,782	8,638	2,137	11,238	11,013	70,203	23,523	1,44,728	5,152	27,508
Other Foreign Countries ...	20,344	91,425	1,766	9,706	1,063	6,735	104	610	1,126	5,416
TOTAL ...	15,434,060	6,95,59,421	16,928,864	8,24,40,753	2,124,056	1,29,14,806	16,160,378	9,71,42,758	19,311,686	9,85,70,169

As usual the United Kingdom was our largest buyer and took 83 per cent. of the total quantity exported and showed an increase of 92,177 tons or 13 per cent. in quantity but a decrease in value of Rs. 33,05,778 or 4 per cent. France comes next having taken cwts. 2,114,648 or 11 per cent. of the whole trade. This is the first occasion, on which such a large quantity has been exported to France, where the crop was much below the average. Sweden again appears on the list after an absence of 2 years with 1,71,800 cwts. Exports to Belgium, however, declined from 1,591,963 cwts. to 854,402 cwts. She ranks 3rd taking 4 per cent. of the total trade. There is a large increase under *wheat flour* of lbs. 5,228,074 and Rs. 1,80,814. Mauritius was, as usual, our largest customer taking 31 per cent. of the total quantity, Ceylon coming next with 30 per cent., Turkey, Asiatic, with 10 per cent. and Aden with 9 per cent. The increase seems to be due partly to better wheat crops and partly to the facilities offered by the increased number of flour mills. A question which is attracting a good deal of attention at present is that of the bleaching of flour and the use of so called flour improvers. The concluding words of a recent article on the subject will meet with general approval.

"The increased activity which is now being displayed in the use of different articles as additions to flour must be regarded with considerable apprehension. It does not appear desirable that such an indispensable foodstuff as flour, the purity and wholesomeness of which are of first importance to the community, should be manipulated and treated with foreign substances, the utility of which from the point of view of the consumer is more than doubtful."

Rice.—During the year 1909-10, the yield of the Sind crop was excellent owing to timely inundation and the crop in the Bombay Presidency proper was also good hence larger shipments were made to foreign countries. But during the year under review though larger consignments have been sent from here to Bombay and Madras, the Sind crop was poor and owing to the first sowing being washed away in some places, exports to foreign countries fell. The countries affected are principally Turkey (Asiatic), Mascat or Oman, Aden and Dependencies, Bahrain Islands, Mauritius and Dependencies and Persia.

Gram showed a decline of cwts. 385,522 or 44 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 16,38,675 or 45 per cent. in value. The United Kingdom took 563,184 cwts. valued at Rs. 22,74,006 less than last year, though France and Ceylon took more. The area under cultivation in Sind was larger than in the previous year, but the outturn was poor, the yield per acre being 367 lbs. as against 412 lbs. In the Panjab the outturn was not up to the mark owing to a cold snap in February. The price at harvest time in the Panjab was also 27 per cent. lower than the previous year.

Fish, dry, salted.—There was an increase of 106,600 lbs. in quantity and Rs. 33,289 in value, chiefly in exports to Ceylon where large size fish are preferred. Good catches of large fishes this year stimulated exports. Prawns (unsalted fish) which are generally exported extensively to Burma show a decline, while exports of salted fish exhibit a rise.

VI. RAW MATERIALS AND UNMANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

17. The following table compares the chief commodities under this heading for the past two years :—

Raw materials and unmanufactured articles.	1909-1910.		1910-1911.		Increase or decrease in 1910-11.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
TOTAL ...	...	10,35,62,449	...	9,67,69,116	...	67,93,333
Cotton ...	1,285,198	4,08,00,793	962,055	3,61,76,014	— 323,143	— 46,24,709
Fodder, bran and cattle food, including hay and straw ...	18,495	83,444	35,352	1,36,901	+	53,457
Hides ...	38,110	23,08,549	26,806	16,26,668	— 11,304	— 8,81,883
Skins ...	389,513	...	274,897	...	— 114,616	...
...	68,117	57,11,148	77,776	60,35,867	+	3,24,719
...	3,762,399	...	4,259,676	...	+	477,277
Lac ...	565	35,860	2,796	1,97,845	+	1,61,985
Animal bones ...	22,893	14,37,520	18,436	11,60,938	— 4,447	— 2,76,342
Seeds ...	5,164,908	3,55,42,716	4,811,994	3,44,15,371	— 352,914	— 11,27,345
Essential ...	11,478	90,272	14,200	89,633	+	639
Other than essential ...	5,163,430	3,54,52,444	4,797,794	3,43,25,738	— 355,636	— 11,26,706
Castor ...	8,818	63,181	2,812	7,026	— 7,026	— 42,512
Cotton ...	567,580	20,14,616	403,882	15,45,800	— 163,698	— 4,68,816
Linseed ...	...	...	46,303	5,35,847	+	5,35,847
Rape ...	4,176,675	2,94,02,411	3,769,155	2,63,82,136	— 407,520	— 30,20,275
Til or jhijili ...	396,725	39,53,359	574,742	58,23,606	+	18,70,247
Other sorts ...	2,612	18,675	1,901	17,690	— 711	— 995
Silk, raw ...	297,902	18,58,610	471,232	20,13,856	+	1,55,046
Wool ...	34,731,602	1,53,28,777	34,009,989	1,47,03,765	— 721,833	— 6,25,012
Other articles ...	...	4,55,102	...	3,01,893	...	1,53,208

N.B.—The figures underlined added together make up the total of the first line.

The decrease of 25 per cent. in the quantity and 11 per cent. in the value of *cotton, raw*, exported has been shared principally by Germany, Belgium, France, Italy and Austria-Hungary. The decrease is

partly counterbalanced by increased exports coastwise. The lowest price, Rs. 24, was in the first week of July for January delivery and the highest Rs. 35-8 was reached in January for March delivery. The opening price of the year was Rs. 31-8 and the closing one Rs. 32-8 per maund of 84 lbs. in pressed bales. As usual Germany was our largest buyer. In Sind the area under cultivation was larger than in the previous year. But owing to frost in Hyderabad, at the end of December, the crop was damaged and the result was that the outturn was $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the normal and was 9-9 per cent. below that of last year. In the Panjab the area under cultivation was less than the previous year owing to the season being adverse for the unirrigated sowings. Spring rains were short and the monsoon opened badly, while the intense cold of December and untimely rain in October affected the crop adversely. The shipments from April to October were small, but from November they rose till the end of the year. Experiments in the cultivation of cotton go to show that Sind cotton, if cultivated carefully on the Egyptian system, yields over 20 maunds per acre, whereas the best yield of Egyptian cotton is not more than 6 maunds and of American $7\frac{1}{2}$ maunds. There is unfortunately no market in India at present for the long stapled article.

Oilcake.—Shipments under this head showed an advance of cwts. 7,056 or 136 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 33,245 or 115 per cent. in value principally to the United Kingdom. Owing to the failure of the Linseed crop in the United States of America and the Argentine a brisk demand for oilcake for grazing purposes sprang up and the price rising to £9 per ton for linseed cake during the year induced dealers to export it in larger quantities. The figures are the highest on record.

Exports of *Hides* receded from cwts. 38,110 Rs. 23,08,549 to cwts. 26,806 Rs. 16,26,666. Owing to good local demand the supply was short for export. Besides this owing to high range of prices brought about by a strong American speculative feeling in 1909, the prices of hides remained relatively high compared with those for the tanned article and imports to the continent were restricted. *Skins* on the other hand improved from cwts. 68,117 Rs. 57,11,148 to cwts. 77,776 Rs. 60,35,867 due to better prices obtainable. The United States of America is our largest customer. Exports of goat skins show a decrease while those of sheep skins exhibit an enhancement, having risen from cwts. 7,294 Rs. 4,69,983 to cwts. 17,993 and Rs. 11,02,282. The United States of America and Germany are responsible for an increase whereas the United Kingdom and Holland show a diminution. The decrease under the former is partly recouped by larger shipments of tanned goat skins to the United Kingdom. Prohibitive prices of goat skins prevented larger exports.

Seed lac.—The improvement is said to be due to speculation. The trade is a spasmodic one.

Animal bones.—The decrease of 4,447 tons valued at Rs. 2,76,3*2 is due to plenty of feed and less mortality among animals. Both Belgium and France participated in the decrease. The United Kingdom and Germany, however, took more.

Oilseeds.—A much larger volume of seed has passed through the Hull crushers' hands than in 1909, soya beans, rape, castor and cotton seeds all having advanced. Linseed is the only one to decline, which is attributed partly to its high price and partly to competition set up by the soya bean, which is growing in popularity. **Cottonseed.**—Exports shrank by cwts. 163,698 Rs. 469,018 or 29 per cent. in quantity and 23 per cent. in value. The decrease which is partially counterbalanced by increased exports coastwise is ascribed to low prices which caused factories to hold back stocks. The exports are, however, larger than any year of the decade excepting last. "Influenced by the freer arrivals of new crop Egyptian, a poor cake trade and an inactive cotton oil demand, the (home) market gradually gave way, until £6 7s. 6d. was all that was obtainable in November when the stock of old seed became exhausted." Owing to the lateness of the crop by one month shipments were made from here in January. The heaviest exports of *linseed* took place during 1902-03 when they were cwts. 84,757, worth Rs. 7,76,828. Since then they gradually decreased till they were nil in 1909-10. The figures for 1910-11 are cwts. 46,302 Rs. 5,35,847 owing to a good crop. The late crop last year was deficient to the extent of 262,125 tons and as America imported about 119,350 tons direct from the Argentine the shipments to Europe and the United Kingdom showed a corresponding decrease. The position was, however, partially relieved by a good East Indian crop and heavy shipments from Russia. The *Economist* says:—"During the year just past the most noticeable features for special observation are the unprecedentedly high prices that have been paid for all descriptions of linseed, cottonseed, and their corresponding oils. The reasons for such advances are easily explained, viz., short crops of linseed in America and the Argentine, and the same in Egyptian cottonseed, combined with an almost insatiable demand from the United States for all fatty oils. Although the general trend of the markets for both seeds and oils has been upwards for the first nine months of the year, fluctuations have been sudden and severe, causing at one time numerous failures and a decline in values of from 25 per cent. to 30 per cent. This serious state of affairs was mainly caused by large speculative purchases of seed arriving altogether and being forced on a falling market."

Rapeseed.—The decrease in exports was 9 per cent. in quantity and 10 per cent. in value. The seasonal conditions in the Punjab were extremely favourable. The increase in acreage was due to an excellent monsoon. The yield was 53 per cent. above the quinquennial average. But the area under cultivation in Sind under both jamba (*Eruca Sativa*) and rapeseed was curtailed on account of low inundation. The yield varied from 50 per cent. of the normal in Larkana to 80 per cent. in Sukkur. The out-turn was 10,566 against 23,363 tons or 55-5 per cent. less. The Imports from Baluchistan both by sea and land were also less. The year opened with Rs. 42-12, the top price of Rs. 43-4 was reached in September and the lowest Rs. 37-8 in June. The closing price was Rs. 41 per candy. The decrease has occurred chiefly in the last quarter when the price of the new yellow Sind and Sonmiani rose by over a rupee per candy which impeded exports. Besides this dealers have held back stocks in order to obtain better prices consequent upon the crop of the current year (1910-11) being damaged by the late rains. The following table gives the distribution of the article for the last 5 years:—

	1906-1907.		1907-1908.		1908-1909.		1909-1910.		1910-1911.	
	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.
RAPE—										
United Kingdom ...	598,880	38,31,427	628,320	41,00,760	132,144	10,22,696	486,796	29,92,895	680,996	43,71,281
Other British Possessions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany—Free Ports ...	526,160	34,05,001	605,014	48,88,390	515,767	41,00,243	1,449,512	1,07,81,999	1,188,445	85,63,665
Belgium ...	910,237	60,84,847	780,969	60,83,373	491,650	40,22,152	1,480,291	1,05,00,787	1,323,059	98,79,637
France ...	621,963	37,10,577	631,405	60,68,949	209,076	17,17,077	741,793	60,64,866	871,058	38,76,652
Austria-Hungary—Free Ports ...	...	...	38,003	3,46,655	30,185	2,42,423	1,283	9,240	25,558	1,96,001
Other Foreign Countries.	...	...	4,126	37,266	...	...	8,000	62,634	...	...
TOTAL ...	2,067,210	1,65,31,852	2,688,633	2,06,36,150	1,378,839	1,11,04,705	4,176,676	2,94,02,411	3,768,155	2,63,82,136

Both Germany and Belgium our largest customers took less by cwts. 291,067 and 157,235 and Rs. 22,13,334 and 11,21,250, respectively. France also showed a decline of cwts. 170,695 and Rs. 11,78,204. The United Kingdom and Austria-Hungary, however, showed an increase of cwts. 194,199 and 24,278 and Rs. 13,78,386 and 1,76,761, respectively. The share of each country is:—Belgium 35 per cent., Germany 31 per cent., the United Kingdom 18 per cent., France 15 per cent. and Austria-Hungary 1 per cent. *Til or jinjili seed*.—Exports rose from cwts. 396,725 Rs. 39,53,359 to cwts. 574,742 Rs. 58,23,606, showing an increase of cwts. 178,017 Rs. 18,70,247. The year opened with Rs. 59-8 per candy. The highest price was reached in October, viz., Rs. 70. The price at the close of the year was Rs. 65-8. The cultivation of til in Sind was extended under ample rains and favourable inundation and on the Upper Sind Frontier favourable rates acted as an incentive to an extension of area. The outturn was almost double that of the year previous. There were larger exports to France, Belgium and Germany, which were helped by improved railway facilities.

Silk, raw.—The total aggregated lbs. 471,232 Rs. 20,13,856 against lbs. 297,902 Rs. 18,58,810, showing an increase of lbs. 173,330 Rs. 1,55,046 mostly in exports to France, where the crop turned out short by about one-half. The silk spinning trade was brisk on the Continent and as a result raw material was largely bought up. The prices at the close of the year were at a high level.

The decrease under *wool, raw*, is lbs. 721,633 or 2 per cent. and Rs. 6,25,012 or 4 per cent. principally in exports to the United States of America. The *Economist* says:—"Already at the close of 1909 the situation in America was a difficult one. The commercial outlook, generally speaking was distinctly gloomy, and as regards the wool trade in particular, it was even then becoming clear that (in marked contrast to the happier state of things in Europe), stocks had accumulated very seriously. As the year went on the situation became steadily worse, and for a long time American buyers were to all intents and purposes out of the market." Turning to the home market, prices at the beginning of 1910 discouraged shipments. The arrivals in Liverpool were less than in 1909, but owing to a considerable carry over from that year the quantity put up for auction in the later year was greater than in 1909.

TREASURE (FOREIGN TRADE).

18.

PRIVATE.

Description.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	Increase.	Decrease.	Description.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	Increase.	Decrease.
Gold—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Exports—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports—					Bullion	7,273	62,699	55,426	...
Bullion, Bar, Ingots, &c.	39,31,330	67,77,037	28,55,707	...	Coin—Government of India	20,07,150	28,29,396	8,21,386	...
Coin—Sovereigns and other	76,545	540	...	76,005	Rupees...	11,31,742	10,96,749	...	44,993
British Gold Coins	...	...	...	...	Do. Other Coin	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	39,97,875	67,77,577	27,79,702	...	TOTAL	31,40,165	39,77,934	8,31,669	...
Exports—					NET IMPORTS	11,25,479	4,44,854	...	6,80,635
Bullion and Coin	...	15,075	15,075	...					
NET IMPORTS	39,97,875	67,62,502	27,64,627	...					
Silver—					Gold and Silver—				
Imports—					Imports	82,69,519	1,12,00,265	29,30,746	...
Bullion—Bar	40,72,427	43,66,145	2,93,718	...	Exports	31,46,165	39,92,909	8,46,744	...
Coin—Government of	1,97,408	51,727	...	1,45,681	NET IMPORTS	61,23,354	72,07,356	20,84,002	...
India Rupees	1,809	5,816	4,007	...					
Do. Other Coin	...	...	...	...					
TOTAL	42,71,644	44,22,688	1,51,044	...					

The imports of gold were nearly double those of the previous year. Imports of silver bar also increased from Rs. 40 lakhs to Rs. 43 lakhs (which latter includes 10 lakhs worth for His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan), while those of Government of India rupees decreased from Rs. 1,97,408 to Rs. 51,727. Deducting imports for His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan there is a net decrease of over 7 lakhs of rupees which is due to high rates engineered by Bombay speculators. Exports of the latter, however, improved from Rs. 20 lakhs to Rs. 28 lakhs owing to large sums having been exported by a local bank to finance the pearl trade. The net imports amounted to Rs. 72,07,356 against Rs. 51,23,354. It is worthy of note that the large exports of other coins (Karns or coornies) during the past two years were principally to Persia where they fetched as much as 12 annas at certain times in the year. It is stated that they are bought by Shikarpuris and held for a rise. In connection with this table the following excerpt from the speech of the Chairman of the Board of Directors of one of the Exchange Banks at the annual general meeting is not without interest. "A remarkable feature in connection with the trade of India has been the decline in the import of silver and the great increase in the import of gold into India during the past year. As regards the import of gold we find that in 1908, the import of gold bar and gold coin into India amounted to £7,000,000 in 1909 to £10,000,000 and in 1910 to £18,000,000. Yet we find from the figures given by the Government that gold in the India currency reserve increased during 1910 only to the extent of £1,300,000. So that during 1910 no less than 16½ millions of gold disappeared into circulation or was hoarded by the natives of India."

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN TRADE BY COUNTRIES.

19. The following table gives the distribution of the foreign trade of this port for the years 1909-10 and 1910-11 and the percentages of the trade of each country compared with the whole, and also the total of the trade with British possessions, and its percentage to the whole:—

Countries.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.						Total of Imports and Exports.		Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	
			1909-1910.			1910-1911.						
	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	Foreign.	Indian.	TOTAL.	Foreign.	Indian.	TOTAL.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.
EUROPE—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
British Empire—												
United Kingdom...	5,45,96,664	6,37,35,610	27,31,865	11,32,550,49	11,59,83,914	22,86,398	10,74,21,838	10,97,08,236	17,05,83,573	17,84,43,816	53.21	54.61
Gibraltar	7,118	20,819	...	...	...	...	1,685	7,118	...	22,434	...	01
Malta and Gozo ...	2,101	6,111	1,793	...	1,792	...	6,837	6,837	3,893	12,948	...	...
Cyprus	240	330	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	330	...	...
Foreign Countries—												
Russia, Northern	...	406	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	406	...	...
Ports, Southern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	4,33,406	4,35,935	...	1,30,313	1,30,313	300	2,36,457	2,36,757	5,63,718	6,72,692	18	21
Norway	7,68,570	6,20,022	...	...	...	...	9,74,500	9,74,500	7,68,570	15,94,522	24	49
	1,05,583	86,174	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,05,583	86,174	03	03

Countries.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.						Total of Imports and Exports.		Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	
			1909-1910.			1910-1911.						
	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	Foreign.	Indian.	TOTAL.	Foreign.	Indian.	TOTAL.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.
EUROPE—contd.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Foreign Countries—continued.												
Denmark—Free Ports.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Germany—Free Ports.	34,10,382	47,51,523	10,154	2,97,47,147	2,97,57,301	7,595	2,63,04,263	2,63,11,858	3,31,67,663	3,10,63,361	10.26	9.51
Germany—Other Ports.	18	655	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	655	...	...
Holland	1,93,308	2,70,460	1,397	5,95,734	5,97,131	...	3,10,030	3,10,030	7,90,339	5,80,510	...	...
Belgium	42,76,605	48,38,688	4,680	3,14,14,468	3,14,19,088	3,093	2,50,04,334	2,50,07,426	3,56,95,643	2,98,40,464	11.16	9.14
France	6,30,157	7,58,988	31,690	1,35,14,828	1,36,46,718	83,068	2,36,11,073	2,36,94,130	1,41,76,875	2,44,53,118	4.42	7.49
Portugal	2,381	609	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,381	609	...	...
Spain ...	...	3,609	...	2,56,730	2,56,730	...	5,38,608	5,38,608	2,60,702	5,43,117	...	...
Italy ...	5,91,198	7,34,463	...	63,95,690	68,95,690	1,20,380	38,61,429	39,81,779	74,66,868	47,16,242	2.34	1.41
Austria-Hungary—Free Ports.	46,73,656	63,48,611	...	46,09,081	46,09,081	1,175	37,31,831	37,33,006	97,82,687	1,00,81,617	3.05	3.09
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	1,191	1,561	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roumania—Other Ports.	...	221	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221	...	...
Turkey, European.	371	6,634	225	...	225	...	7,390	7,390	596	13,924	...	...
Switzerland	535	1,069	...	...	...	...	...	...	535	1,069	...	...
TOTAL ...	6,99,97,354	8,76,16,758	27,81,903	20,06,18,980	20,34,00,883	26,01,968	19,20,16,314	19,48,18,282	27,33,98,337	28,21,35,040	85.28	86.34
Asia—												
British Possessions	4,13,765	8,88,149	2,88,406	30,71,028	33,54,434	4,36,930	29,04,066	33,40,986	37,68,199	42,29,135	1.18	1.30
Foreign Countries.	1,78,32,818	1,88,51,815	7,63,147	58,72,163	66,34,310	13,31,663	43,03,833	56,35,496	2,44,87,138	2,44,87,311	7.63	7.49
TOTAL ...	1,82,46,583	1,97,39,964	10,46,553	89,43,191	99,88,744	17,68,593	72,07,899	89,76,483	2,82,55,337	2,87,16,446	8.80	8.79
Africa and Adjacent Islands—												
British Possessions	46,58,602	42,94,823	39,715	20,16,772	20,56,487	72,068	14,88,962	15,60,930	67,15,169	58,55,753	2.09	1.79
Foreign Countries	81,709	42,964	8,060	3,07,752	3,15,802	44,923	5,67,597	6,12,520	3,97,511	6,55,474	.13	.20
TOTAL ...	47,40,391	43,37,777	47,765	23,24,524	23,72,289	1,16,991	20,56,459	21,73,450	71,12,680	65,11,227	2.22	1.99
America—												
British Possessions	3,92,512	...	...	55,120	55,120	...	65,905	65,905	4,47,632	65,905	.14	.03
Foreign Countries.	43,74,163	32,96,046	...	50,46,936	50,46,936	5,90,750	51,19,396	57,10,146	94,31,098	90,06,192	2.94	2.76
TOTAL ...	47,66,674	32,96,046	...	51,02,066	51,02,066	5,90,750	51,85,301	57,76,051	98,68,730	90,72,097	3.08	2.78
Australasia and Oceania—												
British Possessions	19,46,943	3,40,466	...	13,239	13,239	...	75,984	75,984	19,62,182	3,25,469	.62	.10
GRAND TOTAL—	9,96,99,945	11,52,40,011	38,75,231	21,70,01,980	22,06,77,311	49,78,302	20,65,41,947	21,15,20,249	32,05,77,166	32,67,60,260	100	100
Details—												
British Empire ...	6,20,20,025	7,41,95,308	30,56,778	11,84,11,208	12,14,67,986	27,95,396	11,19,65,147	11,47,60,543	18,34,88,011	18,59,55,551	57.24	57.83
Foreign Countries.	3,76,79,920	4,10,44,703	8,18,443	9,85,90,763	9,94,09,235	21,82,906	9,45,76,800	9,67,59,708	13,70,89,145	13,78,04,409	42.76	42.17
TOTAL ...	9,96,99,945	11,52,40,011	38,75,231	21,70,01,980	22,06,77,311	49,78,302	20,65,41,947	21,15,20,249	32,05,77,166	32,67,60,260	100	100

Europe.—The trade with Europe was 86.34 per cent. of the whole and was 1.06 per cent. above that of the previous year. The *United Kingdom* retained her premier position with 54.61 per cent. against 53.21 per cent. Her import trade increased during the year by 25 per cent. and was above that of the year 1907-08 by 3 per cent. when it was a record. Larger imports of white and coloured cotton piece-goods have chiefly contributed towards this rise. Exports on the other hand showed a decline, but they are higher than any of the preceding years except the last when the prices of cereals and oilseeds were high. Next to the *United Kingdom* comes *Germany* with 9.51 per cent. against 10.35 per cent. A fall is noticeable in the exports of cotton raw, while imports under woollen piece-goods rose. The trade with *Belgium* was 2.02 per cent. below that of the last year. The deficiency is accounted for by the smaller exports of wheat, cotton raw, and rapeseed. The import trade with this country, however, showed an increase. *France* improved her position by 3.07 per cent. principally in exports of wheat, tilseed and silk raw. *Austria-Hungary* showed a slight rise of .04 per cent. in the total trade, as compared with the previous year owing to larger arrivals of beet sugar. *Asia.* Although her total trade was about 5 lakhs more than the previous year, her percentage was less by .01 per cent. Like last year larger imports of Java sugar and dates were the principal articles which brought about the increase in imports. The export trade, however, exhibited a falling off owing to fewer shipments of food grains. The decrease in the total trade of *Africa* is due to smaller imports of Mauritius sugar. Imports from *America* showed a decrease owing to smaller arrivals of steel rails from Canada and kerosine oil and pepperill drills from the *United States of America*, while exports rose on account of larger despatches of goat and sheep skins. *Australasia.* The falling off is accounted for by the shorter receipts of Jarrah wood sleepers from *West Australia*.

GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS.

20. The following table compares Government transactions with foreign countries during the two years 1909-1910 and 1910-1911 :—

Articles.	1909-1910.		1910-1911.		INCREASE OR DECREASE OVER 1909-1910.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Imports.						
Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores	...	Rs. 6,90,120	...	Rs. 12,18,231	+	5,28,111
Cement	...	Rs. 92,308	...	Rs. 1,50,728	+	58,419
Carriages and carts (excluding those for railway)	...	Rs. 1,21,804	...	Rs. 20,104	+	1,01,700
Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics	...	Rs. 1,78,694	...	Rs. 1,48,069	—	30,626
Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel	...	Rs. 2,93,317	...	Rs. 1,40,772	—	1,52,545
Cotton goods	...	Rs. 53,307	...	Rs. 1,01,404	+	48,097
Flax canvas	...	Rs. 2,61,392	...	Rs. 61,447	—	2,00,445
Hardware and Cutlery	...	Rs. 7,08,308	...	Rs. 4,83,900	—	2,24,408
Instruments	...	Rs. 4,68,318	...	Rs. 4,68,728	+	2,410
Machinery and Millwork	...	Rs. 8,59,646	...	Rs. 8,29,003	—	30,643
Metals—						
Copper	...	Rs. 3,133	...	Rs. 3,402	+	269
Iron	...	Rs. 37,034	...	Rs. 5,95,511	+	5,58,477
Steel	...	Rs. 93,096	...	Rs. 184,423	+	91,327
Others	...	Rs. 3,615	...	Rs. 8,031	+	4,416
TOTAL METALS	...	Rs. 136,818	...	Rs. 235,290	+	Rs. 98,472

Articles.	1909-1910.		1910-1911.		INCREASE OR DECREASE OVER 1909-1910.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>Imports—continued.</i>						
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock—		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Carriages and Trucks and Parts thereof ... Value.	...	44,44,973	...	29,87,419	...	— 14,57,554
Locomotive Engines and Tenders and Parts thereof ... "	...	74,62,307	...	26,04,531	...	— 48,57,776
Materials for Construction—						
Rails and Fish Plates of Steel and Iron ... Cwt.	728,012	33,17,088	390,697	18,35,515	— 337,115	— 14,81,573
Sleepers and Keys " " " " " "	1	3	2,261	15,779	+	+ 15,776
Sleepers of Wood " " " " " "	494,830	14,85,237	78,742	1,84,939	— 416,088	— 13,00,329
Other Sorts " " " " " "	351,853	27,44,871	103,496	6,99,375	— 248,357	— 20,55,496
TOTAL RAILWAY PLANT, &c. ...	...	1,04,64,409	...	82,87,558	...	— 1,11,66,851
Telegraphs, Materials for construction of ... Value.	...	80,654	...	1,14,680	...	+ 34,026
Articles Unmanufactured ...	...	1,69,189	...	2,06,241	...	+ 37,052
Other Articles not enumerated in this statement ...	...	14,62,813	...	12,39,500	...	— 2,13,313
TOTAL IMPORTS ...	...	2,60,07,783	...	1,54,21,814	...	— 1,05,86,169
Treasure ... Value.	...	1,48,000	...	9,000	...	— 1,39,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	2,61,55,783	...	1,54,30,814	...	— 1,07,25,169
<i>Re-exports.</i>						
TOTAL VALUE ...	...	88,677	...	30,307	...	— 23,370
<i>Exports.</i>						
TOTAL VALUE ...	...	14,415	...	52,683	...	+ 19,268
TOTAL OF RE-EXPORTS AND EXPORTS ...	...	73,092	...	62,990	...	— 10,102
Treasure ...	...	15,100	...	45,345	...	+ 30,245
TOTAL EXPORTS ...	...	88,192	...	1,08,335	...	+ 20,143
TOTAL ENTIRE FOREIGN TRADE ...	...	2,62,43,975	...	1,55,39,149	...	— 1,07,05,026

This year also there is a falling off to the extent of Rs. 107 lakhs and the largest decline is in Railway plant and rolling stock. The only article under this head which shows an increase is sleepers and keys of steel and iron, which, it is presumed, are replacing sleepers of wood, but the increase is insignificant. The Manager, North-Western Railway, reports that the decrease is due to the fact that the special works included in previous years were not repeated in the year under review.

21. The excess of exports or imports of merchandise and treasure for each of the past five years is shown below :—

Years.	INCLUDING GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS.				EXCLUDING GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS.			
	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of exports on imports.	Excess of imports on exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of exports on imports.	Excess of imports on exports.
1906-1907	Rs. 13,85,01,371	Rs. 15,93,37,049	Rs. 2,04,35,678	...	Rs. 9,99,31,309	Rs. 15,88,32,234	Rs. 5,89,00,925	...
1907-1908	13,79,10,052	18,25,18,031	4,46,07,979	...	11,40,00,553	18,24,08,131	6,84,07,578	...
1908-1909	15,92,37,013	8,69,04,632	...	7,23,32,381	11,90,46,429	8,67,96,180	...	3,22,50,249
1909-1910	13,41,25,247	22,41,11,568	8,99,86,321	...	10,79,69,464	22,40,23,376	11,60,53,912	...
1910-1911	14,18,70,890	21,56,21,493	7,37,50,603	...	12,64,40,276	21,56,13,158	8,90,72,882	...

CHIEF PORT—KARACHI. (COASTING TRADE.)

PRIVATE MERCHANDISE.

22. The distribution of the trade was as follows :—

		IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
		1909-1910.	1910-1911.	Increase or decrease in 1910-1911.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	Increase or decrease in 1910-1911.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal ...	{ Indian Produce ...	38,41,495	32,64,286	— 5,77,209	19,958	99,170	+ 80,212
	{ Foreign Merchandise ...	60,272	15,178	— 45,094	1,17,500	74,308	— 43,192
Bombay ...	{ Indian Produce ...	3,27,99,674	3,37,33,002	+ 9,33,328	1,27,86,109	2,23,77,887	+ 95,91,778
	{ Foreign Merchandise ...	1,49,71,935	1,36,85,827	— 12,86,108	16,26,792	17,72,234	+ 1,45,442
Burma ...	{ Indian Produce ...	14,59,116	21,83,244	+ 7,24,128	2,20,638	1,36,837	— 83,711
	{ Foreign Merchandise ...	2,745	4,614	+ 1,869	25,680	19,471	— 6,209
Madras ...	{ Indian Produce ...	9,77,296	12,67,938	+ 2,90,642	27,81,518	40,25,009	+ 12,43,491
	{ Foreign Merchandise ...	9,087	42,227	+ 33,140	2,23,174	2,54,499	+ 31,325
TOTAL ...	{ Indian Produce ...	3,89,77,581	4,04,48,470	+ 14,70,889	1,58,26,123	2,66,88,893	+ 1,08,62,770
	{ Foreign Merchandise ...	1,50,44,089	1,37,47,946	— 12,96,143	19,60,146	21,14,510	+ 1,18,364
British Ports within the Province.	{ Indian Produce ...	2,68,458	2,88,824	+ 20,366	1,08,674	1,40,103	+ 33,429
	{ Foreign Merchandise ...	62	670	+ 608	1,26,871	1,40,773	+ 11,902
Cutch ...	{ Indian Produce ...	83,859	23,868	— 60,091	9,74,379	9,10,826	— 63,553
	{ Foreign Merchandise ...	392	207	— 185	5,32,834	6,81,987	+ 1,49,153
Kathiawar ...	{ Indian Produce ...	6,28,686	7,11,484	+ 81,618	19,80,401	17,71,447	— 2,08,954
	{ Foreign Merchandise ...	2,961	9,019	+ 6,058	11,66,980	11,24,179	— 42,801
Goa ...	{ Indian Produce ...	12,181	28,971	+ 16,790	1,42,341	2,28,744	+ 86,403
	{ Foreign Merchandise ...	6	28	+ 22	1,720	100	— 1,620
Diu ...	{ Indian Produce ...	...	...	...	...	27,788	+ 27,788
	{ Foreign Merchandise ...	...	...	...	...	575	+ 575
State of Travancore	{ Indian Produce ...	7,10,596	3,58,655	— 3,51,941	4,405	...	— 4,405
	{ Foreign Merchandise ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gakwar's Territory	{ Indian Produce ...	10,198	...	— 10,198	...	...	...
	{ Foreign Merchandise ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baluchistan Agency Tract.	{ Indian Produce ...	4,59,122	3,08,793	— 1,50,329	2,71,323	2,33,750	— 37,573
	{ Foreign Merchandise ...	1,306	6,859	+ 5,553	1,59,780	2,63,284	+ 1,03,504
TOTAL ...	{ Indian Produce ...	19,05,922	14,31,671	— 4,74,251	27,72,749	31,72,955	+ 3,99,906
	{ Foreign Merchandise ...	4,665	15,913	+ 11,248	18,51,254	20,70,125	+ 2,18,871
GRAND TOTAL ...	{ Indian Produce ...	4,11,51,961	4,21,78,965	+ 10,27,004	1,87,04,546	3,00,01,651	+ 1,12,97,105
	{ Foreign Merchandise ...	1,50,48,766	1,37,64,429	— 12,84,337	38,76,271	43,25,408	+ 3,49,137
	{ Treasure ...	91,096	67,596	— 23,500	1,35,422	18,200	— 1,17,222
GRAND TOTAL ...		5,62,91,823	5,60,10,990	— 2,80,833	2,28,16,239	3,48,45,259	+ 1,17,29,020

The total value of the coasting trade, excluding Government transactions, was Rs. 9 crores against Rs. 8 crores, showing an increase of Rs. 1 crore or 14 per cent. The bulk of the trade was, as usual, carried on with Bombay. Imports of *Indian produce and manufactures* rose from Rs. 411 lakhs to Rs. 421 lakhs or by Rs. 10 lakhs. Bengal showed a decline of Rs. 5 lakhs owing to less imports of jute gunny bags (— Rs. 3½ lakhs), jute rope and twine (— Rs. ½ lakh), coal (— Rs. ½ lakh) and tobacco manufactured (mostly cigarettes) (— Rs. ½ lakh). Imports from Bombay advanced from Rs. 327 lakhs to Rs. 337 lakhs owing to larger receipts of all cotton goods, except greys, (+ Rs. 26½ lakhs), tobacco unmanufactured (+ Rs. ½ lakh), copra (+ Rs. 1½ lakhs), and black pepper (+ Rs. 1½ lakhs). There was, however, a setback under cotton grey piece-goods (— Rs. 15 lakhs), rice not in the husk (— Rs. ½ lakh), jute gunny bags (— Rs. 3½ lakhs), sugar unrefined (— Rs. ½ lakh), and teakwood (— Rs. 1¼ lakhs). Burma exhibited a rise of Rs. 7 lakhs chiefly in imports of candles (+ Rs. 1 lakh), kerosine oil (+ Rs. 1½ lakhs) and teakwood (+ Rs. 4½ lakhs). The trade with Madras rose by Rs. 3½ lakhs owing to larger imports of copra, (+ Rs. 1½ lakh), coconut oil (+ Rs. 1½ lakh), and wood other timber (+ Rs. ½ lakh). The increase of ¾ lakh of rupees in imports from Kathiawar is due to larger consignments of ghi and tilseed. Imports from Baluchistan Agency tracts declined by Rs. 1½ lakhs solely in rapeseed. Smaller receipts of copra are responsible for the decrease of Rs. 3½ lakhs under the State of Travancore and those of castor seed under Cutch (— Rs. ½ lakh). Imports of foreign merchandise fell to the extent of Rs. 12½ lakhs principally in cotton piece-goods from Bombay. Exports of Indian produce and manufactures advanced from Rs. 187 lakhs to Rs. 300 lakhs, showing an enhancement of Rs. 112 lakhs or 60 per cent. Exports of cotton raw to Bombay and Calcutta improved by Rs. 96 lakhs and ¾ lakh, respectively. The despatches of this staple to the former port during the year under report were very large as compared with the exports during the decade tabulated below:—

	Cwts.	Rs.		Cwts.	Rs.	
1901-02	262,086	63,74,818	1906-07	55,274	16,47,834	Poor crop.
1902-03	177,668	43,40,591	1907-08	182,353	50,60,670	
1903-04	234,788	62,99,736	1908-09	124,182	36,31,877	
1904-05	297,139	83,95,158	1909-10	278,688	87,81,141	
1905-06	210,175	60,27,485	1910-11	464,098	1,83,68,273	

The increase during the decade was 77 per cent. in quantity and 188 per cent. in value. The improvement over the last year was 66 per cent. in quantity and 109 per cent. in value. A large portion of this cotton is transhipped at Bombay for foreign ports. The total exports of cotton raw from Karachi to both foreign and coast ports during the past three years are contrasted below in thousands of cwts. and Rs.:—

	1909-09.		1909-10.		1910-11.	
	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Foreign Ports ...	886	26,032	1,285	40,801	962	36,178
Coast Ports ...	127	3,698	281	8,860	466	18,440
TOTAL ...	1,013	29,730	1,566	49,661	1,428	54,618

Exports to Madras exhibited an increase of 12½ lakhs of rupees owing to larger shipments of gram (+ Rs. 3 lakhs) pulse (+ Rs. 1 lakh), rice not in the husk (+ Rs. 4 lakhs), wheat-flour (+ Rs. 3 lakhs), and tilseed (+ Rs. 2½ lakhs). The falling off under Burma was chiefly due to smaller exports of unsalted fish (prawns). There was a contraction by ¾ lakh of rupees in exports to Cutch whither shipments of jowari and bajri were less by Rs. 1½ lakhs and those of pulse more by Rs. 1 lakh. Kathiawar improved from Rs. 13½ lakhs to Rs. 17½ lakhs chiefly on account of larger exports of rice not in the husk (+ Rs. 2½ lakhs), gram and wheatflour (+ Rs. ½ lakh) and cotton-seed (+ Rs. 1 lakh). The increase of rupees 86 thousands under Goa was occasioned by larger exports of pulse and rice. Exports of foreign merchandise rose by 3½ lakhs of rupees, Bombay, Baluchistan agency tracts and Cutch were the principal places contributing to the increase. The articles in which increases occurred were, dried fruits including dates and sugar to Bombay, white and coloured cotton piece-goods to Baluchistan agency tracts and Sugar to Cutch.

TREASURE.

While the imports fell by 23½ thousands of rupees, exports rose by Rs. 82,778. Silver bar and other coin worth 212 thousands of rupees was sent to Bombay during the year against Rs. 135 thousands in 1909-10. There were no exports of Government of India rupees to Bombay.

GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS.

23. The total value of coastwise imports of Government stores (both Indian and foreign) excluding treasure again fell from Rs. 69,34,246 to Rs. 64,04,084. Indian produce and manufactures declined from Rs. 59,76,684 to Rs. 50,35,453 or by Rs. 9,41,231. Coal alone from Bengal showed a diminution of Rs. 11,73,467. The decrease is partly counterbalanced by an increase of Rs. 2,69,357 under wood other timber imported for the first time by the North-Western Railway from Burma. Imports of foreign merchandise on the other hand showed an improvement of Rs. 4,11,069, having risen from Rs. 9,57,562 to Rs. 13,68,631 solely in arms, ammunition and military stores from Bombay. Exports of foreign merchandise again receded from Rs. 3,35,452 to Rs. 2,41,018 principally in arms, ammunition and military stores, metals and telegraph materials to Bombay. There were no exports of Indian produce this year. *Treasure.*—The imports of gold coin rose from Rs. 6,00,000 to Rs. 37,50,000 and those of Government of India rupees fell from Rs. 22,97,000 to Rs. 3,00,000. Exports of Government of India rupees also declined from Rs. 1,69,961 to Rs. 72,243.

SUBORDINATE PORTS.

24. **Keti Bunder and Sirganda.**—The value of the combined trade of both the ports amounted to Rs. 14,03,528 during 1910-11 against Rs. 11,99,694 in 1909-10, showing an advance of Rs. 2,03,834. This year as last there was no foreign trade.

25. **Keti Bunder.—Coasting Trade.**—The entire trade increased from Rs. 6,80,288 to Rs. 6,96,448. Imports of Indian produce and manufactures slightly rose from Rs. 90,373 to Rs. 90,456 while those of foreign merchandise fell from Rs. 70,665 to Rs. 66,273 principally in cotton coloured piece-goods. Receipts of treasure advanced from Rs. 4,950 to Rs. 7,756. There was an increase of Rs. 17,596 in exports of Indian produce and manufactures chiefly in jowari, bajri and rice the figures for the past two years being Rs. 5,14,294 and Rs. 5,31,890 respectively. Exports of foreign merchandise also rose from Rs. 6 to Rs. 73. The amount of Import Duty recovered during the year was Rs. 76 against Rs. 54 and that of Export duty was Rs. 17,624 against Rs. 18,391. In consequence of erosion the abandonment of Keti-Bunder has been decided upon and a new site has been fixed upon at Hambus.

26. **Sirganda.—Coasting Trade.**—The total value of both imports and exports of merchandise and treasure was Rs. 7,07,080 against Rs. 5,19,406. The imports of merchandise (foreign and Indian) rose from Rs. 49,057 and Rs. 44,220 to Rs. 68,566 and Rs. 67,231, respectively, principally in grey and white piece-goods and sugar. Coloured piece-goods, both foreign and Indian, however, showed a falling off. Imports of treasure also increased from Rs. 94,452 to Rs. 96,762 during the year just ended. Exports of Indian produce and manufactures again advanced from Rs. 3,31,677 to Rs. 4,74,389 chiefly in rice to Cutch. Exports of foreign merchandise amounted to Rs. 132 during the year against none in the preceding year. The import duty of the year amounted to Rs. 73 against Rs. 58 and export duty to Rs. 25,036 against Rs. 16,229.

The Indian Merchandise Marks Act.

27. The number of cases dealt with rose from 193 in the previous year to 337 in 1910-11. The increase was, however, in cases of an unimportant nature, as the total amount of fines imposed was actually less than in 1909-10, being only Rs. 1,161 against Rs. 1,172. A summary of cases is appended (Appendix II).

28. **Class A.**—(Application of counterfeit trade mark or false indication in respect of the person by whom the goods were made or produced). A consignment of white mulls was detained on the informer executing the usual indemnity bond. The Magistrate before whom information was laid, however, dismissed the case and the goods were released. On appeal three further lots of the same goods were detained by order of the Court, but these also were subsequently released as the result of a compromise. Seven consignments of Whisky were detained on account of an alleged imitation of the trade mark. The parties concerned came to an amicable settlement and the goods were cleared after removal of the offending label. No penalties were inflicted.

29. **Class B.**—(Application of false trade mark or other indication in respect of the country in which the goods were made or produced). Indication of the country of origin was omitted in 122 cases of goods bearing the names or initials of well known British or British Indian dealers, 90 cases of goods bearing descriptions in English or Indian vernaculars and 5 cases of goods bearing portraits of Their Majesties, the British Royal Arms, and the figure of an Indian deity. There were 46 detentions of imitation gold braid from France and Germany marked Russia braid. The name Russia was objected to as likely to mislead buyers as to the country of origin, but on subsequent representation, such marking has been allowed to pass if properly qualified by an indication of the country of manufacture. No fines were levied. In 13 cases perfumed spirits, liqueurs, soap, cutlery and nails from Germany bore descriptive labels in French unaccompanied by an indication of origin.

30. **Class C.**—(Application of a trade description false in other respects). There were 7 consignments of shovels with the sizes wrongly marked. The labels in two consignments of Italian vermouth showed the quantity as "um litro" while the contents were found on measurement to be less. Eight consignments of bangles were found to have the number contained in the card board boxes wrongly marked thereon, owing probably to a mistake on the part of the packers. There were four consignments of grey shirtings, on which the lengths were correctly marked in English numerals, viz., $37\frac{1}{2}$ /38 yards, but there was also an ambiguous Persian word which could be rendered as "grey shirtings" or "40 yards." The importers were required to stamp the lengths also in Persian numerals. Three consignments of American clippers marked with sizes in excess of actual measurement were passed with a warning. Two consignments of turpentine were found to be incorrectly marked with the percentage of reduction. Three consignments of white cutlery marked "Gloria Silver," "Scotia Silver" and "Nevada Silver" were reshipped.

31. **Class D.** (Piece-goods not properly marked with lengths). There were 11 consignments of woollen cloth, 2 of camel hair cloth and 1 of cotton cloth, in all of which the length was omitted.

32. All the detentions in classes B, C and D were made by the Appraisers in the ordinary course of their duties.

ADMINISTRATION.

33. **Receipts.**—The gross receipts amounted to Rs. 73,82,090 against Rs. 57,24,011 in 1909-10 and the net receipts after deducting drawback and refunds Rs. 72,24,483, against Rs. 55,48,589. Gross receipts under Import Duty showed an increase of Rs. 16,85,296 and under Export Duty a decrease of Rs. 26,096.

Appendix I.

34. **Expenditure.**—*Refunds* to the Kashmir Darbar in 1910-11 on account of goods sent in bond amounted to Rs. 96,069. Further debits are, however, expected against the year through the Exchange Account. The total amount debited against the preceding year was Rs. 1,30,195.

Drawbacks.—Of seven-eighths of the Import Duty amounted to Rs. 47,959 against Rs. 31,922. The increase was principally under sugar.

Salaries.—The increase is due to the annual increment to the pay of the Collector and higher salaries drawn by the Assistant Collectors. No grain compensation was paid during the year, which accounts for the decrease noticeable under subordinate establishments.

Contingencies.—Boat stores and repairs show an increase of Rs. 6,413 owing to the Customs steam launch having been fitted with a new boiler and engine.

35. **Customs Offences.**—Offences against the Customs Act, other than those under the Merchandise Marks Act, numbered 504 of which 305 related to shortage not satisfactorily accounted for by importing vessels. The amount of fines realised was Rs. 4,307-0-1.

36. **Testing.**—Thirty eight samples were tested by the Chemical Analyser, Bombay, for this Customs House. Of these 8 were samples of methylated spirits, of which one failed to pass the prescribed test. The remaining samples consisted of paints and toilet and medicinal preparations. The Testing Officer at Karachi dealt with 125 samples of Petroleum and Explosives.

General.—Mr. F. S. Punnett was in charge of the Department throughout the year.

A. H. P. WOLFERSTAN,
Acting Chief Collector of Customs in Sind.

Karachi Customs House,

19th May 1911.

L (IV) 91—5

APPENDIX I.

STATEMENT showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the Customs Department in Sind for the year 1910-1911 contrasted with those of the year 1909-1910.

RECEIPTS.	1910-1911.		1909-1910.		Increase.		Decrease.		Net Increase.		Net Decrease.	
	Ra.	a. p.	Ra.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
<i>Imperial.</i>												
Imports, Sea Customs	71,07,530	12 2	64,22,214	4 9	16,85,315	7 5	36,095	8 3	...	...	...	...
Exports, Do.	2,37,893	5 2	2,63,968	13 5	...	...	391	12 0	...	...	...	...
Over-time Fees	22,373	12 0	22,705	8 0	...	...	33	5 9	...	...	...	...
Recoveries of Cost of Special Bond Establishment paid for by private Companies.	1,020	0 3	1,023	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	73,88,596	13 7	67,10,022	0 2	16,78,573	7 5	26,490	10 0	16,52,083	13 5	...	...
<i>Miscellaneous Receipts.</i>												
Warehouse and Wharf Rent	1,338	15 0	1,267	14 6	561	0 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harbour Craft License Fees	393	0 0	441	0 0	...	...	44	0 0	...	...	...	...
Sale Proceeds of Customs Trade Reports	22	8 0	26	0 0	...	...	3	8 0	...	...	...	...
Do. of Customs Manual, Translation of G. R. No. 398-S. R., dated the 19th January 1900, and <i>revenue</i> of Orders under the Arms Act.	41	6 0	41	12 0	...	...	0	6 0	...	...	...	...
Sale Proceeds of Tariff Act	19	6 0	17	15 0	1	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. of Unclaimed Goods	871	1 2	1,590	10 2	...	...	919	9 0	...	...	...	...
Do. of Confiscated Goods	532	0 0	411	0 7	140	15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. of Government Old Stores.	4	6 0	56	4 0	...	...	51	14 0	...	...	...	...
Fees for Registration of Boats	72	0 0	44	0 0	28	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. amending duplicate Documents	3,281	0 0	2,763	0 0	517	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Granting and Testing Petroleum and non-petroleum Spirits.	530	0 0	517	0 0	12	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Selecting and Testing Petroleum and non-petroleum Spirits.	390	0 0	616	0 0	...	...	226	0 0	...	...	...	...
Fines and Forfeitures under the Sea Customs Act.	4,322	0 1	4,981	15 9	...	...	659	15 8	...	...	...	...
Transshipment Fees	1,024	8 0	1,205	8 0	19	8 0	181	0 0	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Receipts under section 139, Sea Customs Act.	24	8 0	5	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Interest on the amount of Duty on Goods which remained in bond for over 3 years.	0	14 0	0	12 8	0	1 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sale Proceeds of Goods under section 33, Sea Customs Act.	28	13 0	...	...	28	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous other Receipts	3	7 6	0	8 6	3	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commission (7½ per cent.) on Great and Little Bases Light Dues.	6	15 2	3	1 5	3	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	13,218	11 11	13,389	6 10	1,319	9 9	2,000	4 8	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	75,52,045	9 6	67,24,011	7 0	16,69,016	1 2	28,580	14 8	16,52,083	13 5	...	...
<i>Deduct—</i>												
Refunds, Imports	1,08,928	1 1	11,40,903	10 3	...	...	33,977	9 2	...	...	...	...
Do. Exports	2,063	2 9	2,027	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Over-time	633	15 9	354	2 2	278	13 7	215	0 0	...	...	...	...
Do. Miscellaneous Receipts	47,956	1 3	31,923	6 3	16,034	1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL REFUNDS AND DEDUCTIONS	1,57,604	4 10	1,75,322	0 8	16,374	13 4	34,192	9 2	...	...	...	...
TOTAL NET REVENUE	72,21,441	4 8	65,48,689	6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL CONTINGENCIES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	42,429	2 8	33,340	10 11	10,077	13 6	1,889	5 9	9,088	7 9	...	...

* This includes Rs. 93,083-8-8 on account of refunds made to the Kashmir Darbar through the Exchange Accounts up to date.

† This includes Rs. 1,30,195-1-0 on account of do.

‡ This includes Rs. 227-3-0 recovered by the Postal authorities.

Karachi Customs House,

19th May 1911.

A. H. P. WOLFERTAN,

Acting Chief Collector of Customs in Sind.

APPENDIX II.

STATEMENT showing particulars of cases dealt with under the Merchandise Marks Act during the year 1910-11.

Class of Cases.	I. Passed without correction of marking or penalty.	II. Passed on correction of marking without penalty.	III. Passed with nominal penalty.	IV. Passed with heavier penalty or re-shipped or confiscated subject to fine in redemption.	TOTAL.	Remarks.
A.—Application of counterfeit trade mark or false indication in respect of the person by whom goods were made or produced.	4	7	...	...	11	
B.—Application of false trade description or other indication in respect of the country in which goods were made or produced—						
(1) as between the United Kingdom or British India and a foreign country.	53	61	103 (a)	...	217	(a) 64 passed without correction of marking.
(2) as between two foreign countries ...	2	51	6 (b)	...	59	(b) 4 passed without correction of marking.
C.—Application of trade description that is false in other respects—namely—						
(1) as to the number, quantity, measure, gauge or weight of the goods.	3	14	7	...	24	
(2) as to the time at which goods were made or produced.	...	...	...	...	...	
(3) as to the mode of manufacture or production.	...	...	...	...	...	
(4) as to the materials of which the goods are composed.	1	...	8 (c)	3	12	(c) in one case goods not marked.
(5) as to the goods being the subject of an existing patent, privilege or copyright.	...	...	...	...	...	
D.—Lengths not properly stamped on piece-goods.	1	4	9	...	14	
TOTAL ...	64	137	133	3	337	

Karachi Customs House, }
19th May 1911.

A. H. P. WOLFERSTAN,
Ag. Chief Collector of Customs in Sind.

REPORT
ON THE
MARITIME TRADE
OF
THE PROVINCE OF SIND
FOR
1911-1912.

BY
THE CHIEF COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS IN SIND.



BY AUTHORITY.

Price—4 Annas.



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No. C-428 of 1912.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Commissioner in Sind,
Government House, Karachi, 20th June 1912.

MEMORANDUM.

The Commissioner in Sind has the honour to submit the accompanying report, which was received in this office on the 13th instant, on the Maritime Trade of the Province of Sind for the year ending 31st March 1912.

2. It is satisfactory to observe that in spite of the industrial situation in England and other disturbing features of the year, the total value of imports rose to 1,671 lakhs, an increase of more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ crores or 18 per cent. on the year immediately preceding, and over 78 lakhs in advance of that of 1908-09, the best year hitherto on record. Molasses, metals, kerosine oil, yarns, woollen and piece-goods account for the principal increases.

3. The foreign export trade rose from 2,250 lakhs in 1910-11 to 2,495 lakhs, being an increase of over 9 per cent. on the preceding year. The principal increases occur under wheat, cotton, gram, barley and hides. The drought in Western Europe and short crops in America brought about a demand for gram and barley and the quantity of these cereals exported reached the exceptionally high figure of 9,836,430 cwts. as compared with 742,200 cwts. in the preceding year.

4. The development of the Port of Karachi continues to keep pace with the expansion of trade.

5. The value of the trade of the subordinate ports of Ketī Bandar and Sirganda rose from Rs. 14,03,528 to Rs. 19,23,009.

6. There was a substantial decrease in the number of cases under the Merchandise Marks Act, which fell from 337 in 1910-11 to 192 during the year of report; the Commissioner received no appeals from the decisions of the Chief Collector.

7. The administration of the Customs department was efficient as usual.

A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND,
Commissioner in Sind.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department,

BOMBAY.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The maximum length of this Report, with Appendices, has been fixed at 15 pages. (*Vide* Government of India letter No. 3315-S. R., dated the 30th May 1904, embodied in Bombay Government Resolution No. 4637, dated the 18th June 1904.)

SECTION A—TRADE.

I.—Province of Sind.		Para.	Page.
GENERAL SUMMARY.			
1.	Statement of value of aggregate Trade of the Province of Sind	1	1
2.	Shipping	ib.	
3.	Import and Export Duties	2	2
II.—Chief Port—Karachi.			
Foreign Trade.			
4 & 5.	General Remarks on the Trade	ib.	
6.	Table showing aggregate value of the Trade of the chief port, according to prescribed classification	ib. & 3	
7.	Variation in the average prices	3	
IMPORTS.			
8.	Articles of Food and Drink	4	
	Statement of principal articles of Food and Drink	ib.	
	Liquors	ib.	
	Provisions	ib.	
	Dates	ib.	
	Sugar	5	
	Molasses	ib.	
9.	Metals, and Manufactures of—	ib.	
	A. Hardware and Cutlery	ib.	
	B. Metals	6	
	Copper and Yellow Metal	ib.	
	Iron and Steel	ib.	
	C. Machinery and Millwork	ib.	
	D. Railway Plant and Rolling Stock.	ib.	
10.	Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials	ib.	
11.	Oils	7	
	Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles	ib.	
12.	Statement of value of principal sub-heads of the above, with remarks	ib. & 8	
13.	Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured...	8	
	Statement of value of Yarns and Textile Fabrics	ib.	
	Statement showing total Cotton Goods imported from Foreign and Coast Ports	ib.	
	Twist and Yarn	9	
	Statement showing Imports of Cotton Piece Goods from Foreign Countries during 10 years	ib.	
	Grey Piece Goods	ib.	
	White „	ib.	
	Coloured, Printed or Dyed	ib.	
	Imports of Piece Goods Coastwise	ib.	
	Other Cotton Manufactures	ib.	
	Silk Goods	ib.	
	Woollen Goods	ib.	
	Apparel	10	
	Other Miscellaneous Articles	ib.	
EXPORTS.			
14.	Comparative Statement of principal Articles of re-exports of Foreign Merchandise, with general remarks thereon.	ib.	
15.	Comparative Statement of principal articles of exports of Indian Produce and Manufactures	ib.	
EXPORTS—continued.			
16.	Animals living	11	
17.	Articles of Food and Drink	ib.	
	Statement of principal articles of Food and Drink, with remarks	ib.	
	Gram	ib.	
	Barly	ib.	
	Wheat	ib.	
	Wheat flour	ib.	
	Rice	ib.	
Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles		12	
18.	Statement of principal articles of the above	ib.	
	Cotton	ib.	
	Hides	ib.	
	Skins	ib.	
	Animal bones	ib.	
	Seeds	ib.	
	Cotton seed	ib.	
	Rape	ib.	
	Statement of distribution of Rape Seed.	ib.	
	Til or Jinjili seed	13	
	Wool	ib.	
19.	Treasure (Foreign Trade)	ib.	
20.	Distribution of Foreign Trade by Countries	ib. & 14	
21.	Government Transactions (Foreign Trade)	14	
22.	Balance of Trade (Foreign Trade)	15	
Coasting Trade.			
23.	Comparative Statement of value of Imports and Exports, with remarks	15 & 16	
	Treasure	16	
24.	Government Stores	ib.	
	Treasure	ib.	
III.—Trade of Subordinate Ports.			
25.	Combined Trade of Ketī Bandar and Sirganda	ib.	
26.	KETI BANDAR.	ib.	
	Coasting Trade	ib.	
	Customs Revenue	ib.	
27.	SIRGANDA.	ib.	
	Coasting Trade	ib.	
	Customs Revenue	ib.	
Indian Merchandise Marks Act.			
28.	Introductory Remarks	ib.	
29.	Class (A)	17	
30.	Do. (B)	ib.	
31.	Do. (C)	ib.	
32.	Do. (D)	ib.	
33.	General	ib.	
Administration of the Customs Department.			
34.	Receipts	ib.	
35.	Expenditure	ib.	
36.	Customs Offences	ib.	
37.	Testing	ib.	
APPENDIX I.		18	
Do. II.		19	

REPORT ON THE MARITIME TRADE OF THE PROVINCE OF SIND FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1911-1912.

The following statement shows in tabular form the sea-borne trade of the Province of Sind, both Foreign and Coasting, for the five years from 1907-08 to 1911-12, and compares the last two years' figures. It embraces the trade not only of the chief port, Karachi, but also of the subordinate ports of Sind, viz., Keti Bandar and Sirganda:—

		1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	Increase or decrease in 1911-1912 as compared with 1910-1911.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(I) FOREIGN TRADE.	IMPORTS—						
	Private—						
	Merchandise ...	10,68,12,347	11,32,62,339	9,97,28,761	11,52,40,011	13,22,46,699	+ 1,70,06,688
	Gold ...	61,20,319	29,26,962	39,97,875	67,77,577	73,09,427	+ 5,31,850
	Silver ...	26,63,107	29,44,127	42,71,644	44,22,683	26,91,076	— 18,31,612
	TOTAL PRIVATE ...	11,50,95,803	11,91,33,428	10,79,98,280	12,64,40,276	14,21,47,203	+ 1,57,06,926
	Government—						
	Stores ...	2,37,49,496	4,01,63,584	2,60,07,783	1,54,21,614	2,50,47,646	+ 96,26,032
	Silver ...	1,60,000	77,000	1,48,000	9,000	—	— 9,000
	TOTAL GOVERNMENT ...	2,39,09,496	4,02,40,584	2,61,55,783	1,54,30,614	2,50,47,646	+ 96,17,032
	TOTAL IMPORTS ...	13,90,05,299	15,93,74,012	13,41,54,063	14,18,70,890	16,71,94,849	+ 2,53,23,958
	EXPORTS—						
	Private—						
	Foreign Merchandise re-exported...	47,73,138	46,24,528	38,75,221	49,80,102	90,68,910	+ 40,88,808
	Indian Produce and Manufactures...	17,60,80,977	8,14,22,068	21,70,01,990	21,60,85,470	23,71,22,019	+ 2,10,36,549
	Gold ...	—	—	—	15,075	30	— 15,045
	Silver ...	15,50,773	7,51,394	31,46,165	39,77,634	33,94,124	— 5,83,710
	TOTAL PRIVATE ...	18,24,04,883	8,67,97,990	22,40,23,376	22,50,68,481	24,95,83,083	+ 2,45,24,602
	Government Stores—						
	Foreign Manufactures ...	73,675	62,030	58,677	30,307	2,16,484	+ 1,86,177
	Indian Produce and Manufactures...	13,505	17,423	14,415	32,683	40,583	+ 7,900
	Silver ...	22,720	29,000	15,100	45,345	47,870	+ 2,525
	TOTAL GOVERNMENT ...	1,09,900	1,08,452	88,192	1,08,335	3,04,937	+ 1,96,602
	TOTAL EXPORTS ...	18,25,14,788	8,69,06,442	22,41,11,568	22,51,66,816	24,98,88,020	+ 2,47,21,204
	GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN TRADE ...	32,15,20,087	24,62,80,454	35,82,65,631	36,70,37,706	41,70,82,868	+ 5,00,45,162
(II) COASTING TRADE.	IMPORTS—						
	Private Merchandise—						
	Indian Produce and Manufactures...	3,78,07,425	3,63,27,559	4,12,86,554	4,23,36,682	5,17,21,206	+ 93,84,554
	Foreign Manufactures ...	1,47,45,291	1,10,19,943	1,61,68,488	1,38,99,268	1,43,90,095	+ 4,90,827
	Gold ...	4,25,499	—	4,565	12,030	1,695	— 10,335
	Silver ...	1,78,638	1,19,362	1,85,933	1,60,084	4,90,145	+ 3,30,061
	TOTAL PRIVATE ...	5,31,56,853	4,74,68,864	5,66,45,540	5,64,08,034	6,66,03,141	+ 1,01,95,107
	Government Stores—						
	Indian Produce and Manufactures...	44,90,762	79,55,467	59,76,684	50,35,453	24,78,097	— 25,57,586
	Foreign Manufactures ...	23,71,663	16,55,156	9,57,562	13,78,631	21,23,926	+ 7,45,295
	Gold ...	25,50,000	3,07,500	6,00,000	37,60,000	3,00,000	— 34,50,000
	Silver ...	1,49,80,000	94,000	22,97,000	3,00,000	2,72,000	— 28,000
	TOTAL GOVERNMENT ...	2,43,62,425	1,00,12,123	98,31,246	1,04,64,084	51,74,023	— 52,90,061
	TOTAL IMPORTS ...	7,75,19,278	5,74,78,987	6,64,76,786	6,68,72,118	7,17,77,164	+ 49,05,046
	EXPORTS—						
	Private Merchandise—						
	Indian Produce and Manufactures...	2,51,49,173	2,05,82,325	1,95,50,517	2,14,64,327	2,82,71,010	+ 68,06,683
	Foreign Manufactures ...	23,12,297	35,21,528	39,76,277	43,23,883	39,53,525	— 3,70,358
	Silver ...	25,001	62,266	1,35,422	2,18,200	43,400	— 1,74,800
	TOTAL PRIVATE ...	2,76,86,471	2,41,66,118	2,36,62,216	2,60,06,420	3,22,67,935	+ 62,61,515
	Government Stores—						
	Indian Produce and Manufactures...	68,733	2,404	—	—	—	—
	Foreign Manufactures ...	6,15,786	4,96,997	3,35,453	2,41,018	4,86,632	+ 2,45,614
	Silver ...	2,10,947	3,26,771	1,69,961	72,243	1,14,513	+ 42,270
	TOTAL GOVERNMENT ...	8,95,466	8,26,162	5,05,413	3,13,261	6,01,145	+ 2,87,884
	TOTAL EXPORTS ...	2,85,81,937	2,49,92,280	2,41,67,629	2,63,19,681	3,28,69,080	+ 65,49,399
	GRAND TOTAL OF COASTING TRADE ...	10,61,01,215	8,24,71,267	9,06,44,415	9,31,91,799	10,46,46,244	+ 1,14,54,445
	TOTAL OF ENTIRE TRADE ...	42,76,21,302	32,87,51,721	44,89,10,046	46,02,29,505	52,17,29,112	+ 6,14,99,607

Comparing the last two years' figures, the rise in the entire trade was 13 per cent., of which the Foreign Trade had the larger share, viz., 10 per cent., and the Coasting Trade 3 per cent. The figures, are, again a record. On the whole the rains were good and brought about the larger trade. The higher figures under exports, Indian Produce Coastwise, were due to the larger shipments of grain and fodder to the Cutch and Kathiawar ports where there was a deficiency in the rainfall. The rise in the exports of Indian produce and Manufactures was 9 per cent., and was due in a great measure to the very large export of barley and gram for cattle feeding in Europe owing to the drought there.

2. *Shipping.*—The table below gives the number of vessels entering, and clearing from the ports of the Province for the past two years:—

Years.	Description.	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
		Steam.		Sailing.		TOTAL.		Steam.		Sailing.		TOTAL.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1910-1911.	Foreign ...	325	703,173	142	12,803	467	716,081	409	928,069	133	11,833	542	939,902
	Coasting ...	523	896,691	2,813	103,755	3,336	1,000,446	443	870,044	3,070	109,471	3,513	779,515
	TOTAL ...	848	1,599,869	2,955	116,638	3,803	1,716,507	852	1,598,113	3,203	121,304	4,055	1,719,417
1911-1912.	Foreign ...	403	945,480	158	14,913	561	960,393	469	10,87,911	138	12,874	607	1,100,785
	Coasting ...	486	811,135	3,811	142,012	4,297	953,147	419	663,912	4,001	141,965	4,420	808,877
	TOTAL ...	889	1,756,615	3,969	156,925	4,858	1,913,540	888	17,51,823	4,139	157,839	5,027	1,909,662

Out of the 889 steamers which entered the port, 763 were British, 38 British Indian, and 88 were foreign, of which 37 were German, 31 Austrian, 7 Norwegian and 13 other Nationalities viz. Greek, Swedish, Italian and Danish. One vessel visited the port of over 9,000 tons. Government vessels are omitted from these figures.

3. *Revenue.*—The following table shows the total collections for the Province on account of import and export duty and the refunds thereon, and the duty on imported salt separately, for the last five years and compares the last two:—

	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	Increase or decrease in 1911-1912 as compared with 1910-1911.
IMPORT DUTY (exclusive of duty on salt).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Karachi	53,42,745	60,32,269	54,22,132	71,07,391	75,95,162	+ 4,87,771
Keti	43	41	54	76	77	+ 1
Sirganda	121	273	68	73	91	+ 18
TOTAL	53,42,909	60,32,583	54,22,244	71,07,540	75,95,330	+ 4,87,790
EXPORT DUTY						
Karachi... ..	3,02,332	2,20,199	2,29,369	1,95,233	1,69,906	- 25,325
Keti	11,616	5,079	1,391	17,624	21,368	+ 3,744
Sirganda	16,898	5,670	15,229	25,036	33,176	+ 8,140
TOTAL	3,30,816	2,30,948	2,63,989	2,37,893	2,24,452	- 13,441
TOTAL OF GROSS DUTY	56,73,725	62,63,531	56,86,233	73,45,433	78,19,782	+ 4,74,349
REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS.						
Imports... ..	54,670	57,575	42,631	58,614	2,18,989	+ 1,60,175
Payments to the Kashmir darbar	1,16,900	1,16,695	1,30,195	1,58,081	*137,637	- 20,424
Exports	5,657	2,929	2,027	2,093	1,718	- 375
TOTAL	1,77,127	1,76,199	1,74,853	2,18,988	3,58,364	+ 1,39,376
TOTAL NET DUTY	54,96,598	60,87,332	55,11,380	71,26,445	74,61,418	+ 3,34,973
IMPORT DUTY ON SALT	2,302	2,464	2,230	2,339	1,963	- 366
REFUND AND DRAWBACK ON SALT	...	...	...	3	...	3

* Payments up to date.

The collections are again a record and show a rise of 6 per cent. The highest increases occurred in Petroleum, Rs. 3,32,622 or 48 per cent., Cotton Piece Goods, Rs. 2,40,130 or 14 per cent., Manufactured Articles Rs. 1,49,637 or 19 per cent., Metals, Rs. 27,087 or 10 per cent. On the other hand there were falls under Silver of Rs. 1,28,711 or 29 per cent., Sugar Rs. 1,26,097 or 9 per cent., and Tobacco, Rs. 67,780 or 16 per cent.

CHIEF PORT—KARACHI.

FOREIGN TRADE.

4. The total foreign trade of the port, excluding Government transactions, for the last 10 years, is given below:—

1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
13,53,72,362	19,36,02,989	26,21,46,657	20,62,96,174	25,98,01,378	29,75,03,784	20,59,29,608	33,20,31,656	35,14,98,757	39,17,39,285

The rise in the decade was 189 per cent., and in the quinquennium 81 per cent., and comparing the last two years was 11 per cent. This remarkable growth in the trade of the port culminating in record figures for the year under review is the necessary corollary to the bold and enterprising irrigation schemes being carried out for some years now in the Punjab and Sind and to a continuation of those schemes to their final completion together with the opening up of the country by railways.

The irrigated area in the Punjab has now reached nearly 7½ million acres, and the latest triple canal scheme will add nearly another 2 million. At one time in the year the prospects were somewhat gloomy owing to the sudden cessation of the rains for nearly two months, but fortunately rains, though late, were abundant and a famine, except in Gujerat and Kathiawar, was averted. The year may therefore be said to have been a prosperous one as a whole.

The development of the port continued apace and there are now 18 wharf berths available and some 20 moorings. The first part of the new Import Yard will be available for occupation before another year is out and some parts of the Produce Yard may possibly be utilised, though it will not be ready for full use till next season as no lines are yet laid.

5. In commenting on the Import trade of the year as a whole, the chief feature of interest is that there has been a general increase and apparently a healthy one. There are however complaints of keen competition with Bombay and it seems about time that the port was better served by the steam ship companies, especially in the matter of freight rates. Both English and Foreign goods are largely imported by steamers first calling at Bombay and as one of the essentials of sound business is quick despatch and turnover of money, the delay is inimical to the trade in general and especially has this been so this year owing to the depleted stocks of many lines. In fact in certain goods, upcountry dealers have preferred ordering with shipment *via* Bombay so as to obtain them quickly. The railway strike and general labour unrest and the coal strike at home at the close of the year affected deliveries to some extent, many mills having to close for short periods and latterly steamers had to lie idle at home ports for want of coal.

Although the home trade was apparently prosperous, it had many difficulties to contend with; what with the conflicts over Morocco, nearly bringing about a war with Germany, England's best customer, then the war between Turkey and Italy upsetting insurance; the China Revolution curtailing one outlet, Tariff legislation in Japan another, and the uncertainty whether the revision of duties in the United States of America would affect another. The liquor and tobacco trades were somewhat upset by home legislation and all trades by the suggested Insurance Act. These difficulties however made manufacturers give more attention to Indian business. The actual increase under Imports comparing the two last years was 14 per cent. in value.

Turning to Exports of Indian Produce the rise was 9 per cent. The rainfall though spasmodic was abundant and the crops on the whole, though below the average were not deficient to any very grave extent.

6. The following table splits up the above figures for the last five years into the three main heads, Imports from foreign countries, Re-exports of foreign merchandise to foreign countries and Exports of Indian produce and manufactures to foreign countries from the port of Karachi, grouping them according to the classes

under which they are shown in statistical records and compares the last two years:—

Articles.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	Increase or decrease in 1911-1912.
IMPORTS.						
I.—Animals, living	34,359	60,906	25,276	18,529	13,908	— 4,620
II.—Articles of Food and Drink	2,45,82,690	3,17,12,879	2,91,50,063	3,14,17,494	3,17,33,572	+ 3,16,138
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—						
A.—Hardware and Cutlery	18,96,503	18,33,692	17,53,732	24,64,157	24,37,049	— 27,108
B.—Metals	71,64,567	78,26,619	65,17,909	66,21,906	66,12,960	+ 19,91,054
C.—Machinery and Millwork	23,92,630	16,87,760	20,72,846	18,73,621	19,78,345	+ 1,04,664
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	10,37,259	22,78,727	50,02,293	8,60,971	35,73,773	+ 17,12,802
TOTAL of No. III	1,24,89,959	1,36,31,998	1,62,46,780	1,16,20,715	1,56,02,127	+ 37,81,412
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, Narcotics, &c.	24,89,352	24,61,354	26,16,064	31,90,515	24,26,518	+ 2,27,003
V.—Oils	37,89,954	47,52,351	47,87,877	39,54,651	54,77,408	+ 15,22,757
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles	16,91,401	21,96,598	9,77,501	7,58,997	9,88,944	+ 2,30,947
VII.—Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—						
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics	5,10,95,975	4,85,58,129	3,88,55,818	5,46,27,160	6,36,06,008	+ 90,39,858
B.—Apparel	19,08,600	22,94,596	19,37,658	25,82,052	35,24,404	+ 9,42,352
C.—Other Articles	83,30,917	73,85,180	71,81,104	78,61,069	88,13,910	+ 9,52,841
TOTAL of No. VII	6,13,35,492	5,84,37,895	4,59,24,480	6,50,70,271	7,60,04,322	+ 1,09,34,051
TOTAL, IMPORTS	10,63,12,197	11,32,62,339	9,97,28,761	11,62,40,011	13,22,48,699	+ 1,70,06,688
TREASURY	87,83,456	58,71,099	82,60,519	1,12,00,266	99,00,503	— 12,96,762
GRAND TOTAL OF IMPORTS	11,50,95,653	11,91,33,438	10,79,89,280	12,64,40,276	14,21,47,202	+ 1,57,06,926
EXPORTS.						
(FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.)						
I.—Animals living	4,600	—	—	2,700	—	— 2,700
II.—Articles of Food and Drink	5,36,361	5,27,431	6,99,818	12,81,603	55,57,226	+ 42,76,623
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—						
A.—Hardware and Cutlery	36,532	51,139	37,387	54,185	57,167	+ 2,982
B.—Metals	36,631	25,735	20,530	1,62,127	42,617	+ 1,19,610
C.—Machinery and Millwork	28,105	3,501	7,760	7,029	4,612	— 2,416
TOTAL of No. III	1,00,168	80,375	65,677	2,23,340	1,04,296	— 1,19,044
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, Narcotics, &c.	10,900	8,256	9,334	82,230	18,148	— 64,082
V.—Oils	25,827	29,336	22,125	18,897	12,174	— 6,693
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles	31,70,399	31,81,151	26,42,018	24,41,243	26,09,597	+ 68,326
VII.—Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—						
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics	6,60,316	5,59,398	2,91,511	6,27,751	5,55,870	— 71,881
B.—Apparel	1,51,849	1,13,749	81,448	71,051	1,06,391	+ 35,390
C.—Other Articles	1,12,708	1,24,891	1,63,510	2,31,318	2,69,248	+ 38,070
TOTAL of No. VII	9,24,873	7,97,977	5,36,469	9,30,120	8,65,499	— 64,621
TOTAL FOREIGN MERCHANDISE	47,73,138	46,24,528	39,75,221	49,80,102	90,66,910	+ 40,86,808
(INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.)						
I.—Animals, living	18,730	16,350	26,194	51,375	1,04,906	+ 83,631
II.—Articles of Food and Drink	10,23,75,697	2,17,08,356	11,19,00,696	10,77,34,185	15,20,84,735	+ 4,43,50,600
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—						
A.—Hardware and Cutlery	11,318	11,501	9,988	6,218	19,905	+ 13,087
B.—Metals	3,96,563	1,39,912	2,35,964	1,12,045	1,36,709	+ 24,664
TOTAL of No. III	4,07,901	1,50,443	2,46,952	1,18,263	1,56,614	+ 37,751
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, Narcotics, &c.	3,64,898	3,30,412	2,36,221	4,59,574	3,05,033	— 1,54,541
V.—Oils	66,494	13,859	1,28,899	75,496	38,302	— 37,194
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles	7,15,78,098	5,83,30,285	10,35,62,449	10,63,2,142	8,28,59,324	— 2,34,42,819
VII.—Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—						
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics	1,75,140	1,75,315	1,20,035	2,27,341	3,76,206	+ 1,49,865
B.—Apparel	73,281	50,315	38,736	58,606	33,986	+ 5,400
C.—Other Articles	10,35,073	6,45,023	7,32,639	10,58,638	11,33,613	+ 74,975
TOTAL of No. VII	12,73,491	8,70,553	9,41,409	13,44,465	15,73,705	+ 2,29,220
TOTAL, INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES	17,60,94,220	8,14,20,258	21,70,01,990	21,60,85,470	23,71,22,019	+ 2,10,36,549
TOTAL EXPORTS	18,08,57,356	8,60,44,786	22,06,77,211	22,10,66,572	24,61,89,929	+ 2,51,23,357
TREASURY	15,50,773	7,51,394	31,46,165	39,92,908	33,94,154	— 5,98,755
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPORTS	18,24,08,131	8,67,91,180	20,40,23,376	22,50,59,480	24,95,83,083	+ 2,45,24,602

This table is treated separately below under the headings "Imports, Re-exports and Exports."

7. Variations in the average prices of certain articles imported into and exported from the Province of Sind, the average prices of the years 1898-99, 1899-1900 and 1900-01 being taken as 100.

	1898-99, 1899-1900 and 1900-01.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
IMPORTS.						
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—						
Dates	Cwt. 100	116.49	104.74	111.30	123.23	122.19
Sugar, refined	" 100	80.27	88.83	90.65	90.59	98.27
III.—Metals and Manufactures of—						
Copper	Cwt. 100	58.84	49.56	48.20	46.77	46.00
Iron	" 100	112.49	114.00	88.84	113.88	109.61
Bar	" 100	118.75	109.59	107.88	111.26	120.47
Steel	" 100	95.92	86.97	85.11	93.34	89.15
Bar	" 100	93.45	85.06	79.60	80.02	79.22
V.—Oils—						
Kerosene	Gall. 100	108.12	99.61	107.68	111	106.95
VI.—Raw materials and unmanufactured articles—						
Coal	Ton. 100	102.27	96.59	92.10	87.61	85.41
Silk	lb. 100	101.72	113.78	97.40	95.00	132.91
VII.—Articles manufactured and partly manufactured—						
Cotton, twist and yarn	lb. 100	146.37	137.88	120.95	144.86	153.15
Do. grey piece-goods	yds. 100	138.63	141.50	145.19	146.05	153.52
Do. white	" 100	127.42	123.93	123.76	123.59	139.51
Do. coloured, printed or dyed piece-goods	" 100	135.75	129.90	136.10	140.97	146.64
Woollen piece-goods	" 100	122.07	109.45	107.82	108.42	113.10
EXPORTS.						
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—						
Rice not in the husk	Cwt. 100	146.03	155.52	137.31	113.39	126.62
Wheat	" 100	106.02	131.13	129.64	110.08	106.93
IV.—Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics, dyeing and tanning materials—						
Indigo	Cwt. 100	103.77	112.63	103.75	107.72	108.64
VI.—Raw materials and unmanufactured articles—						
Cotton	Cwt. 100	119.14	120.73	130.42	155.32	145.35
Hides	Piece. 100	178.07	169.63	171.02	171.32	169.65
Skins	" 100	159.31	132.04	150.12	139.96	129.49
Bapeseed	Cwt. 100	126.47	133.35	116.56	115.92	122.08
Til or linilli seed	" 100	133.62	120.66	114.12	116.03	120.14
Wool (Indian)	lb. 100	114.63	162.11	99.21	97.21	100.29
Wool (Foreign)	" 100	139.66	121.09	126.43	110.73	111.85

This statement has been recast as the values of the basis year, viz., 1873-4 were found to be fictitious.

It would seem that in imports there was distinctly a higher level of prices all round and in exports a lower level on the whole, rice and seeds being the important exceptions. However it is doubtful whether the actual articles imported were as dear as indicated under cotton goods, as the tendency was to buy the better class of goods, *e. g.*, under white cotton piece goods, the larger import of shirtings accounts for the rise and also in prints the dearer kinds were imported, so it may be said that on the whole the level of prices was not very much higher than in the previous year.

In woollens there was also the same tendency; prices may not have been much lower but were certainly not higher than in the previous year.

IMPORTS.

II.—ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK.

8. There was an increase of 1 per cent. under this main heading as per details below :—

Articles of food and drink.					1910-1911.		1911-1912.		Increase or decrease in 1911-1912.	
					Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
TOTAL ...						Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
						3,14,17,434		3,17,33,573		+ 3,16,138
						8,856		1,28,212		+ 1,19,356
Grain and Pulse ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hops ...	...	...	...	...	327	37,473	704	1,36,561	+ 377	+ 99,088
Liquors ...	...	...	...	...	820,381	21,14,212	890,043	21,44,613	+ 9,662	+ 30,401
Ale, beer and porter ...	...	...	...	...	637,165	6,38,973	638,353	5,93,039	+ 1,188	- 45,934
Cider and other fermented liquors ...	...	...	...	...	1,413	4,960	1,197	4,635	- 216	- 325
Spirits ...	...	...	...	...	146,079	11,33,214	153,813	12,07,062	+ 7,734	+ 73,848
Brandy ...	...	...	...	...	30,172	2,41,360	33,466	2,71,291	+ 3,296	+ 29,931
Whisky ...	...	...	...	...	99,430	6,54,941	100,771	6,79,914	+ 1,341	+ 24,973
Other sorts ...	...	...	...	...	16,487	2,36,913	19,674	2,55,857	+ 3,087	+ 18,944
Wines ...	...	...	...	...	35,724	3,37,065	36,680	3,39,877	+ 956	+ 2,812
Champagne ...	...	...	...	...	3,951	84,423	3,292	93,472	+ 341	+ 9,059
Port ...	...	...	...	...	10,016	105,382	9,169	93,112	- 847	- 12,270
Other sorts ...	...	...	...	...	23,757	1,47,360	24,219	1,53,283	+ 1,462	+ 5,923
Provisions ...	...	...	...	...	...	30,99,343	...	30,22,762	...	- 1,76,581
Bacon and hams ...	...	...	...	...	201,880	1,50,394	164,517	1,08,960	- 37,363	- 41,334
Biscuits of all kinds ...	...	...	...	...	490,287	2,32,323	444,198	2,10,334	- 46,089	- 21,987
Canned and bottled provisions ...	...	...	...	...	6,471	3,77,649	5,212	3,24,632	- 1,259	- 53,017
Cheese ...	...	...	...	...	270,685	1,57,582	216,145	1,40,625	- 54,540	- 16,957
Farinaceous foods ...	...	...	...	...	4,363	1,33,209	4,539	1,34,043	+ 176	+ 1,833
Fruits and vegetables, dried, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	244,245	16,01,957	252,315	16,51,629	+ 8,070	+ 20,229
Almonds ...	...	...	...	...	2,663	73,157	5,717	52,652	+ 754	+ 8,525
Dates ...	...	...	...	...	237,982	13,84,868	244,635	13,69,282	+ 7,653	+ 4,169
Other sorts ...	...	...	...	...	4,200	1,43,934	5,963	1,59,065	- 237	- 863
Ghi ...	...	...	...	...	165,666	94,927	168,119	93,934	- 18,547	- 6,878
Jams and jellies ...	...	...	...	...	334,896	1,00,494	281,724	83,616	- 53,172	- 8,866
Pickles, vinegar, sauces, and condiments ...	...	...	...	...	3,017	1,15,507	2,638	1,06,941	- 379	- 8,554
Other sorts of provisions ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,55,201	...	1,26,847	...	- 28,354
Sugar, 16 Dutch Standard and above ...	...	...	...	...	2,542,493	2,56,07,221	2,350,499	2,56,81,261	- 191,994	+ 74,040
Do. 15 Dutch Standard and below ...	...	...	...	...	439	2,853	224	1,460	- 215	- 1,373
Molasses ...	...	...	...	...	13,840	27,262	75,532	1,45,507	+ 61,692	+ 1,18,245
Confectionery ...	...	...	...	...	12,504	4,10,596	12,734	4,28,957	+ 230	+ 18,361
Other articles ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,09,618	...	1,44,219	...	+ 34,601

N.B.—The figures underlined added together make up the total of the first line.

Liquors.—The total showed an increase of 9,662 gallons or 1·2 per cent. and Rs. 30,401 or 1·4 per cent.

Under *Ale, Beer and Porter*, there was a small increase of 1,188 gallons while the value showed a decline of Rs. 45,934 owing to a large proportion of the bulk ale imported being cheap priced. The increases noticeable under *Brandy, Whisky*, and *Champagne* are attributed by the Trade to the Delhi Durbar, but some portion of it was no doubt due to the ordinary growth of consumption and it is evident from the figures that Karachi did not get a very large share of the Delhi demand owing probably to the catering being in the hands of firms at other ports. There is a growing upcountry demand for *Gin* and cheap *Liqueurs*, and of the latter, Peppermint Cordial in particular is gaining in popularity among Sindhis and Punjabees. *Sherry* and *Claret* showed a decline, whilst the consumption of Vermouth and Bitters increased. *Rum* fell from 1,509 gallons to 1,053 gallons owing, it is said, to a large consumption of *Rum* from the Rosa Distillery. Imports of *perfumed spirits* though not large being only 972 gallons valued at Rs. 45,338, passed all previous record as regards value.

PROVISIONS.—This heading shows a falling off of Rs. 1,76,581 or 5 per cent. The chief items which contributed to this decrease, as shown above, were *bacon and ham*, *cheese* and *canned and bottled provisions*. It is reported that the supply of pigs was very short, so much so that although full orders as usual were sent forward, the suppliers could only execute half of them. Prices also rose considerably and tended to curtail business. In *cheese* the drought and consequent scarcity of fodder last summer in Europe brought about a rise in prices and explain the smaller figures. As to *canned provisions* the local dealers state that their popularity is on the wane, consumers preferring fresh fish, meat, etc. In fact one large seller stated his sales had fallen 75 per cent. during the last year or two.

Dates.—The figures show an increase in quantity of 3 per cent. and a decrease in value of 1 per cent. which is accounted for by the fact that there were larger imports of wet, the cheaper article, than dry. The crop was a good one and the receipts of wet dates were larger from Muscat by 23 per cent., Asiatic Turkey by 2 per cent., and Persia by 505 per cent. in quantity. Dry dates were imported in smaller quantities as last year's purchases did not meet with a ready sale and were overstocked.

SUGAR.—The following table gives the imports from foreign countries, also duty-paid from Bombay, re-exports to foreign countries, and exports coastwise for the past five years:—

Whence imported.	1907-1908.		1908-1909.		1909-1910.		1910-1911.		1911-1912.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	886	14,463	1,204	22,213	1,013	18,925	3,386	50,934	2,416	38,675
Aden and Dependencies ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	20
Ceylon ...	...	...	...	...	1	14	...	...	9	81
Straits Settlements ...	36	540	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong-Kong ...	596	6,704	1,401	16,404	1,414	17,162	31,548	3,63,059	702	7,690
Mauritius and Dependencies ...	276,378	23,92,224	351,949	33,67,387	448,688	45,40,301	430,917	42,61,953	276,963	26,34,516
New South Wales ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Southern Russia ...	...	...	194	1,913	100	1,050	...	...	...	...
Germany ...	2,019	19,338	15	190	21,410	2,25,521	1,520	20,977	750	8,250
Belgium ...	361	4,889	...	...	607	9,534	...	...	101	1,749
France ...	6,503	62,317	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria-Hungary ...	396,087	37,38,583	1,066,850	1,12,66,110	343,399	36,30,779	464,139	46,93,106	176,778	17,97,370
Persia ...	11	133	4	48	3	40	...	...	963	13,543
Java ...	1,430,114	1,26,17,406	1,187,691	1,14,83,791	1,559,708	1,52,97,343	1,610,963	1,62,17,186	1,886,922	2,11,14,189
China (exclusive of Hong Kong and Macao) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,361	56,771
Japan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Egypt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	623	9,390
United States of America (Atlantic Coast) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
TOTAL ...	2,112,961	1,88,56,466	2,641,398	2,60,88,066	2,376,343	2,39,49,669	2,542,493	2,56,07,321	2,350,469	2,56,81,261
Imports from Coast Ports—										
Bombay ...	62,345	5,87,144	12,364	1,25,845	18,091	1,83,804	18,477	1,86,181	34,601	3,94,532
Re-exports ...	37,068	3,36,336	38,508	3,66,817	52,159	5,75,340	93,970	9,40,539	496,449	47,79,711
Exports in Coasting Trade	65,021	6,28,125	125,026	12,20,515	128,310	13,02,635	148,966	15,35,250	142,966	15,96,619

Comparing the last two years' figures it will be seen that imports fell in quantity by 191,994 cwts. or 8 per cent. and rose in value owing to a higher level of prices by Rs. 74,040 or 3 per cent. The chief feature of the year was the partial failure of the beet crop owing to the abnormal dry summer of 1911, the actual shortage in beet being nearly 2 million tons or 25 per cent. Mauritius (cane) was also in smaller supply owing partly to a somewhat smaller crop and partly to the diversion of shipments to Europe instead of to India, being attracted thither by the high prices prevailing. Java (cane) and Russian (beet) crops were on the other hand larger. The Cuban crop was overestimated. The imports from Java rose 275,939 cwts. or 17 per cent. and Rs. 48,97,001 or 30 per cent., while those from Austria fell 287,361 cwts. or 61 per cent. and Rs. 28,95,736 or 61 per cent. and from Mauritius 154,054 cwts. or 35 per cent. and Rs. 16,27,437 or 38 per cent.

The year opened with prices of first marks Java and beet in the neighbourhood of Rs. 10-2 per cwt.—beet being slightly the higher—having gradually risen from the lowest figure, viz., Rs. 9-8 per cwt. touched in January 1911. From April to July there was a gradual fall in Java till Rs. 9-5 was touched with beet 8 annas per cwt. higher and no business passing in the latter owing to unfavourable crop reports. From July to the close of the year there was a gradual rise and Rs. 15 was reached for Java first marks in March 1912.

The high prices in Europe led to the reshipment of 22,050 tons to the United Kingdom. This latter points to an overstocking of the local market, but as a matter of fact both Calcutta and Bombay reshipped large quantities, and in all some 100,000 tons were reshipped from India. This phase seems to have been brought about by refiners and speculators in the United Kingdom fearing a shortage owing to the fact that the continental waterways were unnavigable and no beet would be available for the refineries and the shortage in supplies of Cuban owing to the overestimate mentioned above. Russia owing to another large crop applied to the Brussels Sugar commission to be allowed to increase her exports to 500,000 tons against 200,000 allowed under the agreement. The British delegates supported the application and the concession was eventually granted of an increase of 150,000 this year and 50,000 for the next two. No Russian sugar has so far appeared in this market.

MOLASSES.—This trade was started last year and the imports during the year under review rose in quantity 61,692 cwts. or 445 per cent. and Rs. 1,18,245 or 433 per cent. A regular business has been created with the distilleries in Sind, Punjab and Baluchistan and it appears the article is taking the place of the local product jaggree owing to the latter's dearness as compared with molasses. Formerly the Punjab distilleries made their purchases in Calcutta but found it dear owing to the heavy railway freight. Possibly the smallness of the sugar cane crop in the Punjab helped the demand. The decrease in yield in this province was some 33 per cent. On the other hand the crop of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh was 20 per cent. above last year's amounting to an increase of 216,417 tons.

III.—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF—

9. The total under this main heading increased in value by Rs. 37,81,412 or 32 per cent. The increase was brought about by the larger imports of Metals and Railway Plant and Rolling stock.

A.—HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—

The following table compares the items of this heading for the last two years.

Articles.		1910-1911.		1911-1912.		Increase or decrease in 1911-1912.		
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Cutlery	...	...	2,38,681	...	2,16,525	...	— 22,156	or 9%
Hardware—								
Agricultural implements...	... Value.	...	69,071	...	58,274	...	— 10,797	“ 16%
Other implements and tools	...	...	2,12,163	...	2,67,451	...	+ 55,288	“ 26%
Enamelledware and ironware	...	...	1,00,466	...	1,32,963	...	+ 32,497	“ 32%
Lampware	...	...	1,70,675	...	2,62,097	...	+ 91,422	“ 53%
Sewing machines	... Nos.	11,585	5,34,632	8,297	3,16,481	— 3,288	— 2,18,148	“ 46%
Other sorts	... Value	...	11,38,269	...	11,83,255	...	+ 44,986	“ 4%
TOTAL		...	24,64,157	...	24,37,049	...	— 27,108	“ 1%

The fall under CUTLERY was due to the smaller receipts from Germany. They fell 29 per cent. and it would seem dealers have found by experience that a cheap article does not always find a ready sale and that it soon deteriorates by rusting quickly in this climate and have therefore turned their attention to the better kinds, as imports from the United Kingdom increased 10 per cent.

Imports from the United States of America fell 58 per cent., but the trade with this country is still small and spasmodic.

Under **HARDWARE** the decreases under *Agricultural implements* and *Sewing Machines* are attributed to the somewhat larger imports during the previous year. In both articles, it may be said, renewals are not necessary every year. The drop in English Sewing Machines was 36 per cent. and in German 23 per cent. in quantity.

In *Lampware* a large business was done in Hurricane lanterns from Germany, Austria-Hungary and the United States of America, the imports from these countries having nearly doubled. This probably means a diversion of part of the Bombay trade in the article.

B.—METALS.—This sub-head showed an increase in the totals as detailed below :—

	1910-1911.		1911-1912.		Increase or decrease in 1911-1912.			
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	or 39%	Rs.	or 24%
Brass ...	1,075	65,328	656	40,361	—	419	15,967	14%
Copper ...	11,941	657,764	13,838	7,40,719	+	1,897	91,955	14%
German Silver ...	815	57,076	375	24,513	—	438	32,563	57%
Iron ...	119,896	10,78,547	182,947	15,83,340	+	62,961	504,793	47%
Lead ...	4,200	68,785	3,931	57,922	—	269	10,863	16%
Steel ...	909,399	45,57,944	1,021,354	60,03,364	+	211,955	14,50,420	32%
Tin ...	292	37,932	412	56,637	+	120	18,675	49%
Zinc or Spelter ...	4,100	83,392	3,311	61,813	—	889	14,579	17%
Metals unenumerated ...	201	15,108	233	14,291	+	32	817	5%
TOTAL ...	951,907	66,21,906	1,226,657	85,12,960	+	274,960	+19,91,064	30%

The rise in the trade in **COPPER**, which heading includes yellow metal, was apparently due to speculations by the local firms in anticipation of a rise in the article, and it met with a fair demand from dealers. The trade, however, is still a comparatively small one, considering the large imports into Bombay.

IRON.—Under *Bar* the increase is most noticeable in Swedish while in *Beams* the rise was in imports from the United Kingdom. In *nails* and *screws*, the United Kingdom managed to take first place during the year under review with 28 per cent. of the total. In *Pipes* both cast and wrought there was a larger import for the local municipality's drainage and water work schemes.

STEEL.—Under *Bar* Belgium took the lead. In *Beams, &c.*, the increase may be put down to the large imports for the Port Trust sheds. The figures are record ones under *Plates and Sheets* and imports from the United States of America rose 356 per cent. both in quantity and value and were third in the list in this line. It is reported that these goods have been largely used in local orders for wagons.

The shares of each country in the total iron and steel trade during the last two years were :—

	1910-1911.				1911-1912.			
	Cwt.	Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	Rs.	Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	Cwt.	Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	Rs.	Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.
United Kingdom ...	324,415	35	24,79,943	44	464,960	39	36,06,533	46
Germany ...	146,475	16	7,31,614	13	134,606	11	7,12,601	9
Belgium ...	418,456	45	20,98,619	37	508,333	42	25,51,263	34
France ...	10,370	1	51,448	1	30,745	3	1,56,526	2
United States of America (Atlantic Coast)...	12,122	1	1,20,715	2	46,273	4	4,97,316	7
Other countries ...	17,447	2	1,64,152	3	19,384	1	1,07,362	2
TOTAL ...	929,285	100	56,36,491	100	1,204,201	100	75,91,704	100

C.—Machinery and Millwork.

The figures give a rise of 5 per cent. and the increase was in Textile and other descriptions of machinery chiefly for flour mills.

D.—Railway Plant and Rolling Stock.

The figures refer to imports for the Jodhpore-Bikaner, Southern Panjab, Jullunder Doab and the local Port Trust Railways and as will be seen from the 5 year table on page 3 are somewhat spasmodic, last year's imports being comparatively small. The rise was due to large imports of materials for construction.

IV.—CHEMICALS, DRUGS, MEDICINES AND NARCOTICS AND DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS.

10. The following table compares the main articles under this heading :—

Articles.	1910-1911.		1911-1912.		Increase or decrease in 1911-1912.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Chemicals ...	...	6,06,608	...	7,16,204	...	+ 1,09,596
Drugs, medicines and narcotics (excepting tobacco) ...	...	5,30,832	...	4,65,308	...	— 65,466
Tobacco ...	Lbs. 264,734	6,64,577	300,263	8,79,918	+	+ 2,15,339
Dyeing and tanning materials ...	...	3,97,498	...	3,65,032	—	— 32,466
TOTAL ...	...	21,99,515	...	24,26,516	...	+ 2,27,003

The rise in **CHEMICALS** was due to larger imports of *Soda compounds*, and the fall in **DRUGS AND MEDICINES** to the sudden drop in *Quinine* of 70 per cent. in quantity and 63 per cent. in value. Imports for the last two years of this latter article have been very heavy owing to the ravages of malaria in the Panjab and it seems the demand for it has lessened as there was a distinct diminution of fever complaints during the year under review.

TOBACCO.—The rise in quantity was 13 per cent. and in value 32 per cent. Duty collections fell by 16 per cent. owing to the reduction in rates since 7th March 1911. The figures bear out the report that the trade in cheap cigarettes is going down, they being now manufactured in the country.

The fall under **DYEING AND TANNING** Materials was due to smaller imports of *Aniline Dyes* from Switzerland.

V.—OILS.

11. The following table shows the imports for the last five years as well as the imports from Burmah and Bombay (duty paid, foreign, as well as Indian from Burmah), transferred to replenish stocks here :—

		1907-1908.		1908-1909.		1909-1910.		1910-1911.		1911-1912.	
		Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.
Mineral—											
Kerosene—											
Aden and Dependencies	Case	...	...	49	41	1,206,181	5,11,428	1,066,783	7,51,884	...	...
Straits Settlements	Bulk	...	...	1,205,355	4,99,065	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Case	...	...	40,020	23,125	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Russia	Bulk	2,157,308	8,51,915	1,707,720	6,32,507	970,770	4,17,362	1,004,223	4,21,523	277,324	1,29,996
	Case	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	...	...	...	...	...	32	24	...	...	...	...
United States of America	Case	2,153,433	14,55,240	1,763,404	11,66,897	2,592,737	17,07,338	1,975,230	13,12,407	2,927,236	19,28,113
(Atlantic Coast.)	Bulk	...	...	1,401,400	5,25,527	3,558,038	14,46,764	2,340,275	8,77,653	7,305,245	27,32,857
Sumatra	Case	...	...	38,921	27,948	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bulk	...	...	456,837	1,84,536	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dutch Borneo	Bulk	...	...	...	...	491,634	1,76,681	...	...	93,236	35,778
Roumania	Case	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey Asiatic—	Bulk	3,243,984	12,36,371	3,368,823	12,63,308	...	...	...	...	...	...
Levant and Black Sea	Case	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	11
Total Kerosene	Bulk	5,401,292	20,97,063	8,140,136	31,04,774	6,526,623	25,52,235	5,011,281	20,51,010	7,573,805	28,98,631
	Case	2,153,433	14,55,240	1,842,484	12,03,001	2,592,737	17,07,353	1,975,220	13,12,407	2,927,261	19,28,124
GRAND TOTAL		7,554,725	35,42,323	9,982,620	43,12,775	9,119,392	42,59,587	6,986,501	33,63,417	10,503,066	48,26,755
TOTAL OTHER SORTS OF	Fuel	...	...	...	...	14	41	...	...	582,263	85,338
MINERAL OILS	Lubricating	270,615	1,56,534	517,643	3,39,903	676,657	4,40,486	756,553	4,79,194	787,984	4,52,593
	Other Sorts	11,838	29,374	23,454	30,017	17,112	11,522	21,305	26,837	8,517	11,432
TOTAL		282,453	1,86,908	541,097	3,69,920	693,769	4,52,049	777,858	5,06,031	1,378,764	5,49,363
Paraffin Wax	Cwt.	...	...	1	20	116	1,974	50	1,545	40	1,145
Kerosene—											
Bombay	Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	390,497	1,58,440
	Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,000	13,000	...	...
Burmah	Indian	1,953,233	7,23,621	2,894,946	10,15,496	3,103,503	11,70,770	3,414,693	13,60,750	4,351,151	16,35,674
TOTAL		1,953,233	7,23,621	2,894,946	10,15,496	3,103,503	11,70,770	3,446,696	13,73,780	4,741,648	17,94,114

The imports of kerosene during the year under review were a record both for foreign and Burmah. Comparing the total figures of imports from foreign countries with those of 1908-09, the last record year, the increases were 520,446 gallons or 5 per cent. and Rs. 5,13,980 or 12 per cent. Comparing with last year's figures the receipts from America showed an increase under case of 952,016 gallons or 48 per cent. and under bulk of 4,864,970 gallons or 207 per cent. With the general trade prosperity, the increase is partly accounted for by a larger consumption. Competition has however been very keen and as there is now no combination between the sellers, rate cutting was a feature of the year and prices were suddenly reduced in May by one company by Re. 1 per unit and the others had to follow or stay out of the market. This led to speculation. Prices rose gradually till in September rates were again slightly reduced leading to more speculation, and the year closed with a fair quantity in speculators' hands.

Production in America increased and somewhat lower prices ruled and the Asiatic Petroleum Co. apparently found it cheaper to replenish their stocks from that country rather than from Russia, Roumania or Borneo. The Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co. took over the control of the Egyptian oil trust during the year and it remains to be seen whether Egyptian oil will figure in our imports before long. It is reported that the Anglo-Persian Oil Co., Ltd., hope to have oil ready for export during the current year. The Burmah Oil Co. had to reduce their rates in order to compete. The increase in their imports does not confirm the reports that their production is lessening. It seems, however, that they have to sink deeper wells than formerly. In view of the boom in oil shares in England, it is interesting to note that 65 new Petroleum Companies with a share capital of over 13 millions sterling were registered at Somerset House during 1911.

VI.—RAW MATERIALS AND UNMANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

12. The total of this heading rose 30 per cent.

The following table gives the fluctuations of the principal items of this heading during the last two years :—

Raw materials and unmanufactured articles.	1910-1911.		1911-1912.		INCREASE OR DECREASE IN 1911-1912.		Raw materials and unmanufactured articles.	1910-1911.		1911-1912.		INCREASE OR DECREASE IN 1911-1912.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
TOTAL	...	7,58,897	...	9,88,844	...	+ 2,29,947	Teak, C.Tons.	...	15	64	6,603	+ 64	+ 6,589
Coal ... Tons.	13,878	2,32,431	18,339	2,99,641	+ 4,461	+ 67,210	Other Timber...	2,427	1,82,503	5,367	3,83,514	+ 2,940	+ 2,01,011
Wood ... Value.	...	1,82,518	...	3,90,129	...	+ 2,07,611	Firewood, Tons	...	1	12	12	+ 1	+ 12
							Wool ... Lbs.	176,051	34,398	188,727	45,671	+ 12,676	+ 11,273
							All other Articles	...	3,09,550	...	2,53,403	...	- 56,147

N. B.—The figures underlined together make up the total of the first line.

Coal.—Imports from the United Kingdom fell 230 tons or about 2 per cent. while those from Natal increased 4,645 tons or 509 per cent. The chief source of supply is Bengal, so the imports on both private and Government account for the last five years are given below :—

	1907-1908.		1908-1909.		1909-1910.		1910-1911.		1911-1912.		Increase or decrease in percentage in 1911-1912 as compared with 1910-1911.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Quantity.	Value.
Private	124,041	16,11,315	49,823	7,04,591	45,525*	6,15,889	42,648	5,52,358	59,240†	9,06,509	+ 39,0%	+ 64,0%
Government	307,241	41,57,744	535,061	76,52,245	373,890	54,43,848	365,228	42,70,381	173,130	20,05,916	- 53,0%	- 53,0%

* Besides this 1,650 tons of Australian coal worth Rs. 26,400 were imported from Bengal.

† Besides this 342 tons of Indian coal worth Rs. 4,400 were imported from Bombay.

The enormous fall in the trade was due to diversion by rail, the Railway Company finding it apparently more economical to import by rail. The figures are the smallest since 1903-04. Owing to the strike at home a demand sprang up for Bengal coal from the coaling stations east of Suez and rates rose; however there were very few steamers available to carry it.

Wood.—The rise was due to larger receipts of Jarrah wood timber from Western Australia and Pine from Norway. A good deal of the former is being used in the new Import yard shed, which it is expected will be ready in September. The use of this timber in building is said to be increasing. Prices of Norwegian Pine have been lower owing to smaller demand from England and hence the larger trade eastward. A small business has begun in Teak and other kinds of timber from Java.

VII.—ARTICLES MANUFACTURED AND PARTLY MANUFACTURED.

13. The total of this main heading rose from Rs. 6,50,70,271 to Rs. 7, 60,04,322 or 16 per cent.

A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics.

The first line of the following table gives the total value figures of Yarns and Textile fabrics for the last ten years and the second that of cotton goods. The rise in the former in the decade was 151 per cent. and in the latter 139 per cent. and dividing the period into two cycles of five years the increase in the former was 41 per cent. and in the latter 39 per cent.

	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.
Textile Fabrics .	Rs. 2,53,26,103	Rs. 2,37,56,642	Rs. 4,09,00,824	Rs. 4,32,64,844	Rs. 4,78,97,973	Rs. 5,10,95,975	Rs. 4,85,58,129	Rs. 3,68,55,818	Rs. 5,46,27,150	Rs. 6,36,66,006
Cotton Goods ...	2,39,21,788	2,13,82,909	3,60,60,151	4,03,93,256	4,40,11,623	4,77,87,984	4,38,14,315	3,39,46,303	4,91,6,278	5,72,63,994

The following table compares the last two years' figures:—

Articles manufactured and partly manufactured.	1910-1911.		1911-1912.		INCREASE OR DECREASE IN 1911-1912.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
A—Yarns and textile fabrics ...	...	Rs. 5,46,27,150	...	Rs. 6,36,66,006	...	Rs. + 90,38,856
Cotton goods ...	...	4,91,06,278	...	5,72,63,994	...	+ 81,55,716
Twist and yarn ...	Lbs. 1,943,588	14,36,485	2,915,500	22,78,277	+ 972,002	+ 8,41,792
Piece-goods ...	Yds. 309,748,532	4,64,07,837	330,951,794	5,37,23,284	+ 21,203,232	+ 73,15,447
Grey ...	35,083,045	49,23,274	49,509,702	79,37,171	+ 17,426,657	+ 30,13,897
White ...	159,028,161	2,25,83,770	157,671,589	2,52,80,916	— 1,356,572	+ 26,97,146
Coloured ...	118,637,356	1,89,00,798	123,773,503	2,06,06,197	+ 5,136,147	+ 16,04,404
Other manufactures ...	...	12,63,956	...	12,62,433	...	— 1,523
Flax goods ...	...	91,876	...	1,81,956	...	+ 90,380
Silk goods ...	...	4,62,744	...	4,39,136	...	— 23,608
Piece-goods ...	Yds. 220,665	1,76,250	2,3,118	2,00,076	+ 62,453	+ 23,826
Goods of silk mixed with other materials ...	261,990	2,21,601	166,728	1,76,755	— 95,262	— 44,846
Other goods ...	Lbs. 30,431	64,593	34,771	62,305	+ 4,330	+ 2,588
Woollen goods ...	...	49,41,683	...	57,03,161	...	+ 7,61,478
Piece-goods ...	Yds. 4,014,834	31,95,216	4,776,468	39,66,268	+ 761,634	+ 7,71,052
Shawls ...	...	62,485	155,163	5,26,195	+ 72,678	+ 2,60,795
Yarn and knitting wool ...	Lbs. 547,847	12,83,990	434,670	9,74,034	— 113,177	+ 3,09,956
Other sorts ...	131,256	1,97,058	154,296	2,35,664	+ 23,040	+ 39,606
Other yarns and textile fabrics ...	...	24,590	...	77,761	...	+ 54,571

N.B.—The figures underlined added together make up the total of the first line.

In treating of COTTON GOODS it may be well before dealing with the details to make a few remarks on the raw article, though in finished articles demand really rules prices rather than the raw material. The year began with the spot prices of middling American in Liverpool in the neighbourhood of 7·79d per lb., they rose in May to 8·33d and afterwards gradually fell till in December they touched 5·01. Then a rise began and in March 6·20d was reached. In the previous year the extremes were 7·59d and 8·39d per lb. with little variation so that comparatively speaking the year was one of falling prices, although they were comparatively high during the first three months. All Lancashire trade reports point to business being more profitable during the year under review than in the previous period and specially was this so in the case of cloth. With regard to the local market there was a good demand throughout the year and stocks at the close are not heavy.

The following short table contrasts the total imports of cotton goods Foreign direct and *via* Bombay and Indian coastwise into Karachi:—

	Years.	From foreign countries.		COAST PORTS.						GRAND TOTAL.	
				Foreign.		Indian.		Total.			
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Twist and yarn	1910-11	1,943,588	14,36,485	208,321	2,29,963	4,693,047	23,39,540	4,906,368	25,69,523	6,819,956	40,06,008
	1911-12	2,915,590	22,78,277	203,943	2,07,727	7,097,700	36,68,683	7,301,643	36,96,420	10,217,233	61,74,697
Grey piece-goods.	1910-11	32,083,045	49,23,274	7,602,426	12,62,510	121,435,601	1,84,09,469	129,028,027	1,96,70,979	161,111,072	2,45,94,253
	1911-12	49,509,702	79,37,171	9,602,710	16,83,234	140,181,028	2,32,14,850	146,783,738	2,46,98,084	199,269,440	3,28,35,255
White piece-goods.	1910-11	159,028,161	2,25,83,770	25,930,706	46,97,040	815,794	1,74,950	26,746,500	48,71,990	185,774,661	2,74,55,760
	1911-12	157,671,589	2,52,80,916	23,400,266	44,02,495	1,564,630	3,33,163	24,964,696	47,35,858	182,636,495	3,10,16,574
Coloured piece-goods.	1910-11	118,637,356	1,89,00,798	11,770,562	28,37,091	37,396,873	66,57,475	49,166,435	1,14,94,566	167,903,791	3,03,95,359
	1911-12	123,773,503	2,06,06,197	10,454,710	24,90,638	43,362,813	97,65,238	53,817,523	1,22,75,366	177,591,026	3,27,81,063
Other goods	1910-11	...	12,63,956	...	1,81,376	...	2,35,590	...	4,18,936	...	16,80,882
	1911-12	...	12,62,433	...	2,05,955	...	3,26,437	...	5,34,392	...	17,96,825
TOTAL VALUE...	1910-11	...	4,91,06,278	...	92,09,000	...	2,98,15,994	...	3,90,23,994	...	8,81,32,272
	1911-12	...	5,72,63,994	...	89,90,049	...	3,73,50,371	...	4,64,40,420	...	10,36,04,414

The totals are the highest yet recorded, and denote a rise in value on the previous year of 17 per cent. The figures of the Indian made article are particularly interesting showing a remarkable rise all round of 57 per cent. in yarn and 26 per cent. in greys, 90 per cent. in whites, and 13 per cent. in coloured, comparing the last two years. The latter two are young trades but with the mills in Bombay now purchasing American cotton largely, it is satisfactory to see these increases.

Twist and yarn.—The figures denote a rise of 50 per cent. in quantity and 58 per cent. in value and are accounted for by the larger imports of grey mule and water 31s. to 40s., viz., 257,061 lbs. or 89 per cent., orange red and other colours 26s. to 30s. lbs. 57,859 or 17 per cent. orange red and other colours 31s. to 40s. lbs. 567,104 or 47 per cent. and unspecified descriptions, mostly consisting of coloured mercerised yarn, 72,345 lbs. or 57 per cent. With dear cotton in India, Lancashire managed to sell at comparatively cheaper rates than the Bombay mills. The total imports are the highest since 1906-07.

The following table contrasts direct foreign imports of the three items—Grey, White and Coloured for the last ten years:—

	Grey.		White.		Coloured.	
	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.
1902-1903	53,369,307	65,73,081	63,477,805	76,08,037	68,898,927	81,46,581
1903-1904	28,287,313	32,77,620	71,830,915	85,00,444	63,226,050	82,70,779
1904-1905	46,803,698	58,63,533	118,306,806	1,54,61,812	87,870,648	1,23,73,776
1905-1906	59,849,948	82,17,574	112,763,181	1,50,08,285	105,797,978	1,45,28,184
1906-1907	53,424,472	76,27,618	131,864,611	1,68,90,134	112,932,362	1,68,31,244
1907-1908	46,120,776	66,16,864	161,969,154	2,37,16,007	100,038,933	1,53,44,728
1908-1909	46,604,134	69,36,992	128,320,960	1,62,76,310	107,105,590	1,57,15,286
1909-1910	38,313,588	58,47,151	93,979,923	1,33,70,421	80,133,254	1,23,25,014
1910-1911	32,088,045	46,23,274	159,028,161	2,25,83,770	118,637,356	1,69,00,793
1911-1912	49,609,702	79,37,171	157,671,569	2,52,60,916	123,773,503	2,05,05,197

Greys.—The imports were the highest since 1907-08. The increase is accounted for by the relative dearness of Indian and by the smaller shipments from Europe of the last two years. As mentioned in previous reports this trade is not a growing one owing to the competition of the Indian Mills. In spite of the lower prices of the raw materials, demand was good and prices were kept up thereby.

Whites.—Nainsookhs showed a falling off of 17 per cent in quantity. Dearness and heavy stocks are reported to be partly the cause and the same reason may be assigned for the falling off in mulls, &c., of 16 per cent. In both these lines the receipts in the previous year were large. The chief reason is probably that Karachi buyers made their purchases somewhat later than Bombay and had to accept later deliveries and the goods will arrive after the close of the official year. The imports of Shirtings on the other hand rose 48 per cent. in quantity and are said to have been somewhat overdone. In value the figures of whites are record ones and 11 per cent. above those of the previous year.

Coloured Printed or Dyed.—The totals are a record and denote a rise of 4 per cent. in quantity and 8 per cent. in value. A very large business was done in Printed Jeans and Turkey Red five coloured prints. The trade generally was a healthy one and except in one or two lines in which the fashion is waning, stocks are not large.

The figures below give the imports of *Foreign piece-goods coastwise* and are mentioned to show that the trade is gradually turning into direct channels except as mentioned above, some upcountry dealers are buying through Karachi firms but importing *via* Bombay in order to obtain quicker despatch. It is impossible to obtain the figures of these, but enquiries go to show that the quantity runs into quite 1,000 packages per annum in one line alone, viz., prints.

Years.	Grey.		White.		Coloured.	
	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.
1902-1903	16,455,040	20,99,346	34,106,694	51,60,627	10,755,725	20,70,534
1903-1904	12,868,264	17,44,790	39,284,652	60,54,930	16,650,923	25,33,168
1904-1905	13,834,865	20,88,172	41,916,821	68,08,797	13,187,408	28,02,701
1905-1906	10,169,138	16,10,749	29,543,333	49,47,663	11,086,266	23,34,507
1906-1907	9,648,753	15,72,598	28,354,250	46,61,615	9,091,621	19,67,576
1907-1908	9,108,158	15,24,714	30,667,621	54,77,218	8,609,489	19,34,075
1908-1909	9,539,048	15,47,066	18,841,401	31,16,607	7,303,791	17,19,271
1909-1910	11,060,989	16,79,603	20,826,985	48,93,408	14,312,226	33,79,810
1910-1911	7,602,428	12,63,510	25,930,706	46,07,040	11,770,562	28,37,091
1911-1912	9,602,710	16,83,234	23,400,266	44,02,495	10,454,710	24,90,638

The following table gives some idea of the growth in the trade in *Indian piece-goods imported coastwise* and is given here to draw a contrast with the comparatively stationary trade in English Greys. In spite of high prices ruling during the year, the receipts are record ones and the remarkable rise in *Greys* 95 per cent. in quantity and 174 per cent. in value in the decade shows the vitality of the Indian mills and their ability to compete in the lower qualities. The figures of *Whites* and *Coloured* which latter include *Printed* are interesting as they show that even in these lines a small trade is growing up.

Years.	Grey.		White.		Coloured.	
	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.
1902-1903	71,888,052	84,43,364	69,394	13,801	6,653,651	11,54,101
1903-1904	73,671,884	87,96,564	50,693	8,317	9,128,168	15,95,753
1904-1905	96,205,520	1,21,20,137	76,383	14,513	9,896,477	17,93,591
1905-1906	104,718,211	1,39,31,433	221,732	35,601	9,668,087	18,26,193
1906-1907	107,198,836	1,53,36,495	372,008	1,00,290	10,340,772	18,95,056
1907-1908	125,691,314	1,77,69,632	607,227	1,06,516	11,617,730	23,49,895
1908-1909	121,347,388	1,72,07,875	416,351	76,147	17,261,167	37,11,323
1909-1910	133,418,560	1,99,17,835	634,629	1,03,993	29,645,734	65,21,050
1910-1911	121,125,601	1,84,08,469	615,794	1,74,950	37,395,873	86,57,475
1911-1912	140,181,028	2,32,14,860	1,564,630	3,33,163	43,362,813	97,86,228

Other manufactures.—The slight decrease was due to smaller imports of shawls, the large trade in which in the previous year did not meet with a ready sale. The figures show that the quantity of *Handkerchiefs* and *Shawls* together increased, but the value decreased. In the other numerous articles, *Canvas*, *Hosiery* *Sewing thread* and other sorts showed increases and the figures are record ones.

Silk goods.—The rise in piece-goods is due to larger direct imports from Japan for Shikarpur, Hyderabad and Karachi. In *mixed silk piece-goods*, the fall was in the receipts from Germany and France; while English goods rose. The trade is somewhat spasmodic.

A larger quantity of noils were imported and account for the increase in quantity and decrease in value to the heading *other goods*.

There is room for expansion in all silk goods.

WOOLLEN GOODS.—The rise in value was 15 per cent. and the figures are again record ones. Prices of wool have been somewhat lower than the high range of the previous year but are still on a high level. This trade shows signs of expansion and with the numerous representatives of continental firms that have opened in Karachi during the last few years, this port's share in the woollen trade should increase. English manufacturers are also turning their attention to this market.

Piece-goods.—These rose 18 per cent. in quantity and 24 per cent. in value. A large business was done in shawl cloth, merinos and coatings from Germany and a business began in a better class of French goods which seems likely to increase. Receipts from Germany increased 36 per cent. in quantity and 45 per cent. in value and in the latter this country took the premier place under this heading with 44 per cent. of the total, the United Kingdom coming next with 41 per cent., France following with 11 per cent.

Shawls.—The imports for the last two years have been small and this year's are below those of 1904-05 and 1908-09 the two record years. It is reported that stocks are somewhat heavy. Loos have not been largely imported owing it is stated to competition of the Indian Mill-made article.

Yarn and Knitting wool.—The trade in Berlin wool was considerably overdone last year and accounts for the smaller imports during the year under review.

B. APPAREL.—The rise in the totals of this sub-head of Rs. 9,42,352 or 36 per cent. are remarkable and the figures are again a record. The increase occurred in *Apparel* including Old Clothing of Rs. 3,56,113 or 53 per cent. mostly from the United Kingdom; in *Haberdashery and Millinery* of Rs. 2,72,353 or 27 per cent. the rises occurring in imports from Austria-Hungary, Germany and France; and in *Gold and Silver Thread* of Rs. 2,35,694 or 74 per cent. mostly from Germany.

C. OTHER ARTICLES.—The rise in the total was Rs. 9,52,841 or 12 per cent. In *Building and Engineering Materials* there was a rise of Rs. 1,58,741 or 49 per cent., the imports of *cement* being considerably larger for the local Port Trust and Municipality.

Motor Cars.—Account for an increase of Rs. 2,63,877 or 98 per cent. and *Matches* increased Rs. 2,59,651 or 32 per cent., but the previous year's figures were the smallest in the quinquennium. The largest trade in these latter was as usual with Sweden but the increase occurred chiefly in Austrian.

EXPORTS.

FOREIGN MERCHANDISE RE-EXPORTED.

14. The following table gives the most important items of the re-export trade for the last five years, and compares the last two :—

Articles.	1907-1908.		1908-1909.		1909-1910.		1910-1911.		1911-1912.		Increase or decrease in 1911-1912 as compared with 1910-1911.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
TOTAL Value in Rupees.	...	47,73,138	...	46,24,528	...	39,75,221	...	48,50,102	...	90,66,910	...	+ 40,86,808
Fruits and vegetables : dried, salted or preserved—		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Other sorts ... Cwt.	8,824	1,58,101	4,690	1,00,631	4,334	1,09,740	11,382	3,02,767	23,723	7,45,632	+ 12,341	+ 4,42,765
Sugar, refined ... Cwt.	37,068	3,36,326	38,508	3,66,817	52,159	5,15,340	93,970	9,40,539	496,449	47,79,711	+ 402,479	+ 38,39,172
Kerosine oil ... Gals.	43,265	22,950	54,840	28,526	37,402	20,573	21,965	11,154	9,747	5,129	- 12,218	- 6,025
Rapeseed ... Cwt.	40,064	4,00,640	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool, raw ... Lbs.	4,871,359	31,45,090	4,919,665	27,54,265	4,342,908	25,38,593	4,745,664	24,29,460	4,764,343	24,63,530	+ 16,679	+ 34,070
Cotton white piece-goods ... Yds.	320,856	49,034	410,272	55,853	661,982	92,925	1,296,581	1,90,571	1,262,174	2,03,231	- 34,407	+ 12,660
Cotton coloured piece-goods ... Yds.	3,492,540	5,33,783	3,208,688	4,70,997	1,118,491	1,64,949	2,022,418	3,81,546	1,523,276	3,06,179	- 409,142	- 81,367
Other articles ...	...	5,27,774	...	4,37,799	...	4,34,101	...	7,24,065	...	5,69,598	...	- 1,54,467

The rise of 82 per cent. in the last year was wholly brought about by the reshipment of some 22,050 tons of *sugar* to the United Kingdom. The trade was not a regular one but due, as mentioned under *Sugar* imports, to an expected shortage of supply. The re-export trade to the Persian Gulf was retrogressive owing to the disturbed state of those parts. In *Sugar* a smaller trade was done and in fact some of her direct imports of large crystals were sold to local buyers in Karachi owing to the high prices available which prices could not be obtained in the Persian market. In piece-goods also though the trade was larger, some goods were reshipped to Karachi for export *via* the Seistan land trade route.

The other item of interest was a sudden springing into prominence of shipments of *Sultana raisins* and other dried fruit to the United Kingdom. This may be put down to the smaller crop of nearly all kinds of dried fruits in 1911 in Smyrna and in Europe generally; in fact, the crops were distinctly small for two years running, whereas in Afghanistan and Turkistan they have been larger. The *Wool* figures represent imports by land from Kandahar which have continued at their present high level for some years. Prices of *Wool* at Liverpool remained fairly steady with a slightly downward tendency, America keeping out of the market. However the latter continued her direct purchases from this country. The *May* sales since the close of the year went well and rates have stiffened.

INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

15. The following table shows the value for the past two years of the more important products exported to foreign countries (articles under one lakh not specified) and their percentage to the total :—

Articles.	1910-1911.		Percentage of proportion to total exported.	1911-1912.	Percentage of proportion to total exported.	Articles.	1910-1911.		Percentage of proportion to total exported.	1911-1912.	Percentage of proportion to total exported.
	Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.	
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—						Hides, raw ...	16,28,666		75	26,23,901	111
Fruits and Vegetables.	1,13,701	05	95,160	04		Skins, raw ...	60,38,687		279	62,16,469	263
Barley ...	10,11,363	47	1,48,84,434	623		Lac seed ...	1,93,345		09	2,32,805	10
Grua ...	19,42,351	92	2,44,74,966	1032		Animal bones ...	11,60,938		54	19,21,273	81
Pulse ...	3,60,154	17	2,13,778	09		Cotton seed ...	15,45,600		72	6,98,338	29
Rice not in the husk...	31,06,983	144	28,46,412	108		Linseed ...	5,35,847		25	2,22,449	09
Wheat ...	9,85,70,159	4562	10,23,23,751	4315		Rape seed ...	2,63,93,136		1231	2,39,53,023	1010
Wheat flour ...	18,47,277	86	30,15,501	127		Til or jinjili seed ...	58,24,406		270	22,79,055	96
Other sorts of grain and pulse.	3,28,289	15	40,43,254	171		Silk, raw ...	20,13,556		93	24,72,900	104
Fish maws and shark fins.	2,55,569	12	2,50,450	11		Wool, raw ...	1,47,63,765		676	1,46,16,415	616
Fish, dry, salted	1,22,276	06	1,66,289	07		VII.—Articles manufactured, &c.—					
III.—Metals and Manufactures of—						Cotton goods ...	1,24,169		06	2,35,897	10
B.—Metals—						Skins, dressed or tanned.	6,12,961		28	5,59,745	25
Chromite ...	1,04,912	05	1,26,622	05		All other articles not specified.	14,06,230		65	16,94,980	72
IV.—Chemicals, Medicines, &c.—						TOTAL ...	21,60,65,470		100	23,71,22,019	100
Indigo ...	3,14,610	15	1,89,830	08							
VI.—Raw Materials, &c.—											
Cotton, raw ...	4,67,04,926	2115	2,68,87,009	1134							
Fodder bran and Cattle food, &c.,	1,36,901	06	1,44,374	06							

Wheat and Cotton retained their respective positions in spite of a shortage in the latter, followed by a sudden springing into prominence of *gram* for cattle food in Europe owing to the drought. *Rapeseed* stood fourth with *barley* next.

I.—ANIMALS, LIVING.

16. The table on page 3 shows a rise in the value of animals of Rs. 53,531 or 104 per cent. which was brought about by the larger export of cows to Ceylon, quite good prices being realized for good milch kine.

II.—ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK.

17. The rise under this main heading was 4,43,50,600 or 41 per cent. and was distributed amongst the various items as shown in the following table:—

				1910-1911.		1911-1912.		Increase or decrease in 1911-1912.	
				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
					Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Articles of food and drink.				...	10,77,34,135	...	15,20,84,735	...	+ 4,43,50,600
Fruits and vegetables				...	1,13,701	...	95,160	...	18,541
{ Fruits				...	3,734	...	4,219	...	+ 485
{ Vegetables, fresh...				...	1,09,967	...	90,941	...	- 19,026
Grain and pulse				...	10,71,66,618	...	15,15,05,096	...	+ 4,43,38,480
{ Barley				...	261,697	...	3,754,529	...	+ 3,492,832
{ Gram				...	450,671	...	1,48,84,434	...	+ 1,38,73,071
{ Jowari and bajri				...	17,268	...	6,081,830	...	+ 5,961,259
{ Pulse				...	73,124	...	1,776	...	- 15,492
{ Rice not in the husk				...	576,400	...	2,13,778	...	- 1,46,376
{ Wheat				...	19,311,688	...	423,301	...	- 152,789
{ Wheat flour				...	27,969,538	...	20,811,607	...	- 7,157,931
{ Other sorts				...	67,752	...	10,23,23,751	...	+ 1,439,921
Provisions				...	4,29,550	...	30,15,501	...	+ 18,361,520
{ Fish maws and shark fins				...	221,010	...	40,36,949	...	+ 913,642
{ Fish, dry, unsalted				...	70,289	...	...	...	...
{ Fish, dry, salted				...	916,446	...	...	...	...
{ Other sorts				...	36,858	...	...	...	...
Other articles				...	24,268	...	17,202	...	- 7,066

N. B.—The figures underlined together make up the total in the first line.

GRAIN AND PULSE.—The largest rise under this heading was in *Gram viz.* 280,063 tons or 1,165 per cent. and 1,160 per cent. in value. This is a spasmodic trade according to the demand, but has never reached the enormous figures touched during the year under review and it is surprising where the 300,000 tons came from. It is a staple article of food amongst the poorer classes, and as prices rose they had to purchase rice, wheat and wheat flour instead. The exports were chiefly to the United Kingdom 35 per cent., Germany 32 per cent., France 22 per cent. and Belgium 5 per cent.

Barley.—The other item which sprang into prominence increased 174,647 tons or 1,335 per cent. and 1,371 per cent. in value. The large trade in these two articles was wholly brought about by the dry summer in Europe in 1911 causing a large shortage in cattle food stuffs in general.

Wheat.—The area in the Karachi District was somewhat smaller but in the other Districts of Sind sowings were extended under favourable inundation and good rains. The yield was half the normal in Hyderabad, Karachi and Thar and Parkar and 60/85 per cent. in the rest. In the Punjab the monsoon rains were sufficiently prolonged to secure large unirrigated sowings almost everywhere. Irrigated sowings were also good except in the Delhi Division and Hoshiarpur District. The rain in March, 1911 which lasted for some ten days continuously, damaged the crops in low lying districts. The total yield for this province is estimated to be larger than the previous year and about 10 per cent. above the quinquennial average. In the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh the outturn was about 10 per cent. under the normal owing to the cloudy weather causing the spread of rust and to the damage done by the strong winds at time of ripening of the crop.

The year began with prices in the neighbourhood of Rs. 26-12 per candy of 656 lbs. for white with 30 per cent. red and gradually rose with slight fluctuations to Rs. 31-8 at the close of the year.

The following table gives the distribution of the Wheat exports for the last five years:—

	1907-1908.		1908-1909.		1909-1910.		1910-1911.		1911-1912.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
United Kingdom.	14,950,299	7,35,16,638	2,061,329	1,35,28,139	14,203,886	8,54,17,678	16,037,430	8,20,39,400	16,899,323	8,31,51,611
Hongkong	270,533	12,56,697	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bahrain Islands	2,252	10,535	6,439	39,447	22,267	1,39,635	2,670	14,500	1,195	5,469
Other British Possessions	876	5,111	463	2,963	1,919	11,694	797	5,894	138	778
Sweden	79,704	3,57,438	...	...	...	...	171,800	8,50,000	252,530	12,07,895
Germany	14,284	65,460	...	...	165,740	9,96,640	118,700	6,06,000	379,423	18,62,890
Holland	...	...	...	...	46,000	2,76,000	...	...	81,000	2,95,000
Belgium	1,379,759	62,18,746	...	...	1,571,963	93,92,778	844,402	43,00,365	3,032,583	1,48,71,105
France	210,601	9,50,551	...	...	63,133	3,73,828	2,114,648	1,06,20,526	177,300	8,85,350
Turkey-Asiatic	2,580	15,045	24,544	1,53,671	31,626	2,00,118	4,448	24,706	1,764	8,732
Muscat or Oman	3,725	17,997	19,165	1,18,645	30,807	1,83,751	12,513	67,084	1,718	9,211
Persia	2,137	11,238	11,013	70,203	23,528	1,44,728	5,152	27,608	170	812
Other Foreign Countries	3,124	15,307	1,093	6,735	194	610	1,126	5,416	4,456	24,648
TOTAL	16,928,964	8,24,40,753	2,124,056	1,29,14,803	16,160,378	9,71,42,758	19,311,636	9,85,70,189	20,811,607	10,23,23,751

Although the figures are the highest in the quinquennium they are still below the record shipment of 1,419,035 tons in 1904-05. India once again takes first place as England's largest supplier, Russia having usurped the position in the previous year.

Wheat flour.—The increase was 65 per cent. in quantity and 63 per cent. in value. With the great number of flour mills springing up in this country, the actual export from this port is so far not heavy and it is pleasing to see the present increase. Shipments to Mauritius increased 67 per cent. and to Port Said rose 306 per cent. Cotton it is reported is displacing wheat in Egypt and hence the demand for flour. The United Kingdom took 2,708 tons against 18 tons in the previous year. It remains to be seen whether this trade will continue. Shipments at the beginning of the season may be successful but hitherto the difficulty has been to stow the flour away from wheat and keep it free from weevil.

Rice.—The decrease is chiefly due to the fall in shipments to Ceylon 68 per cent. in quantity. Prices were higher in Sind compared to those ruling in Rangoon and hence the smaller trade. For the same reason exports were also smaller to Somaliland and Red Sea Ports.

VI. RAW MATERIALS AND UNMANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

18. The following table compares the chief commodities under this heading for the past two years :—

	1910-1911.		1911-1912.		Increase or decrease in 1911-12.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Raw materials and unmanufactured articles.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton TOTAL ...	1,208,876	10,63,02,142	759,935	8,28,59,324	—	— 2,34,42,818
Fodder, bran and cattle food, including hay and straw	35,352	1,36,901	39,092	1,44,374	+	3,740 + 7,473
Hides Cwt. & No. {	26,836	16,26,066	45,266	26,23,900	+	18,460 + 9,97,234
Skins Cwt. & No. {	77,776	60,35,907	86,627	62,16,469	+	8,851 + 1,80,602
Lac Cwt.	2,796	1,07,845	4,176	2,36,708	+	1,390 + 88,863
Animal bones Tons.	18,436	11,60,938	27,702	19,21,273	+	9,266 + 7,60,335
Seeds Cwt.	4,812,337	3,44,17,495	3,670,106	2,72,53,529	—	1,142,231 — 71,63,966
Essential	14,466	90,947	9,873	62,849	—	— 28,098
Other than essential	4,797,871	3,43,26,558	3,660,233	2,71,90,680	—	1,137,638 — 71,36,868
Castor	4,812	20,669	1,146	8,600	—	— 12,069
Cotton	408,882	15,45,800	171,471	6,98,538	—	232,411 — 8,47,462
Linseed	46,302	5,35,847	18,797	2,32,449	—	27,503 — 3,13,398
Rape	3,768,155	2,68,52,136	3,248,576	2,39,53,023	—	519,570 — 24,29,113
Til or jinjili	574,819	68,24,406	217,240	23,79,055	—	357,579 — 35,45,351
Other sorts	1,901	17,680	2,963	29,215	+	1,062 + 11,535
Silk, raw Lbs.	471,232	20,13,856	501,096	24,72,900	+	29,834 + 4,59,044
Wool	34,009,969	1,47,03,765	32,764,969	1,46,16,415	—	1,245,000 — 87,350
Other articles	—	3,03,853	—	4,98,747	—	— + 1,82,864

N.B.—The figures underlined added together make up the total of the first line.

COTTON.—The figures deal with the end of one crop and the best portion of another. The decrease noted above, namely 37 per cent. in quantity, 41 per cent. in value is considerably enhanced by the fact that the previous year's shipments were very early and so increased the 1910-11 figures, whereas the 1911-12 crop was much later than usual so the figures for this period are small.

In Sind under the stimulus of high prices the area in 1911 was increased but owing to low inundation and adverse winds the outturn was considerably below the normal. Original estimates put the crop down an 200,000 bales (392 lbs. nett per bale) but the bollworm devastations were so great that the outturn was not more than 140,000. Except for the rain in November the crop would have been still smaller, as first pickings were very poor. The rain, however, revived the plants and second pickings though poor in quality increased the outturn. It is reported that the cold of 1910-11 killed the parasite which kills the bollworm and hence the bollworm's appearance again.

In the Punjab the area was some 17 per cent. larger than the previous year but the failure of the rains for two months adversely affected the crop and the outturn was not much more than 5-8ths of the normal.

Prices began high but dropped to the neighbourhood of Rs. 24 per maund in November and then gradually rose till Rs. 28 was touched in February, the demand from the Bombay Mills keeping rates up. The year closed with prices at Rs. 26. A few acres were sown with American as experiments but practically no Egyptian. American is to be tried in merchantable quantities next season and possibly some Egyptian. Germany was as usual our largest customer followed by Belgium and Japan.

HIDES.—The increase under this heading was 57 per cent. in number, 63 per cent. in weight and 61 per cent. in value and the figures are the largest since the year 1906-07, a year of drought in many parts.

War and rumours of war generally bring a good demand for hides and Spain, Germany, Austria and France have all been much larger customers than usual while Italy remained stationary but was still third best. Spain doubled her purchases while France and Germany quadrupled theirs and Austria trebled hers. The trade with the United Kingdom slightly decreased and was small compared with what it was years ago. China is one of the largest suppliers of hides and the revolution in that country interfered with business in general so that there was a smaller export from that country. Prices have been fairly steady owing to the good demand.

SKINS.—In *goat* although the quantity exported to the United States of America was slightly larger, the value showed a decline. In *sheep* there was an increase in the totals of 49 per cent. in value. The actual exports to the United States of America were 21,121 cwt 15,85,242 Nos. Rs. 14,05,465 that is an increase of 53 per cent., 58 per cent. and 72 per cent. respectively. The figures are the highest since *Goat* and *Sheep* were separated in the returns. Most of this business is done direct with Amritsar dealers and is only a transit trade as far as Karachi is concerned.

ANIMAL BONES.—The figures are the highest since 1903-04. High prices ruling in Europe brought all available supplies into the market and owing to the drought in parts the supply was fairly plentiful. Belgium and France were our largest customers with 36 per cent. and 27 per cent. of the trade followed by the United Kingdom with 18 per cent. and Germany with 16 per cent.

SEEDS.—This sub-head showed a fall of 23 per cent. in quantity and 28 per cent. in value due to the smaller shipments of all kinds of seeds.

Cotton Seed.—With a smaller cotton crop, there was naturally less seed available but the principal reason of the smallness of the figures is that there was a good local demand for shipment to Kathiawar and Cutch, where there was a fodder famine. The exports coastwise rose 3,103 tons or 58 per cent.

Rape.—The figures denote a fall of 13 per cent. in quantity and 9 per cent. in value and deal with the 1911 Rape crop and 1911-12 Toria crop. The former was fair while the latter was poor. The area under Rapeseed in the Punjab is reported to be on the decrease partly owing to the poor prices obtained and possibly because Linseed pays better and is taking its place. The following table gives the distribution of the article for the last five years :—

	1907-1908.		1908-1909.		1909-1910.		1910-1911.		1911-1912.	
	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.
RAPE—										
United Kingdom ...	628,220	41,00,769	154,144	12,09,183	495,796	29,92,895	689,935	43,71,281	347,732	23,57,635
Other British Possessions ...	786	5,852	18	120	—	—	—	—	17	100
Germany ...	674,506	54,89,630	517,803	41,18,842	1,453,512	1,08,10,907	1,155,445	85,46,861	723,114	54,02,025
Belgium ...	711,477	54,87,138	467,614	38,17,055	1,476,294	1,04,71,879	1,326,059	94,01,341	1,624,103	1,21,47,693
France ...	625,495	50,14,654	206,339	16,92,372	741,798	50,54,366	570,898	38,75,212	509,048	37,38,300
Asiatic-Hungary ...	38,003	3,46,665	30,185	2,42,428	1,280	9,240	25,558	1,88,001	38,547	2,33,362
Other Foreign Countries ...	10,126	91,461	2,736	24,705	8,000	62,634	200	1,440	4,000	26,906
Total ...	2,688,533	2,06,36,150	1,37,839	1,11,04,705	41,76,675	2,94,02,411	3,768,155	2,63,82,196	32,49,576	2,39,53,023

The largest shipments were as usual, to Belgium 50 per cent., Germany coming second with 22 per cent followed by France with 15 per cent. and the United Kingdom taking about half what she did last year with 9 per cent.

Til or Jinjili.—The decrease was 62 per cent. in quantity and 60 per cent. in value. This crop is usually sown in June and the failure of the rains in that month brought about a decreased area in all the Provinces.

Wool.—The figures show a fall of 3 per cent. in quantity and 5 per cent. in value. The following is copied from Messrs. Ronald and Rodger's annual trade report :—

"As regards East India Wool the statistics for the past twelve months are satisfactory, as, with minor fluctuations, quotations reveal only slight falling off in the better bred whites, and a hardening in medium grades, while the cleaner yellows have gained distinctly, and useful greys on the average have maintained their value."

"To what extent, if any, strict limits and free withdrawals have assisted in helping the market is a matter of opinion; but there is no doubt that buyers have legitimate cause for complaint about the excessive adoption of this policy. As a matter of fact, while of course in some cases it was possible to effect sales between the series at a slight enhancement on bids at the Auctions, a very large proportion of the transactions were completed at the actual bids made, and not seldom indeed owners invited and accepted offers below those they had previously refused. If shippers would pay more attention to sorting and cleaning the Wool before packing, so that buyers could more easily estimate its true value when examining it for the Auctions, the natural competition to get possession of honest stuff would be the best protection of their own interests. The condition of some of the parcels sent this year, reckoned to be made up of more dirt than Wool, was simply scandalous, and honourable dealers in India should undertake the repression of such frauds, seeing that the malpractices of some engender doubts as to the genuineness of the properly got up shipments of others."

TREASURE (FOREIGN TRADE).

19.

PRIVATE.

Description.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	Increase.	Decrease.	Description.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	Increase.	Decrease.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold—					Exports—				
Imports—					Bullion ...	63,699	6,299	...	56,400
Bullion, Bar, Ingots, &c.	67,77,037	73,03,397	5,26,360	...	Coin—Government of India	...	...	...	...
Coin—Sovereigns and other	...	...	...	...	Rupee ...	26,24,366	26,58,325	...	1,70,061
British Gold Coins ...	540	30	...	510	Do. Other Coin ...	10,66,719	7,39,500	...	3,57,249
TOTAL ...	67,77,577	73,03,427	5,26,850	...	TOTAL ...	36,77,534	33,94,124	...	5,68,710
Exports—					NET IMPORTS ...	4,44,654	-3,03,048	...	12,47,802
Bullion and Coin ...	15,075	30	...	15,045					
NET IMPORTS ...	67,62,502	73,03,397	5,40,895	...					
Silver—					Gold and Silver—				
Imports—					Imports ...	1,12,00,263	99,00,503	...	12,99,762
Bullion—Par ...	43,65,145	33,88,904	...	19,76,241	Exports ...	39,35,909	33,94,151	...	5,93,755
Coin—Government of	...	...	...	...	NET IMPORTS ...	72,07,346	65,06,349	...	7,01,007
India Rupees ...	51,727	1,98,700	1,46,973	...					
Do. Other Coin ...	5,816	3,472	...	2,344					
TOTAL ...	44,22,683	25,91,076	...	18,31,612					

Imports of gold rose 7 per cent. and are again record figures. There is not much doubt that gold is more and more becoming the metal hoarded rather than silver. Imports of silver fell 41 per cent. Owing to the rising price in London throughout the year and the large stocks held in Bombay, local dealers were afraid to purchase. The year began with the price at 24½d per oz. and closed at 26½d. The highest point 27½d. was touched in February—and the lowest 23½d. in July. The decrease under exports of Government of India, rupees is accounted for by slightly smaller remittances for the Bahrein pearl fisheries. The season, however, is reported to have been one of the best for many years. Much smaller exports of Karans to Persia explain the decrease under "other coin." It appears, however, these are being exported *via* the Seistan route.

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN TRADE BY COUNTRIES.

20. The following table gives the distribution of the foreign trade of this port for the years 1910-11 and 1911-12 and the percentages of the trade of each country compared with the whole, and also the total of the trade with British possessions, and its percentage to the whole :—

Countries.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.						Total of Imports and Exports.		Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	
			1910-1911.			1911-1912.						
	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	Foreign.	Indian	TOTAL.	Foreign.	Indian.	TOTAL.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.
<i>British Empire—</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
United Kingdom ...	6,55,26,505	8,06,76,400	22,81,992	10,72,19,082	10,95,01,074	67,64,933	12,31,91,405	12,99,60,338	17,80,27,579	21,06,36,738	53.94	55.66
Ceylon ...	44,335	77,785	77,193	18,41,235	19,16,428	29,115	13,16,796	13,45,961	19,62,763	14,34,746	.58	.38
Hongkong ...	4,66,692	20,938	3,510	5,35,017	5,71,527	30,370	1,57,056	1,87,426	10,58,119	2,06,364	.81	.05
Mauritius and Dependencies.	42,64,944	26,42,662	58,686	10,44,640	11,03,336	6,277	14,28,203	14,34,480	53,68,219	40,77,442	1.00	1.08
Other British Possessions.	14,21,035	6,83,567	3,41,015	14,85,528	18,26,543	2,92,311	14,51,781	17,44,092	32,47,578	24,27,659	.96	.64
TOTAL British Empire.	7,47,21,411	8,41,02,652	27,95,396	11,21,25,511	11,49,20,907	71,27,056	12,75,45,241	13,46,72,297	18,96,44,318	21,87,74,949	56.99	57.81
<i>Foreign Countries—</i>												
Europe—												
Sweden ...	7,93,440	7,70,541	...	9,74,500	9,74,500	...	13,29,751	13,29,751	17,62,970	21,00,292	.53	.55
Germany ...	62,59,785	70,52,420	7,595	2,64,95,492	2,65,03,057	1,87,456	3,07,87,408	3,09,74,964	3,27,42,842	3,80,57,284	9.74	10.06
Holland ...	2,55,072	3,50,426	...	2,56,070	2,56,070	8,580	9,44,474	9,53,034	5,41,143	13,13,400	.16	.25
Belgium ...	28,14,449	34,09,392	3,002	2,55,28,575	2,55,31,667	57,672	3,90,67,467	3,91,15,309	2,83,61,116	4,25,24,731	8.43	11.24
France ...	12,77,281	14,45,973	53,058	2,19,43,863	2,20,26,741	43,668	1,46,88,959	1,47,32,627	2,39,04,024	1,61,78,600	6.93	4.28
Spain ...	9,454	7,833	...	24,19,655	24,19,655	...	12,66,968	12,66,968	24,29,109	12,94,501	.72	.34
Italy ...	2,90,450	4,41,874	1,20,350	53,97,729	55,18,079	10	37,05,834	37,05,844	68,14,559	41,46,718	1.73	1.10
Austria-Hungary ...	60,71,045	35,75,544	1,175	45,07,475	45,08,650	3,940	34,68,732	34,72,572	1,05,78,695	70,48,156	3.15	1.96
Other Countries ...	11,62,548	10,93,153	300	4,63,467	4,63,767	120	2,86,640	2,86,760	16,36,375	13,79,013	.48	.36
TOTAL of Europe	1,89,14,614	1,91,98,196	2,15,570	9,50,16,636	9,52,32,206	3,01,626	9,55,56,233	9,58,57,759	10,71,46,820	11,40,43,955	31.86	30.14
Asia—												
Turkey Asiatic ...	9,62,520	9,35,874	2,42,291	8,93,720	11,39,011	1,77,745	9,33,941	11,16,686	21,01,831	20,52,560	.63	.55
Muscat or Oman ...	3,26,946	3,38,788	6,24,121	7,08,057	13,32,178	4,42,699	4,49,929	8,92,618	17,19,094	12,31,576	.51	.52
Persia ...	2,56,660	5,06,597	4,63,504	8,41,091	13,06,195	4,16,944	6,08,753	10,25,697	15,92,015	15,92,294	.47	.42
Java ...	1,62,44,722	2,12,81,775	...	...	...	459	...	...	1,62,44,722	2,12,81,775	4.63	5.62
Japan ...	1,95,072	2,57,962	...	72,44,784	72,44,784	...	45,14,554	45,14,554	74,39,856	47,72,416	2.21	1.26
Other Countries ...	17,489	1,11,158	1,747	2,14,510	2,16,257	2,723	73,633	76,355	2,33,746	1,94,513	.07	.05
TOTAL of Asia	1,60,33,879	2,34,39,024	13,31,663	99,65,762	1,12,97,425	10,40,759	66,45,810	76,86,569	2,93,31,304	3,11,25,593	8.72	8.22

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.						Total of Imports and Exports.		Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	
			1910-1911.			1911-1912.						
	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	Foreign.	Indian.	TOTAL.	Foreign.	Indian.	TOTAL.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Foreign Countries—continued.												
Africa—												
Egypt ...	23,146	35,530	36,330	5,09,953	5,45,283	79,274	11,44,245	12,23,539	5,68,429	12,59,069	17	33
Other Countries ...	11,739	12,305	10,393	68,065	78,448	10,045	1,37,633	1,37,698	90,187	1,50,001	03	04
Total of Africa ...	34,885	47,835	46,723	5,77,008	6,23,731	89,339	12,71,898	13,61,237	6,58,616	14,09,070	20	37
America—												
United States of America ...	35,32,793	64,68,209	5,87,320	54,00,553	59,87,873	5,08,230	61,02,837	66,11,067	95,20,666	1,30,79,376	283	346
Other Countries ...	429	2,785	3,430	...	3,430	...	...	...	3,849	2,785	...	...
Total of America...	35,33,222	64,70,994	5,90,750	54,00,553	59,91,303	5,08,230	61,02,837	66,11,067	95,24,515	1,30,82,161	283	346
Total of Foreign Countries.	4,05,16,600	4,81,44,047	21,94,706	10,39,59,959	10,61,44,665	19,39,864	10,95,76,778	11,15,16,632	14,68,61,265	15,99,60,679	43.61	42.19
GRAND TOTAL of British Possessions and Foreign Countries ...	11,52,40,011	13,22,46,699	49,80,102	21,60,38,470	23,10,65,572	90,66,910	23,71,22,019	24,61,89,929	33,63,01,583	37,81,35,638	100	100

BRITISH EMPIRE.—Her share of the total trade increased from 56.39 to 57.81 per cent. of the total. Trade with the *United Kingdom* rose from 52.94 to 55.66 per cent. during the year under report and the rise was brought about by larger imports of Twist and Yarn and Piece goods and heavier exports of Barley, Gram, Wheat, Maize and re-exports of Sugar. There was a decline under *Mauritius* (1.60 to 1.08) which was accounted for by the smaller imports of Sugar.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—showed a falling off to the extent of 1.42 per cent. (43.61 to 42.19), Europe and Asia sharing in the decrease. Africa and America on the other hand exhibited small increases.

EUROPE.—Although her percentage was lower by 1.72 per cent. than last year the value of the total trade actually rose from Rs. 1071 lakhs to 1140 lakhs. *Germany* and *Belgium* improved their positions from 9.74 and 8.43 per cent to 10.06 and 11.24 per cent respectively, owing to large imports of Woollen Piece goods from the former and Iron and Steel and Cotton Coloured Piece goods from the latter and heavy exports of Barley, Gram and Wheat with a set back in Cotton and Tilseed to both countries and Rapeseed to *Germany*. The percentage of *France* declined from 6.93 to 4.28. The reduction was brought about by decreased exports of Wheat and Raw Cotton. Gram on the other hand showed an increase. The import trade of this country was, however, larger in comparison with the year previous. The next country of importance is *Austria-Hungary* and her trade decreased 1.29 per cent. due to the much smaller imports of Beet-sugar and reduced exports of Raw Cotton and Tilseed. These were, however, partly counterbalanced by an increase in the sundry trade such as Yarn and Knitting Wool, Haberdashery and Millinery, Glass Bangles and Matches.

ASIA.—There was a slight decrease of .50 observable in all the countries excepting *Java*, which improved her position from 4.83 to 5.62 owing to larger exports of Sugar therefrom. The decrease in *Japan* is owing to smaller shipments of Raw Cotton thereto.

AMERICA.—improved from 2.83 to 3.46. The trade is mostly with the *United States of America*. The increase is due to larger imports of Kerosene oil, Pepperill drills and Tin-Plates and enhanced exports of Hides and Sheep Skins and Raw Wool.

GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS.

21. The following table compares Government transactions with foreign countries during the two years 1910-1911 and 1911-1912:—

1910-1911 and 1911-1912.

Articles.	1910-1911.		1911-1912.		INCREASE OR DECREASE OVER 1910-1911.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Imports.						
Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores	Value.	...	Rs.	...	Rs.	...
Cement	(Wt. 97,608	1,60,723	133,223	2,15,531	+ 35,620	+ 54,808
Carriages and carts (excluding those for railway)	Value.	2,104	...	72,679	...	53,575
Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics	Value.	1,43,989	...	1,03,366	...	41,702
Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel	Tons. 5,326	1,40,772	16,999	4,12,143	+ 10,673	+ 2,71,371
Cotton goods	Value.	1,01,404	...	1,15,796	...	14,392
Flax canvas	Yds. 52,318	61,457	135,376	1,18,936	+ 83,058	+ 1,07,519
Hardware and Cutlery	Value.	4,85,900	...	8,9,800	...	4,12,930
Instruments	...	4,68,728	...	5,46,801	...	78,173
Machinery and Millwork	...	8,29,003	...	78,12,161	...	9,53,148
Metals—						
Copper	Cwt. 3,404	1,64,871	2,689	1,26,193	— 813	— 39,678
Iron	...	5,95,611	51,032	3,48,247	— 18,392	— 2,47,204
Steel	...	9,56,514	140,136	8,17,583	— 14,297	— 1,38,931
Tin	...	88,153	1,288	1,65,185	+ 459	+ 77,032
Others	...	1,44,201	6,119	89,795	— 1,103	— 54,406
TOTAL METALS ...	235,290	19,49,250	201,144	15,47,003	— 34,136	— 4,02,247
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock—						
Carriages and Trucks and Parts thereof	Value.	29,57,419	...	84,73,127	...	+ 54,95,708
Locomotive Engines and Tenders and Parts thereof	...	26,04,531	...	36,14,123	...	+ 10,09,592
Materials for Construction—						
Rails and Fish Plates of Steel and Iron	Cwt. 390,897	18,35,515	789,181	39,86,370	+ 397,284	+ 20,50,855
Sleepers and Keys " "	...	2,261	2	15	— 2,259	— 15,764
Sleepers of Wood " "	...	76,742	...	...	— 76,742	— 1,84,839
Other Sorts	...	103,196	87,778	9,01,971	— 15,718	+ 2,12,596
TOTAL RAILWAY PLANT, &c. ...	...	62,87,556	...	1,68,55,611	...	+ 65,68,053
Telegraphs, Materials for construction of	Value.	1,14,680	...	3,35,301	...	+ 2,20,621
Articles Unmanufactured	...	2,06,241	...	1,06,613	...	— 97,628
Other Articles not enumerated in this statement	...	12,39,500	...	13,93,489	...	+ 1,43,989
TOTAL IMPORTS ...	...	1,54,21,614	...	2,50,47,646	...	+ 96,26,032
Treasure	Value.	9,000	...	...	...	9,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	1,54,30,614	...	2,50,47,646	...	+ 96,17,032
Re-exports.						
TOTAL VALUE ...	...	30,307	...	2,16,484	...	+ 1,86,177
Exports.						
TOTAL VALUE ...	...	32,683	...	40,583	...	+ 7,900
TOTAL OF RE-EXPORTS AND EXPORTS	...	62,990	...	2,57,067	...	+ 1,94,077
Treasure	...	45,345	...	47,570	...	+ 2,525
TOTAL EXPORTS ...	...	1,08,335	...	3,04,637	...	+ 1,96,302
TOTAL ENTIRE FOREIGN TRADE ...	...	1,55,38,949	...	2,53,52,283	...	+ 98,13,334

The rise shown above namely 63 per cent. seems large but last year's figures are the smallest since 1903-04.

The item of most interest to the public is Railway Plant and Rolling Stock and in view of the complaint of a shortage in Rolling Stock it is pleasing to see the large imports of Carriages and Trucks but the figures do not reach those of 1908-09 for which year they were Rs. 1,80,23,026.

The Shorkot Road Taranwala section of the Shorkot Chichoki Railway was opened to passengers on the 2nd May 1911 and to traffic on 10th June and added 88 miles to the North-Western Railway mileage. The Khanpur and Chachran Railway belonging to the Buhawalpur Durbar was completed and opened on the 2nd July and taken over by the North-Western Railway on 31st October 1911. The North-Western Railway mileage is now 3,806 miles.

Under the management of the Jodhpur Bikaner Railway, the Degana Hissar Railway was opened through-out to Hissar on 8th July 1911 and the Mirpurkhas Khadro Branch of the Sind Light Railways on the 31st December 1911.

The construction of the Bikaner Ratangarh Chord end of 85 miles was commenced in May 1911 and is expected to be completed by November 1912. The total mileage of the Jodhpur Bikaner Railway up to date is 1,136 miles.

22. The excess of exports or imports of merchandise and treasure for each of the past five years is shown below :—

Years.	INCLUDING GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS.				EXCLUDING GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS.			
	Imports. Rs.	Exports. Rs.	Excess of exports on imports. Rs.	Excess of imports on exports. Rs.	Imports. Rs.	Exports. Rs.	Excess of exports on imports. Rs.	Excess of imports on exports. Rs.
1907-1908	13,90,05,149	18,25,18,031	4,35,12,882		11,50,95,653	18,24,08,131	6,73,12,478	
1908-1909	16,93,74,012	8,69,04,632		7,24,69,380	11,91,33,428	8,67,96,180		3,23,37,248
1909-1910	13,41,54,083	22,41,11,568	8,99,57,505		10,79,98,240	21,40,23,378	11,60,25,096	
1910-1911	14,18,70,891	21,51,66,816	8,32,95,924		12,64,40,376	23,40,53,481	9,66,13,205	
1911-1912	16,71,94,848	21,98,88,020	8,26,93,172		14,21,47,342	24,95,83,083	10,74,35,681	

CHIEF PORT—KARACHI. (COASTING TRADE.)

PRIVATE MERCHANDISE.

23. The distribution of the trade was as follows :—

		IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
		1910-1911.	1911-1912.	Increase or decrease in 1911-1912.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	Increase or decrease in 1911-1912.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	{ Indian Produce	32,64,298	35,21,747	+ 2,57,449	1,00,870	76,786	- 24,084
	{ Foreign Merchandise	15,178	32,187	+ 16,909	74,106	39,308	- 34,798
Bombay	{ Indian Produce	3,57,33,002	4,16,83,267	+ 79,50,265	1,25,82,125	1,50,78,550	+ 24,96,425
	{ Foreign Merchandise	1,36,86,827	1,41,74,185	+ 4,88,358	17,70,434	18,76,930	+ 1,06,496
Burma	{ Indian Produce	21,93,244	23,89,565	+ 6,87,211	1,66,827	3,19,445	+ 1,52,618
	{ Foreign Merchandise	4,614	14,925	+ 10,311	13,471	3,225	- 10,246
Madras	{ Indian Produce	12,57,993	12,89,976	+ 32,983	43,65,472	42,64,871	- 1,00,601
	{ Foreign Merchandise	42,217	8,311	- 33,906	2,54,469	3,16,079	+ 61,610
TOTAL	{ Indian Produce	4,04,48,470	4,93,45,555	+ 88,97,085	1,71,05,254	1,97,83,921	+ 26,78,667
	{ Foreign Merchandise	1,37,47,946	1,42,29,438	+ 4,81,492	21,12,710	23,34,543	+ 2,21,833
British Ports within the Province.	{ Indian Produce	2,98,824	8,84,868	+ 86,044	1,40,103	1,78,363	+ 38,260
	{ Foreign Merchandise	670	130	- 540	1,40,773	1,83,973	+ 43,200
Cutch	{ Indian Produce	23,868	43,648	+ 24,681	9,10,926	24,65,212	+ 15,54,286
	{ Foreign Merchandise	207	1,238	+ 1,031	6,81,967	4,06,293	- 2,75,674
Kathiawar	{ Indian Produce	7,11,494	6,74,223	- 37,271	17,71,377	38,66,345	+ 20,94,968
	{ Foreign Merchandise	9,019	4,689	- 4,330	11,24,359	8,71,911	- 2,52,448
Goa	{ Indian Produce	28,571	63,983	+ 34,112	2,28,744	2,71,526	+ 42,782
	{ Foreign Merchandise	28	367	+ 339	100	21,715	+ 21,615
Diu	{ Indian Produce	...	1,015	+ 1,015	27,788	56,013	+ 28,225
	{ Foreign Merchandise	...	...	...	675	1,319	+ 744
State of Travancore	{ Indian Produce	3,59,655	3,94,000	+ 35,354	...	1,591	+ 1,591
	{ Foreign Merchandise	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baluchistan Agency Tract.	{ Indian Produce	3,09,793	6,05,938	+ 2,97,105	2,33,750	3,35,396	+ 1,01,646
	{ Foreign Merchandise	6,659	4,533	- 1,826	2,63,281	2,27,636	- 35,645
Pondicherry	{ Indian Produce	...	...	...	40,106	...	- 40,106
	{ Foreign Merchandise	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	{ Indian Produce	14,31,671	17,86,706	+ 3,55,035	32,12,691	69,93,073	+ 37,80,382
	{ Foreign Merchandise	15,913	11,027	- 4,886	20,70,205	15,26,864	- 5,43,341
GRAND TOTAL	{ Indian Produce	4,21,78,965	5,15,17,129	+ 93,38,164	2,01,58,048	2,69,15,346	+ 67,57,298
	{ Foreign Merchandise	1,37,64,439	1,42,40,595	+ 4,76,156	43,37,488	39,47,378	- 3,90,110
	{ Treasure	67,596	2,84,219	+ 2,16,623	43,400	...	+ 1,74,800
GRAND TOTAL		5,60,10,990	6,80,41,943	+ 1,00,30,953	2,49,99,936	3,09,06,124	+ 59,06,188

The aggregate value of the coasting trade, exclusive of Government transactions, rose from Rs. 810 lakhs in 1910-11 to Rs. 969 lakhs, showing an increase of Rs. 159 lakhs or 19 per cent. Imports of Indian produce and Manufactures again exhibited an advance of Rs. 93 lakhs or 22 per cent. the figures for the two years being Rs. 422 and Rs. 515 lakhs, respectively. The trade with Bengal improved by Rs. 2½ lakhs mainly due to imports on private account of coal (+3½ lakhs) and Jute, Rope and Twine (+1½ lakhs) with a set back in Gunny bags (-2½ lakhs). Imports from Bombay again rose by 79 lakhs of rupees owing to larger receipt of Twist and Yarn (+13½ lakhs) and Piece goods (+61 lakhs), Copra (+2 lakhs) and Gunny bags (+1½ lakhs). Under Burma the increase of 6½ lakhs of rupees was brought about by the larger imports of Kerosene oil (+2½ lakhs), Dangerous Petroleum, Lubricating Oils and Mineral Grease (+1½ lakhs) and Teak Wood (+3 lakhs). Under Madras, imports of Coconut oil showed an advance of about ½ lakh of rupees, while those of Copra, Black Pepper and Wood, Other Timber receded by 19, 16 and 13 thousands of rupees, respectively, the net increase being Rs. 32,038. The rise in imports from British ports within the Province was due to larger receipts of Rice. Under Non-British Indian ports the only country which showed a remarkable increase was Baluchistan Agency Tracts. Rapeseed is the only article which is responsible for the increase under that country. Although the imports of Foreign Merchandise improved from 138 lakhs to 142 lakhs of rupees, yet they are lower than those of the year 1909-10, when they amounted to Rs. 150 lakhs. Madras alone showed a noticeable decline. The increase under this heading is attributed to larger receipts of Kerosene oil, Sugar and Tea green from Bombay. Cotton goods on the other hand declined. Exports of Indian produce and Manufactures advanced from 204 lakhs of rupees in the previous year to 269

lakhs of rupees during the year under review, showing an increase of 64½ lakhs of rupees or 31 per cent. The figures are the highest since 1902-03. All the Countries excepting *Bengal* and *Madras* participated in the increase. Exports of Cotton, Raw, increased by 34 lakhs of rupees solely to *Bombay* and are the highest on record. *Bengal*, however, showed a decline of over ½ a lakh of rupees. The following table shows the exports of cotton, raw, to *Bombay* during the last ten years.

Years.	Quantity Cwts.	Value Rs.	Years.	Quantity Cwts.	Value Rs.
1902-03	177,678	43,47,591	1907-08	182,353	50,80,670
1903-04	234,784	6,39,746	1908-09	124,142	36,31,677
1904-05	297,139	83,96,169	1909-10	278,688	87,81,141
1905-06	210,175	60,74,485	1910-11	2,2315	8,68,933
1906-07	55,274	16,47,834	1911-12	371,943	1,22,33,570

The other articles that contributed to the increase were Jowari and Bajra (+16½ lakhs), Pulse (+6½ lakhs), Rice not in the husk (+15 lakhs), Wheat Flour (+2½ lakhs), Fish dry unsalted and salted (+1 lakh) and Cotton seed (+2 lakhs). This enormous rise under Grains and Cotton Seed is due to scanty rains in *Cutch* and *Kathiawar*. The rise under Fish is due to greater demand from *Burma*. Wheat, however, showed a contraction (—11 lakhs) mostly in exports to *Bombay* owing to a greater demand from foreign countries and to good crops in the *Bombay* presidency. The fall under Tilseed (—2 lakhs) is solely due to failure of crop.

Exports of Foreign Merchandise on the other hand decreased from 43½ lakhs to 39½ lakhs or by 8½ lakhs of rupees or 8 per cent, the ports of *Cutch* and *Kathiawar* being the chief places in which decreases occurred. Sugar alone is responsible for the decline under *Cutch* and Kerosene Oil and Sugar under *Kathiawar*. *Bombay*, however, showed an increase of one lakh of rupees due to larger shipments of Sugar Refined (+3 lakhs). On the other hand White and Coloured Piece Goods (—½ lakh), Matches (—½ lakh) and Dried Fruits (—1½ lakhs) exhibited a decline. The decrease under the last item is attributed to the larger direct shipments to foreign countries instead of to *Bombay*.

TREASURE.

Imports this year rose by Rs. 2,16,623 wholly from *Kathiawar*. The increase was noticeable in Government of India Rupees which were received probably in payment of large purchases of grain for that country owing to the drought. Exports on the other hand fell by 1½ lakhs of rupees, mostly in exports of Silver Bullion and Other Coin to *Bombay*.

GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS.

24. The value of stores imported and exported coastwise fell from Rs. 66,45,102 to Rs. 50,88,655.

Imports of Indian Produce and Manufactures again receded from Rs. 50,35,453 to Rs. 24,78,097, coal alone showing a decrease of Rs. 22,64,465. The imports under this article are steadily declining owing to, as stated in para 12 supra, the North Western Railway receiving its supply direct by rail from the mines. Imports of timber from *Burma* also decreased by Rs. 1,38,357. Imports of Foreign Merchandise rose from Rs. 13,68,631 to Rs. 21,23,926 principally in Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores from *Bombay* and *Bengal* and Clothing from *Bombay*. Exports of Foreign Merchandise more than doubled themselves, having risen from Rs. 241,018 in 1910-11 to Rs. 486,632 during the year under review. The increase is ascribed to larger exports of Arms, Ammunitions and Military Stores to *Bombay*.

TREASURE.

Imports of Gold coin from *Bombay* fell from Rs. 37,50,000 in 1910-11 to Rs. 3,00,000 during the year under review. Imports of Government of India Rupees also shrank by Rs. 28,000 from Rs. 3,00,000 to Rs. 2,72,000. Exports of Treasure rose from Rs. 72,243 to Rs. 114,513. The rise is chiefly due to exports of Rs. 50,000 to *Baluchistan Agency Tracts* against nil last year. Exports of Uncurrent Coin to *Bombay* on the other hand decreased.

SUBORDINATE PORTS.

25. **Keti Bunder and Sirganda.** The entire trade of both the ports combined during the year under report was Rs. 19,23,009 against Rs. 14,08,528, showing an increase of Rs. 5,19,481 or 37 per cent. Both imports and exports contributed to the increase.

26. **Keti Bunder.—Coasting Trade.**—The total value of both imports and exports including treasure amounted to Rs. 8,74,096 against Rs. 6,96,448. Imports of Indian Produce and Manufactures advanced from Rs. 90,456 in 1910-11 to Rs. 1,12,058 in 1911-12 owing to larger receipts of Coloured Piece goods, and Gunny bags. Imports of Foreign Merchandise on the other hand fell from Rs. 66,273 to Rs. 62,798 principally in cotton coloured Piece Goods, and Sugar. Exports of Indian Produce and Manufactures again rose, from Rs. 5,31,890 to Rs. 6,85,104 owing to larger exports of rice to *Karachi* and *Cutch* ports and those of Foreign Merchandise advanced from Rs. 73 to Rs. 6,019 due to an old steam launch having been exported to *Karachi* during the year under notice. Under *Treasure* imports of Government of India Rupees exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 361. While import duty showed an increase of only one rupee having risen from Rs. 76 to Rs. 77, export duty exhibited a large improvement, the figures for the two years being Rs. 17,624 and Rs. 21,368, respectively. As there was less erosion during the year under review, it was not found necessary to remove the town to *Hambus*.

27. **Sirganda.—Coasting Trade.**—Imports of Indian Produce and Manufactures improved from Rs. 67,231 to Rs. 92,019 and those of Foreign Merchandise from Rs. 68,566 to Rs. 86,702 owing to the increased demand for Cotton Coloured Piece-Goods and Betelnuts in the former and Cotton Piece-Goods (Grey, White and Coloured) in the latter. Under exports the increase of Rs. 1,96,171 was noticeable in Indian Produce and Manufactures which was brought about by larger shipments of rice not in the husk to *Cutch* ports. Export of Foreign Merchandise, however, showed a fall having declined from Rs. 132 to 123.

Imports of Government of India Rupees rose from Rs. 96,762 to Rs. 1,99,504 from *Cutch*. The amount of duty recovered on imports during the year was Rs. 91 against Rs. 73 and that on exports amounted to Rs. 33,176 against Rs. 25,036. Owing to the opening of Gungro Canal sluices during the last two years the depth of water in the Sir Creek at and near Sirganda is greater and allows of vessels lying alongside within easy reach of the Customs House whereas formerly they lay at Duhar Bunder five miles off.

The Indian Merchandise Marks Act.

28. In the year 1910-1911 the number of cases dealt with rose to 337 from 193 in the previous year. The year under review showed a satisfactory decrease, the number having declined to 162. The amount of penalties levied was also less, being only Rs. 877 against Rs. 1161 in 1910-1911. There were no appeals. A summary of cases is appended (Appendix II).

Appendix II,

29. *Class A.*—(Application of counterfeit trade mark or false indication in respect of the person by whom the goods were made or produced.)

Five consignments were detained under this head, one of gold braid, three of cotton loongis and one of matches. The last mentioned case is still pending and in the other cases the goods were passed with the consent of the complainants after the objectionable labels had been removed. No penalties were levied.

30. *Class B.*—(Application of false trade mark or other indication in respect of the country in which the goods were made or produced.) Indication of the country of origin was omitted in 63 cases of goods bearing the names or initials of well known British or British Indian dealers, 50 cases of goods bearing English or vernacular descriptions, and 9 cases in which the goods or labels thereon bore the Royal Coat of Arms, portraits of Their Majesties, and figures of Indian deities. Two consignments of beer from the United Kingdom had labels with the word "Pilsener" unaccompanied by indication of origin. Two consignments of cigarettes from China bore English descriptions without any qualification; the goods were declared to be intended for export to foreign ports and were warehoused and subsequently reshipped. A consignment of whisky from Germany was found labelled "Blended with Scotch Whisky". Though the labels bore the words "Produce of Germany", the description was obviously intended to convey the impression that genuine Scotch Whisky had been blended with the liquor. The importers were given an opportunity of proving origin but took no steps and the consignment was abandoned by them.

Three consignments of copper foil had the indication of origin shown on the labels "Made in Germany" in English and "Made in America" in Guzerati. Two lots of woollen shawls had "Made in Germany" stamped on the cloth while "Made in Austria" appeared on the labels. Three consignments of wire-nails, beer and brandy and sherry from Germany bore descriptions on labels indicative of other origin without qualification.

31. *Class C.*—(Application of a trade description false in other respects). The cases under this head consisted of one of Badami paper in which the weight was overstated, one of mercerised yarn short reeled, three of perfumed spirits in which the bottles were found to contain less than the quantity shown on the labels, and two of silver gilt thread wrongly described as "Superior Gold Thread standard 500-1000".

32. *Class D.*—(Piece goods not properly marked with lengths). The length was found omitted in 14 cases of woollen piece goods, one of mercerised cotton shirting and one of cotton piece goods.

33. All the detentions in classes B, C. and D. were made by the Appraisers in the ordinary course of their duties.

ADMINISTRATION.

34. *Receipts.*—The gross receipts amounted to Rs. 78,65,698 against Rs. 73,82,046 in 1910-11, and the net receipts, after deducting drawback and refunds, Rs. 75,06,773 against Rs. 71,62,426. Gross receipts under Import Duty showed an increase of Rs. 4,87,791 and under export duty a decrease of Rs. 13,442.

Appendix I.

35. *Expenditure.*—*Refunds* to the Kashmir Darbar during 1911-1912 on account of goods sent in bond amounted to Rs. 1,37,657, but this does not represent the total amount against the year as adjustments continue to be made through the Exchange Account. The total debited against the previous year was Rs. 1,58,081.

Drawbacks.—Of seven-eighths of the Import Duty amounted to Rs. 2,05,407, against Rs. 47,959. The item mainly responsible for the increase was Java sugar of which large quantities were reshipped to the United Kingdom.

Salaries.—The increase in the Collector's salary is due to the undersigned's privilege leave allowance having been debited in addition to his locum tenens' salary on the Imperial Service scale. The establishment was revised generally last year which accounts for the increases noticeable against the several sections of the Department.

Contingencies.—Boat Stores and Repairs show a decline of Rs. 6,328 owing to the previous year having borne the cost of the renewal of the boiler and engine of the Customs steam launch.

36. *Customs Offences.*—Offences against the Customs Act, other than those under the Merchandise Marks Act numbered 507. Of these 367 related to shortages not satisfactorily accounted for by importing vessels. The fines realised amounted to Rs. 3,688 including those levied under the Merchandise Marks Act.

37. *Testing.*—One hundred and ten samples were sent to the Chemical Analyser, Bombay, for test, of which nine were samples of methylated spirits. Of the latter only 6 passed the test. The remaining samples consisted of colours, cloth, toilet requisites and medicinal preparations. The testing officer at Karachi dealt with 136 samples of Petroleum and Explosives.

General.—The undersigned was in charge of the Department from 1st to 6th April and from the 4th December to the end of the year, and Mr. A. H. P. Wolferstan held charge in the interval.

F. S. PUNNETT,
Chief Collector of Customs in Sind.

Karachi Customs House,
17th May 1912.

APPENDIX I.

STATEMENT showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the Customs Department in Sind for the year 1911-1912 contrasted with those of the year 1910-1911.

RECEIPTS.	1911-1912.		1910-1911.		Increase.		Decrease.		Net Increase.		Net Decrease.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
RECEIPTS.												
<i>Imperial.</i>												
Imports, Sea Customs ...	75,953 10 9	2 2	71,075 39 12	2 2	4,877 50 13	0 0	13,443 1 9	...	...	...	...	...
Exports, Sea Customs ...	2,341 3 5	...	2,375 83 5 2	...	7,131 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Over-time Fees ...	29,505 0 0	...	22,373 12 0	...	1,020 0 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Revenue of Coast of Special Bond Establish- ment paid for by private Companies.	1,120 4 8	...	1,020 0 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	78,504 7 1	3 7	73,688 826 13 7	...	4,815 23 5 5	...	13,443 1 9	4,815 23 5 5	...	...	...	...
<i>Miscellaneous Receipts.</i>												
Warehouse and Wharf Rent ...	1,204 12 4	...	1,833 15 0	...	...	...	624 2 8	...	...	...	...	...
Harbour Craft License Fees ...	366 0 0	...	223 0 0	...	24 9 0	...	27 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
Sale Proceeds of Customs Trade Reports ...	47 0 0	...	23 8 0	...	4 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. of Government Old Stores ...	46 2 0	...	41 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18th January 1900. and resume of Orders under the Arms Act.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sale Proceeds of Tariff Act ...	14 13 0	...	19 6 0	...	...	...	4 9 0	...	...	...	...	...
Do. of Unclaimed Goods ...	1,215 1 6	...	671 1 2	...	544 0 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. of Government Old Stores ...	774 0 0	...	553 0 0	...	222 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. of Government Old Stores ...	31 13 0	...	4 6 0	...	27 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fees for Registration of Boats ...	125 0 0	...	73 0 0	...	53 0 0	...	41 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
Do. amending Documents ...	3,213 0 0	...	3,284 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. granting duplicate Documents ...	820 0 0	...	539 0 0	...	291 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Selecting and Testing Petro- leum and non-petroleum Spirits.	424 0 0	...	390 0 0	...	94 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fines and Forfeitures under Sea Customs Act.	3,633 8 0	...	4,322 0 1	...	...	...	683 8 1	...	...	...	...	...
Transshipment Fees ...	3,344 9 0	...	1,024 8 0	...	2,190 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Receipts under section 139, Sea Customs Act.	34 0 0	...	24 8 0	...	9 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Interest on the amount of Duty on Goods which remained in bond for over 3 years.	25 13 2	...	0 14 0	...	24 15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sale Proceeds of Goods under sec- tion 32 Sea Customs Act.	9 13 6	...	3 7 6	...	6 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous other items	7 13 9	...	6 15 2	...	0 14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commission 7½ per cent. on Great and Little Bassee Light Dues.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	15,292 2 3	...	13,318 11 11	...	3,493 7 1	...	1,400 0 9	2,073 6 4	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	78,65,609 3 6	...	73,83,045 9 6	...	4,822,564 12 6	...	14,851 2 6	4,822,564 12 6	...	...	...	...
<i>Deduct—</i>												
Refunds, Imports ...	11,51,241 2 9	...	11,08,998 6 3	...	...	...	17,697 3 6	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Exports ...	1,723 12 1	...	2,023 2 9	...	...	...	369 6 8	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Over-time ...	200 0 0	...	...	...	200 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Miscellaneous Receipts ...	353 5 0	...	628 15 9	...	...	...	275 10 9	...	...	...	...	...
Drawbacks ...	2,06,406 12 1	...	47,369 0 11	...	1,57,417 11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL REFUNDS AND DEDUCTIONS	3,54,924 15 11	...	2,19,619 9 8	...	1,35,305 6 3	...	18,342 4 11	1,35,305 6 3	...	...	...	...
TOTAL NET REVENUE	75,06,773 3 7	...	71,63,425 15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
EXPENDITURE.												
<i>Imperial.</i>												
Chief Collector of Customs ...	26,118 5 0	...	17,796 14 0	...	8,321 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assistant Collectors ...	18,351 12 6	...	19,316 5 7	...	21,960 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Customs Establishment ...	1,05,635 10 7	...	84,595 3 7	...	21,040 7 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Statistical Do. ...	18,397 13 1	...	16,047 5 2	...	2,350 7 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. (Temporary)	2,073 0 0	...	1,740 0 0	...	333 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Preventive Establishments ...	47,716 3 2	...	34,737 2 0	...	12,989 1 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peons of all Sections ...	18,333 14 4	...	12,274 2 3	...	6,059 12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boat Establishment ...	6,160 8 8	...	4,199 5 2	...	961 3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bond Establishment paid by private Com- panies.	812 7 9	...	814 0 0	...	8 7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Temporary Establishment engaged at Kila- mari in connection with Sugar landed there.	969 2 11	...	1,277 11 10	...	...	...	318 8 11	...	...	...	...	...
Sea Coast Establishment ...	1,906 0 0	...	1,899 15 2	...	66 0 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	2,45,464 14 0	...	1,94,748 0 9	...	50,716 13 3	...	1,513 2 0	...	...	...	...	...
<i>CONTINGENCIES.</i>												
Travelling Allowances ...	1,936 3 7	...	1,494 6 0	...	441 7 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boat Stores and Repairs ...	3,990 10 7	...	10,318 10 10	...	...	...	6,328 0 3	...	...	...	...	...
Water Supply ...	401 8 0	...	414 10 8	...	...	...	13 2 8	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal House Taxes ...	140 15 0	...	132 5 0	...	8 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Conservancy Charges ...	273 11 0	...	273 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rewards in Customs Cases ...	876 13 0	...	2,465 14 0	...	...	...	1,589 1 0	...	...	...	...	...
Petty Constructions ...	325 6 0	...	1,800 0 0	...	...	...	1,474 10 0	...	...	...	...	...
Telephone Connection Charges ...	930 0 0	...	993 8 0	...	...	...	6 10 8	...	...	...	...	...
Rent ...	360 0 0	...	366 10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonkeys ...	40 0 0	...	370 1 6	...	40 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purchase and Repairs of Dead Stock ...	663 0 0	...	704 13 6	...	40 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Petty Repairs ...	149 3 6	...	38 12 0	...	91 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purchase of Books ...	128 6 0	...	1,641 8 3	...	83 0 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Petty Supplies ...	1,723 9 2	...	415 9 0	...	792 13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clothing to Peons ...	1,208 5 4	...	551 15 6	...	...	...	1 13 6	...	...	...	...	...
Service Postage Stamps ...	550 3 0	...	10,315 4 0	...	6,931 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Over-time Fees ...	26,247 0 0	...	142 1 10	...	...	...	4 15 3	...	...	...	...	...
Clothing to Special Bond Establishment ...	142 1 10	...	416 11 9	...	...	...	274 9 11	...	...	...	...	...
Do. to Special Bond do.	15 0 0	...	46 8 0	...	...	...	31 8 0	...	...	...	...	...
Do. to Sea Coast Establishment ...	719 0 0	...	718 12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL CONTINGENCIES	41,107 7 0	...	43,429 2 8	...	8,970 12 7	...	10,292 8 3	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	2,86,571 5 0	...	2,37,177 3 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* This includes Rs. 165, recovered by the Postal Authorities.

† This includes Rs. 1,58,060-13-6 on account of refunds made to Kashmir Darbar through the Exchange Accounts during 1910-1911.

‡ This includes Rs. 1,37,667-3-9 do. do. do. upto date.

Karachi Customs House,
17th May 1912.F. S. PUNNETT,
Chief Collector of Customs in Sind.

APPENDIX II.

STATEMENT showing particulars of cases dealt with under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act during the year 1911-12.

Class of Cases.	I. Passed without correction of marking or penalty.	II. Passed on correction of marking without penalty.	III. Passed with nominal penalty.	IV. Passed with heavier penalty or re-shipped or confiscated subject to fine in redemption.	TOTAL.	Remarks.
A.—Application of counterfeit trade mark or false indication in respect of the person by whom goods were made or produced.	...	4	...	...	4	(a) exclusive of the case pending.
B.—Application of false trade description or other indication in respect of the country in which goods were made or produced—						
(1) as between the United Kingdom or British India and a foreign country.	45	21	58 (b)	2	126	(b) 51 passed without correction of marking.
(2) as between two foreign countries ...	1	6	1 (c)	1	9	(c) passed without correction of marking.
C.—Application of trade description that is false in other respects—namely—						
(1) as to the number, quantity, measure, gauge or weight of the goods.	4	...	1 (d)	...	5	(d) passed without correction of marking.
(2) as to the time at which goods were made or produced.	...	...	...	...	...	
(3) as to the mode of manufacture or production.	...	...	...	...	...	
(4) as to the materials of which the goods are composed.	...	...	2	...	2	
(5) as to the goods being the subject of an existing patent, privilege or copyright.	...	...	...	...	...	
D.—Lengths not properly stamped on piece-goods.	2	1	13 (e)	...	16	(e) 6 passed without correction of marking.
TOTAL ...	52	32	75	3	162	(a) exclusive of one case pending.

Karachi Customs House, }
17th May 1912.

F. S. PUNNETT,
Chief Collector of Customs in Sind.

REPORT
ON THE
MARITIME TRADE
OF
THE PROVINCE OF SIND
FOR
1912-1913.

BY
THE CHIEF COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS IN SIND.



BY AUTHORITY.

Price—Four Annas.

KARACHI:
THE COMMISSIONER'S PRINTING PRESS.
1913.

No. C/1015 OF 1913.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Commissioner in Sind,
Government House, Karachi, 17th June 1913.

MEMORANDUM.

The Commissioner in Sind has the honour to submit the accompanying report, which was received by him on the 12th instant, on the Maritime Trade of the Province of Sind for the year ending 31st March 1913.

2. The total value of imports rose to 1,785 lakhs, an increase of over a crore of rupees, or approximately 7 per cent. over the record imports of last year. The principal articles which contributed to the increase in imports were provisions, hardware and cutlery, yarns and textile fabrics, sugar, metals and wearing apparel.

3. The foreign export trade rose from 2,507 lakhs in 1911-1912 to 3,267 lakhs, being an increase of nearly 30 per cent. on the preceding year. The rise was due chiefly to larger shipments of sugar to Aden, Bahrein, Muscat and Persia, and to a very heavy increase in consignments of Kandahar wool.

4. The volume of the trade of the Port of Karachi continues to increase, and it is gratifying to note a corresponding rate of progress in the development of the facilities of the Port.

5. The trade at the subordinate ports of Ketī Bunder and Sirganda rose from Rs. 19,23,009 in 1911-1912 to Rs. 20,06,318 during 1912-1913, showing an increase of Rs. 83,309 or 4 per cent.

6. There was an increase of 30 per cent. in the number of cases dealt with under the Merchandise Marks Act. These cases appear to have been judiciously treated. The Commissioner received no appeals from the decisions of the Chief Collector of Customs.

7. The administration of the Customs Department was as usual efficiently conducted.

W. H. LUCAS,
Commissioner in Sind.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The maximum length of this Report, with Appendices, has been fixed at 15 pages. (Vide Government of India letter No. 3315-S. R., dated the 30th May 1904, embodied in Bombay Government Resolution No. 4637, dated the 18th June 1904.)

SECTION A—TRADE.

I.—Province of Sind.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Para.		Page.
1.	Statement of value of aggregate Trade of the Province of Sind ...	1
2.	Shipping ...	<i>ib.</i>
3.	Import and Export Duties ...	2

II.—Chief Port—Karachi.

FOREIGN TRADE.

4.	Statement showing Total Foreign Trade of the Chief Port Karachi for ten years, with remarks ...	2
5.	Table showing aggregate value of the Trade of the Chief Port according to prescribed classification ...	<i>ib.</i>
6.	Variation in the average prices ...	<i>ib.</i> & 3
7.	General Remarks on the Trade ...	<i>ib.</i>

IMPORTS.

8.	Class I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—Statement of ...	3
	B. Fruits and Vegetables ...	4
	D. Liquors ...	<i>ib.</i>
	E. Provisions and Oilmanstores ...	<i>ib.</i>
	G. Sugar ...	<i>ib.</i>
9.	Class II.—Raw Materials, &c.—Statement of ...	4 & 5
	A. Coal, Coke, and Patent fuel ...	5
	E. Oils ...	<i>ib.</i>
	I. Wood and Timber ...	<i>ib.</i>
10.	Class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—Statement of ...	6
	A. Apparel ...	<i>ib.</i>
	E. Cutlery, Hardware, &c. ...	7
	F. Dyes and Colours ...	<i>ib.</i>
	J. Machinery of all kinds ...	<i>ib.</i>
	K. Metals, Iron and Steel, and Manufactures thereof ...	<i>ib.</i>
	L. Metals other than Iron and Steel and Manufactures thereof ...	<i>ib.</i>
	M. Paper, Pasteboard and Stationery ...	<i>ib.</i>
	N. Railway Plant and Rolling Stock ...	<i>ib.</i>
	O. Yarns and Textile Fabrics ...	7 & 8
11.	Miscellaneous and Unclassified—Statement of ...	8

EXPORTS.

12.	Comparative Statement of principal Articles of re-exports of Foreign Merchandise, with general remarks thereon ...	9
13.	Exports of Indian Produce and Manufactures—Share of the principal articles in the total trade ...	<i>ib.</i>
14.	Class I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—Statement of ...	10
	A. Fish ...	10
	B. Fruits and Vegetables ...	<i>ib.</i>
	C. Grain, Pulse and Flour ...	<i>ib.</i> & 11

Para.		Page.
-------	--	-------

EXPORTS—continued.

15.	Class II.—Raw Materials, &c.—Statement of ...	11 & 12
	C. Hides and Skins ...	12
	F. Seeds ...	12 & 13
	H. Textile Materials ...	13
	J. Miscellaneous ...	<i>ib.</i>
16.	Class III.—Articles wholly and mainly manufactured—Statement of ...	13
	F. Dyes and Colors ...	<i>ib.</i>
	I. Hides and Skins Tanned and Dressed, and Leather ...	<i>ib.</i>
17.	Class IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified—Statement of ...	14
18.	Treasure (Foreign Trade) ...	<i>ib.</i>
19.	Distribution of Foreign Trade by Countries ...	14—16
20.	Government Transactions (Foreign Trade) ...	16
21.	Balance of Trade (Foreign Trade) ...	<i>ib.</i>

COASTING TRADE.

22.	General remarks, with Comparative Statement of Value of Imports and Exports ...	16 & 17
23.	Imports ...	17 & 18
24.	Exports ...	18
25.	Treasure ...	<i>ib.</i>
26.	Government Stores ...	<i>ib.</i>
27.	Treasure ...	<i>ib.</i>

III.—Trade of Subordinate Ports.

28.	Combined Trade of Ketī Bunder and Sirganda ...	18
29.	KETI BUNDER. ...	18
	Coasting Trade ...	<i>ib.</i>
	Customs Revenue ...	<i>ib.</i>
30.	SIRGANDA. ...	18
	Coasting Trade ...	19
	Customs Revenue ...	<i>ib.</i>

Indian Merchandise Marks Act.

31.	Introductory Remarks ...	19
32.	Class A ...	<i>ib.</i>
33.	Do. B ...	<i>ib.</i>
34.	Do. C ...	<i>ib.</i>
35.	Do. D ...	<i>ib.</i>
36.	General ...	<i>ib.</i>

Administration of the Customs Department.

37.	Receipts ...	19
38.	Expenditure ...	<i>ib.</i>
39.	Customs Offences ...	<i>ib.</i>
40.	Testing ...	<i>ib.</i>
41.	General ...	<i>ib.</i>
APPENDIX I.	...	20
Do. II.	...	21

REPORT ON THE MARITIME TRADE OF THE PROVINCE OF SIND FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1912-1913.

The following statement shows in tabular form the sea-borne trade of the Province of Sind, both Foreign and Coasting, for the five years from 1908-09 to 1912-13, and compares the last two years' figures. It embraces the trade not only of the chief port, Karachi, but also of the subordinate ports of Sind, viz., Keti Bandar and Sirganda:—

		1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	Increase or decrease in 1912-1913 as compared with 1911-1912.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(I) FOREIGN TRADE.	Imports—						
	Private—						
	Merchandise ...	11,32,62,339	9,97,28,761	11,52,40,011	13,22,46,699	15,11,43,703	+ 1,88,97,004
	Gold ...	29,26,963	39,97,875	67,77,577	73,09,427	9,21,939	+ 63,87,498
	Silver ...	20,44,127	42,71,644	44,22,688	26,91,076	17,37,002	— 8,54,074
	TOTAL PRIVATE ...	11,91,33,428	10,79,96,280	12,64,40,276	14,21,47,202	15,38,02,644	+ 1,16,55,442
	Government—						
	Stores ...	4,01,63,584	2,60,07,793	1,54,21,614	2,50,47,646	2,44,12,068	— 6,35,580
	Silver ...	77,000	1,48,000	9,000	...	3,00,000	+ 3,00,000
	TOTAL GOVERNMENT ...	4,02,40,584	2,61,55,793	1,54,30,614	2,50,47,646	2,47,12,068	— 3,35,580
	TOTAL IMPORTS ...	15,93,74,012	13,41,52,073	14,18,70,890	16,71,94,848	17,85,14,710	+ 1,13,19,862
	Exports—						
	Private—						
	Foreign Merchandise re-exported...	46,24,526	38,75,221	48,60,102	90,75,810	80,17,720	— 10,58,090
	Indian Produce and Manufactures...	8,14,22,068	21,70,01,960	21,60,85,470	23,79,81,276	31,79,47,008	+ 7,99,65,730
	Gold ...	...	...	15,075	30	44,000	+ 43,970
	Silver ...	7,51,394	31,46,165	39,77,634	33,94,124	4,48,473	— 29,45,651
	TOTAL PRIVATE ...	8,67,97,960	22,40,23,376	22,50,58,481	26,04,51,240	32,64,57,199	+ 7,60,06,959
	Government Stores—						
	Foreign Manufactures ...	62,030	58,677	30,307	2,16,464	1,06,267	— 1,06,217
	Indian Produce and Manufactures...	17,422	14,415	32,683	40,583	84,756	+ 44,173
	Gold ...	...	...	...	...	33,750	+ 33,750
	Silver ...	29,000	16,100	46,345	47,870	46,806	— 964
	TOTAL GOVERNMENT ...	1,08,452	88,192	1,08,335	3,04,937	2,76,581	— 29,356
	TOTAL EXPORTS ...	8,69,06,412	22,41,11,568	22,51,66,916	26,07,56,177	32,67,32,780	+ 7,60,76,603
	GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN TRADE ...	24,62,80,424	35,82,63,641	36,70,37,806	41,79,51,025	50,52,47,490	+ 8,72,96,465
(II) COASTING TRADE.	Imports—						
	Private Merchandise—						
	Indian Produce and Manufactures...	3,63,27,559	4,12,86,554	4,23,36,653	5,17,21,206	5,27,63,970	+ 10,42,764
	Foreign Manufactures ...	1,10,19,943	1,61,68,466	1,38,99,268	1,43,90,095	1,22,18,646	— 21,71,449
	Gold ...	...	4,585	12,030	1,695	1,608	— 90
	Silver ...	1,19,363	1,95,933	1,60,084	4,90,145	4,53,613	— 36,532
	TOTAL PRIVATE ...	4,74,66,864	5,66,45,540	5,64,06,034	6,66,03,141	6,54,37,834	— 11,65,307
	Government Stores—						
	Indian Produce and Manufactures...	79,55,467	59,76,664	50,35,453	24,78,007	38,98,670	+ 13,68,433
	Foreign Manufactures ...	18,55,166	9,57,542	13,78,631	21,78,924	18,13,410	— 3,10,516
	Gold ...	3,07,500	4,00,000	37,60,000	8,00,000	...	— 3,00,000
	Silver ...	94,000	22,97,000	3,00,000	2,72,000	35,000	— 2,37,000
	TOTAL GOVERNMENT ...	1,00,12,123	98,31,246	1,04,64,084	51,74,023	56,84,940	+ 5,10,917
	TOTAL IMPORTS ...	5,74,78,987	6,64,76,786	6,68,72,118	7,17,77,164	7,11,22,774	— 6,54,390
	Exports—						
	Private Merchandise—						
	Indian Produce and Manufactures...	2,05,82,325	1,95,50,517	2,14,64,327	2,74,11,753	3,82,95,522	+ 1,08,84,069
	Foreign Manufactures ...	35,21,628	39,76,277	43,23,893	39,44,625	62,72,108	+ 13,27,483
	Gold ...	...	...	...	...	8,129	+ 8,129
	Silver ...	62,265	1,35,423	2,18,200	43,400	3,062	— 40,348
	TOTAL PRIVATE ...	2,41,66,118	2,36,62,216	2,60,06,420	3,13,99,778	4,35,79,111	+ 1,21,79,333
	Government Stores—						
	Indian Produce and Manufactures...	2,404	...	...	...	945	+ 945
	Foreign Manufactures ...	4,96,997	3,35,452	2,41,019	4,86,632	9,30,254	+ 4,43,622
	Silver ...	3,26,771	1,69,961	72,243	1,14,513	3,86,838	+ 2,72,325
	TOTAL GOVERNMENT ...	8,26,162	5,05,413	3,13,261	6,01,145	13,18,037	+ 7,16,892
	TOTAL EXPORTS ...	2,49,92,280	2,41,67,629	2,63,19,681	3,20,00,923	4,48,97,148	+ 1,28,96,225
	GRAND TOTAL OF COASTING TRADE ...	8,24,71,267	9,06,44,415	9,31,91,799	10,37,78,087	11,60,19,922	+ 1,22,41,835
	TOTAL OF ENTIRE TRADE ...	32,87,51,721	44,98,10,046	46,02,29,505	52,17,29,112	62,12,67,412	+ 9,95,38,300

The above figures show a rise in the total value of the entire trade of Sind of 12 per cent. comparing the last two years and of 89 per cent. in the quinquennium.

Under Foreign trade, the rise during the year under review in Imports was 6 per cent., in Exports 30 per cent., while the Coastwise trade in Imports fell 1 per cent. and Exports rose 40 per cent.

2. *Shipping.*—The table below gives the number of vessels entering and clearing from the ports of the Province for the past two years:—

Years.	Description.	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
		Steam.		Sailing.		TOTAL.		Steam.		Sailing.		TOTAL.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1911-1912.	Foreign ...	403	945,490	158	14,913	561	960,393	469	10,87,911	139	12,874	607	1,100,785
	Coasting ...	499	811,135	3,811	142,012	4,297	953,147	419	661,912	4,001	141,965	4,420	808,877
	TOTAL ...	899	1,756,615	3,969	156,925	4,858	1,913,540	888	1,751,823	4,139	157,839	5,027	1,909,662
1912-1913.	Foreign ...	459	1,093,626	174	16,229	633	1,114,855	508	1,230,759	153	13,080	661	1,243,839
	Coasting ...	510	903,015	3,762	140,689	4,272	1,043,704	451	740,777	3,826	138,710	4,277	879,487
	TOTAL ...	969	2,001,641	3,936	156,918	4,905	2,158,559	959	1,971,536	3,979	151,800	4,938	2,123,326

Owing to a very large trade both in Imports and Exports a larger number of vessels entered into and cleared from the Port. The total number and tonnage of steamers that entered the port increased by 80 in number and 245,026 tons as compared with the previous year. Of this number 459 vessels with a tonnage of 1,093,626 tons entered from Foreign ports and 510 with a burthen of 903,015 tons from coast ports. The number of steam vessels cleared to Foreign ports was 508 vessels of a tonnage of 1,230,759 tons and to coast ports 451 of a tonnage of 740,777 tons. Of the total number of steamships entering the port 821 were British. 54 British Indian, 41 German, 32 Austrian, 12 Norwegian. 4 Swedish, 3 Dutch, 1 Italian and 1 Russian.

3. *Revenue.*—The following table shows the total collections for the Province on account of import and export duty and the refunds thereon, and the duty on imported salt separately, for the last five years and compares the last two :—

	1909-1909.	1909-1900.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	Increase or decrease in 1912-1913 as compared with 1911-1912.
IMPORT DUTY (exclusive of duty on salt).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Karachi	60,32,269	54,22,132	71,07,391	75,95,162	81,64,818	+ 5,69,656
Keti	41	54	76	77	67	— 10
Sirganda	273	58	73	91	69	— 22
TOTAL	60,32,583	54,22,244	71,07,540	75,95,330	81,64,954	+ 5,69,624
EXPORT DUTY						
Karachi...	2,20,199	2,29,369	1,95,213	1,69,908	2,17,612	+ 47,704
Keti	5,079	1,391	17,934	20,631	16,669	— 4,172
Sirganda	5,670	16,239	26,039	36,713	30,963	— 5,750
TOTAL	2,30,948	2,63,999	2,37,893	2,24,452	2,64,724	+ 40,272
TOTAL OF GROSS DUTY	62,63,531	56,86,233	73,45,433	78,19,782	84,29,678	+ 6,09,896
REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS.						
Imports...	57,575	42,631	59,814	2,19,989	73,364	— 1,46,625
Payments to the Kashmir Darbar	1,15,996	1,30,195	1,54,081	1,57,239	*1,04,543	— 52,696
Exports	2,929	2,027	2,093	1,718	2,261	+ 543
TOTAL	1,76,499	1,74,853	2,16,988	3,77,946	1,79,168	— 1,98,778
TOTAL NET DUTY	60,87,032	55,11,380	71,28,445	74,41,836	82,50,510	+ 8,08,674
IMPORT DUTY ON SALT	2,464	2,230	2,339	1,953	2,066	+ 113
REFUND AND DRAWBACK ON SALT						

* Payments up to date.

The gross collections, viz., Rs. 84,29,678, are a record for the third year in succession, the increase on the previous year's figures being 7 per cent. and in the quinquennium 34 per cent. and in the decade 140 per cent. The items of trade in which the largest rises occurred were Sugar Rs. 4.23 lakhs, or 36 per cent., and Cotton Manufactures Rs. 3.73 lakhs, or 19 per cent., counterbalanced by falls in Silver Rs. 1.76 lakhs and Petroleum Rs. 1.13 lakhs.

CHIEF PORT—KARACHI. FOREIGN TRADE.

4. The total Foreign trade of the port, excluding Government transactions, for the last 10 years, is given below :—

1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
19,36,02,989	26,21,46,657	20,62,96,174	25,83,01,378	29,75,03,784	20,59,29,606	33,20,31,656	35,14,98,757	39,25,93,442	49,02,59,643

The figures show a rise of 142 per cent. in the decade, of 133 per cent in the quinquennium and of 22 per cent. comparing the last two years. The figures for the year under review are a record for the fourth time in succession.

5. Under the orders of Government, the above figures are for the first time split up into four main heads instead of seven as in years past, and the following statement gives the figures for the last five years and compares the last two of the Import, Re-export (i.e., export of Foreign merchandise) and Export trade of the Port of Karachi :—

Articles.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	Increase or decrease in 1912-1913.
IMPORTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Food, drink and tobacco	3,24,19,312	2,90,93,060	3,19,56,506	3,24,87,558	3,75,00,554	+ 50,12,996
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly un-manufactured.	69,63,115	58,57,031	47,30,193	64,37,589	61,16,545	— 3,21,044
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	7,35,39,051	6,34,32,716	7,82,30,210	9,29,13,823	10,70,72,936	+ 1,41,59,113
IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified	3,41,981	4,45,954	3,33,102	4,07,729	4,63,668	+ 55,939
TOTAL, IMPORTS	11,32,63,339	9,97,28,761	11,52,40,011	13,22,46,699	15,11,43,703	+ 1,88,97,004
TREASURY	58,71,069	82,60,519	1,12,00,265	99,00,503	26,58,941	— 72,41,562
GRAND TOTAL OF IMPORTS	11,91,33,428	10,79,89,280	12,64,40,276	14,21,47,202	15,38,02,644	+ 1,16,55,442
EXPORTS.						
(FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.)						
I.—Food, drink and tobacco	5,27,699	7,01,318	13,82,761	55,69,624	15,43,090	— 40,28,734
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly un-manufactured.	32,13,159	21,66,854	25,78,963	25,33,093	53,69,582	+ 28,47,489
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	8,70,687	5,90,808	10,37,683	9,70,261	10,69,198	+ 98,937
IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified	12,968	16,541	11,397	13,632	45,850	+ 32,218
TOTAL FOREIGN MERCHANDISE	46,34,523	39,75,521	49,89,103	90,75,610	90,17,720	— 10,58,090
(INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.)						
I.—Food, drink and tobacco	2,17,16,975	11,19,66,557	10,77,41,730	15,30,99,309	19,63,49,963	+ 4,42,51,654
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly un-manufactured.	5,83,44,341	10,37,97,873	10,63,99,612	8,36,78,670	11,96,16,788	+ 3,59,38,118
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	11,23,825	11,40,826	17,98,961	18,53,757	17,17,143	— 1,36,614
IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified	2,94,927	1,96,734	2,46,167	3,50,540	2,62,912	— 87,628
TOTAL, INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES	8,14,32,068	21,70,01,990	21,60,85,470	23,79,81,276	31,79,46,806	+ 7,99,65,530
TOTAL EXPORTS	8,60,46,596	23,06,77,211	22,10,85,573	24,70,87,086	32,59,64,526	+ 7,89,07,440
TREASURY	7,61,394	31,46,165	39,92,909	33,94,154	4,92,473	— 29,01,661
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPORTS	8,67,97,990	23,40,23,376	22,50,85,481	25,04,51,240	32,64,56,999	+ 7,60,05,759

This table is treated separately below under the headings "Imports, Re-exports and Exports."

6. *Variations in the average prices of certain articles imported into and exported from the Province of Sind, the average prices of the years 1898-99, 1899-1900 and 1900-01 being taken as 100.*

	1898-99, 1899-1900 and 1900-01.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
IMPORTS.						
Coal Ton.	100	96.59	92.10	87.61	85.41	104.03
Dates Cwt.	100	104.74	111.30	128.23	122.19	123.21
Copper Ton.	100	99.47	95.68	94.73	93.01	110.62
Iron and steel Ton.	100	100.71	94.41	97.63	101.47	106.77

IMPORTS—continued				1898-99	1899-1900	1900-01.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
				1898-99	1899-1900	1900-01.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Iron Bars and Channel	...	...	...	100	109.51	107.99	111.29	120.45	114.85		
Steel Bars and Channel...	...	...	...	100	88.06	79.61	80.03	79.22	99.57		
Kerosene oil	...	...	Gall.	100	99.61	107.68	111	105.95	102.76		
Sugar, 16 Dutch standard and above	...	...	Cwt.	100	85.83	90.65	90.59	98.27	93.00		
Cotton, twist and yarn	...	...	lb.	100	137.86	120.95	144.86	153.15	119.94		
Do., grey piece-goods	...	...	yd.	100	141.50	145.19	146.03	152.52	164.51		
Do., white	...	...	...	100	123.93	123.76	123.59	139.51	143.73		
Do., coloured, printed or dyed piece-goods.	...	...	...	100	129.90	136.10	140.97	146.54	155.13		
Silk, raw	...	...	lb.	100	113.73	97.40	95.10	132.91	118.29		
Woollen piece-goods	...	...	yd.	100	103.45	107.82	108.42	113.10	109.74		
EXPORTS.											
Indigo	...	...	Cwt.	100	112.63	103.75	107.72	108.64	94.68		
Rice not in the husk	...	...	...	100	155.52	137.31	113.39	128.72	147.45		
Wheat	...	...	...	100	181.13	129.64	110.08	108.93	114.64		
Hides, raw	...	...	...	100	109.83	171.02	171.32	183.65	187.03		
Skins, raw	...	...	...	100	132.04	150.12	138.95	122.49	142.16		
Rapeseed	...	...	...	100	133.35	116.66	115.92	122.05	134.20		
Sesamum til or jhajili seed	...	...	...	100	120.66	114.12	116.03	120.14	148.69		
Cotton	...	...	...	100	120.73	130.42	155.32	144.27	158.45		
Wool (Indian)	...	...	lb.	100	102.11	99.21	97.21	100.29	99.04		
Wool (Foreign)	...	...	...	100	121.09	126.43	110.73	111.85	108.34		

7. Before dealing with the different heads of trade, a few general remarks are offered on the trade as a whole. The rains of 1912 were not much below the normal and were more evenly distributed than in the previous year, Kathiawar and Cutch receiving their quota. The inundation season in the Punjab was fair but the monsoon conditions were not so favourable for unirrigated crops. The winter rains were late. The inundation in Sind was not a favourable one owing to the late rise of the river and its early and rapid fall. The year may be called a fairly prosperous one for the agriculturist, high prices again ruling and thus increasing the purchasing power of a large portion of the inhabitants of the country. The gradual completion of the numerous irrigation schemes in the Panjab add year by year to the cultivable area and practicably ensure a growth in the trade of this port. Just after the close of the year the Lower Bari Doab Canal was opened, and will irrigate some 874,000 acres, 353,000 in Kharif and 521,000 in Rabi. The work was commenced in 1907. The Railway and Port authorities are expending large sums on improvements, the former on doubling lines and bridges and re-modelling yards and in surveys and the latter on the Thole Produce Yard, the first part of which was opened at the close of the year. The export trade was particularly brisk in wheat, seeds, cotton and hides, all showing large increases. In imports the enormous advances in sugar and cotton piece-goods are remarkable, the former figures being only 4 per cent. behind those of Bombay. The trade is dealt with in detail under their respective heads.

IMPORTS.

CLASS I.—FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO.

8. The following table compares the last two years' imports of the chief items of the main heading. The increase in the total was 15 per cent.

Articles of food.	1911-1912.		1912-1913.		Increase or decrease in 1912-1913.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
TOTAL Rs. ...		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
A. Fish (excluding canned fish) ... Cwts.	975	3,24,97,558	757	3,75,00,554	118	+60,12,996
B. Fruits and vegetables ... Rs.		16,39,153		14,77,890		-1,61,263
Fresh fruits and vegetables ...		57,524		51,560		- 5,964
Fruits and vegetables; dried, salted or preserved not being canned or bottled—						
Almonds ... Cwts.	3,717	82,682	3,822	97,335	+ 105	+ 14,653
Dates ...	244,635	13,59,292	227,644	12,79,295	- 16,991	- 79,997
Other sorts ...	3,965	1,39,965	2,323	49,700	- 1,641	- 89,965
C. Grain, pulse and flour ...	24,191	1,28,212	21,952	1,04,273	- 2,239	- 23,939
D. Liquors ... Gallons.	822,667	20,13,585	879,106	21,39,028	+ 56,419	+1,25,443
Ale, beer and porter ...	638,353	5,93,089	703,776	7,43,789	+ 65,423	+1,50,749
Cider and other fermented liquors ...	1,197	4,435	1,509	5,712	+ 312	+ 1,077
Spirit ...	146,457	10,76,064	141,305	10,90,507	- 5,152	+ 14,473
Brandy ...	33,468	2,71,391	35,407	3,10,591	+ 1,939	+ 39,300
Whisky ...	100,771	6,79,914	96,587	6,68,909	- 4,184	- 11,005
Other sorts of spirit ...	12,218	1,24,639	9,281	1,11,007	- 2,937	- 13,632
Wines ...	36,680	3,39,877	33,616	2,99,021	- 4,064	- 40,856
Champagne and other sparkling wines ...	3,293	93,442	2,525	70,017	- 1,767	- 23,425
Port ...	9,199	98,112	9,041	91,676	- 128	- 1,436
Other sorts of wines ...	24,188	1,53,233	21,050	1,37,328	- 3,138	- 15,955
E. Provisions and Oilman's stores ... Rs.		13,30,768		18,44,079		+5,13,313
Bacon and hams ... lb.	164,617	1,09,980	161,661	1,10,636	- 2,956	+ 1,875
Biscuits and cakes ...	444,198	2,10,236	600,320	2,85,234	+146,122	+ 74,998
Cheese (including canned) ...	216,145	1,40,835	299,444	1,71,737	+ 73,299	+ 30,913
Farinaceous foods ... Cwts.	4,539	1,35,043	4,600	1,47,506	+ 121	+ 12,466
Ghi ... lb.	168,119	93,834	260,263	2,03,937	+182,144	+1,10,003
Jams and Jellies ...	291,726	93,616	319,647	1,09,636	+ 37,923	+ 16,220
Pickles, vinegar, sauces, and condiments ... Cwts.	2,629	1,06,941	1,275	82,629	- 1,353	- 24,312
Canned and bottled provisions ...	5,212	3,24,632	10,506	5,13,152	+ 5,296	+1,98,520
Other sorts of provisions ... Rs.		1,16,490		3,19,311		+1,02,731
F. Spices ... lb.	31,411	6,265	230,108	24,237	+198,697	+ 17,972
G. Sugar ... Cwt.	2,439,017	2,62,66,013	3,070,923	3,07,96,391	+ 631,906	+45,30,379
Sugar, 16 Dutch standard and above ... Cwt.	2,350,499	2,59,81,261	2,968,249	2,99,45,172	+ 545,750	+42,63,911
Do. 16 Dutch standard and below ...	224	1,490	3,332	23,737	+ 3,008	+ 22,257
Molasses ...	78,532	1,45,507	156,695	3,21,138	+ 81,063	+1,75,631
Confectionery ...	12,734	4,28,957	14,801	4,89,632	+ 2,067	+ 60,675
Saccharin ... lb.	3,189	8,907	5,098	16,712	+ 1,909	+ 7,905
M. Tea ...	129,233	68,986	153,419	91,990	+ 24,186	+ 23,075
I. Other food and drink ... Rs.		1,44,397		67,760		- 76,637
Hops ... Cwts.	704	1,36,561	472	56,345	- 232	- 80,216
Others ...		7,836		11,415		+ 3,579
J. Tobacco ... lb.	300,263	8,79,916	295,716	9,46,060	- 4,547	+ 68,144
Unmanufactured ... lb.	9,331	12,046	7,298	13,940	- 2,043	+ 1,894
Manufactured—						
Cigarettes ... lb.	183,265	7,10,669	189,172	7,79,164	+ 5,909	+ 67,495
Other sorts ...	107,667	1,67,201	99,254	1,65,956	- 8,413	- 1,245

N.B.—The figures underlined added together make up the total of the first line.

B. The chief article of interest under FRUITS AND VEGETABLES is *Dates*, the imports of which fell 6 per cent. in quantity and 5 per cent. in value. The crops are reported to have been good but at the time of ripening some damage occurred to the fruit through sudden cold winds.

D. LIQUORS.—The increase under this heading was 6 per cent. in quantity and 6 per cent. in value.

Alc, Beer and Porter—96 per cent. of the beer imported is from the United Kingdom and the rise from this source was 64,909 gallons, or 10 per cent. The consumption of this beverage is said to be growing owing to its cheapness.

Spirit.—There was a fall of 3 per cent. in quantity and a rise of 1 per cent. in value. The cheap German article is decreasing, due, it is reported, to its inability, to compete with its competitor, country spirit, particularly in the Punjab. Brandies gaining in popularity at the expense of whisky, however, the fluctuations are comparatively small.

Wines.—Continued to decline.

E. PROVISIONS AND OILMAN-STORES.—The rise of Rs. 5,13,313, or 38 per cent., has been more or less general. However, *Cocoa and Chocolate* is now included under this head, whereas formerly it was registered under *Confectionery* and the imports amounted to 73,652 lbs. valued at Rs. 76,047. Thus the actual increase is reducible by this amount. Dearness contributed to the continued smaller imports of *Bacon and Hams*. There appears to be quite a demand for *Biscuits and Cakes* amongst Indians and the imports are the largest yet recorded. The purchases of *Cheese* returned to their former level. It will be remembered the article was scarce and dear last year owing to the shortness of fodder crops in Europe. Holland was our largest supplier. The enormous rise in *Ghi*, viz., 108 per cent. in quantity and 117 per cent. in value, can but be attributed to the high prices prevailing locally. All the Persian Gulf ports sent larger quantities. The rise under *Jams, Jellies and Canned and Bottled Provisions* is attributed to the cheapness of fruit during last year, whereas it was scarce and dear in 1911 owing to the drought.

G. SUGAR.—The rise of 631,905 cwts. (31,595 tons), or 25 per cent., and Rs. 45,30,379, or 17 per cent. can but be put down to the larger consumption brought about by the lower prices ruling during the last eight months of the year under review. The year opened with the prices in the neighbourhood of Rs. 15 per cwt. ready, but at the same time first qualities Java were being sold at Rs. 10-13 per cwt. for August to December shipment, and very large purchases were made from March onward for forward shipments until eventually prices receded to Rs. 9-9-6 per cwt. This figure was also touched for ready in October and was the lowest figure for the year for T. M. O. and first marks. The year closed with prices for ready fluctuating slightly about Rs. 10-4-0 for first sorts Java and Rs. 10-5 first marks Beet. The Java crop was a good one, and that country apparently found it more profitable to sell to India than to Europe and 81 per cent. of the total import, of refined were received from Java, Austria coming second with 11 per cent. and Mauritius third with 6 per cent.

The shortness of 1911 beet crop brought about a feeling in the early part of the year 1912 that there might be a shortage in the world's supply of cane-sugar but the large supply of Cuban available in March brought down prices. The 1912 beet crop was a large one, but owing to a syndicate formed in Hamburg prices did not come down to the level of Javas till August and receipts at this port were small up to December.

The smaller imports from Mauritius, where the crop was also good, were due to Bombay taking much larger quantities than in the previous year. It is interesting to note that the value figures of Sugar, Molasses and Confectionery were 20 per cent. of the total foreign imports, a remarkable percentage and showing the enormous expenditure on one item of trade.

The receipts mentioned below from Bombay occurred in the months of April and May when prices were ruling lower in Bombay than in Karachi and of the exports coastwise Bombay took 83,607 cwts. chiefly in October to December when prices ruled higher in that port than in Karachi. Cutch took 38,862 cwts. and Kathiawar 68,916 cwts.

The fall in the re-exports was due to the fact that there was not a repetition of the large shipments to Europe as in 1911-12.

The following table gives the imports from foreign countries, also duty-paid from Bombay, re-exports to foreign countries, and exports coastwise for the past five years of Refined Sugar, 16 Dutch standard and above.

Whence imported.	1908-1909.		1909-1910.		1910-1911.		1911-1912.		1912-1913.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	1,204	22,213	1,013	18,925	3,368	50,934	2,416	38,675	11,663	176,166
Aden and Dependences ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	20	...	...
Ceylon ...	...	...	1	14	...	...	9	81	...	...
Hong-Kong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius and Dependences ...	1,491	16,494	1,411	17,162	31,549	3,63,059	702	7,690	...	...
New South Wales ...	351,949	33,67,327	446,689	45,40,301	430,917	42,61,953	276,863	26,34,516	184,767	21,42,664
Southern Russia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Germany ...	194	1,913	100	1,050	...	...	...	...	200	2,500
Holland ...	15	190	21,410	2,25,521	1,520	20,977	...	8,250	24	471
Belgium ...	...	...	607	9,534	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria-Hungary ...	1,008,850	1,12,56,110	343,399	38,30,779	464,139	46,93,106	176,779	17,97,370	344,550	37,69,293
Persia ...	4	49	3	40	...	...	953	13,543	...	...
Java ...	1,187,691	1,14,23,791	1,559,708	1,52,97,343	1,610,983	1,62,17,188	1,886,922	2,11,14,189	2,350,433	2,37,62,616
China (exclusive of Hong Kong and Macao) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,391	55,771	4,495	69,960
Japan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
Egypt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	623	9,390	...	...
United States of America (Atlantic Coast) ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	2,641,398	2,60,98,086	2,376,343	2,39,40,669	2,542,493	2,56,07,221	2,350,499	2,56,91,261	2,896,249	2,98,15,172
Imports from Bombay ...	12,364	1,25,845	18,091	1,93,904	18,477	1,96,191	34,601	3,84,532	59,337	8,24,912
Re-exports ...	38,508	3,66,817	52,159	5,15,340	93,970	9,40,539	496,449	47,39,711	102,146	10,53,151
Exports in Coasting Trade ...	125,126	12,20,515	128,310	13,02,535	143,966	15,35,250	142,958	15,96,619	220,695	24,20,260

CLASS II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED.

9. The following table compares the chief articles under this heading for the last two years:—

Articles.	1911-1912.		1912-1913.		Increase or decrease in 1912-1913.	
	Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value
TOTAL ...	...	Rs. 64,37,589	...	Rs. 61,16,545	—	Rs. 3,21,044
A. Coal, coke and patent fuel ... Tons.	18,339	2,99,641	23,655	4,72,178	+ 5,316	+ 1,72,537
B. Gums, Resins and Lac ... Cwt.	774	12,733	1,433	20,661	+ 659	+ 8,628
C. Hides and Skins, raw ... Cwt. & No.	871-67,001	59,653	1,167-84,378	89,609	+ 296-17,877	+ 29,956
D. Metallic ores and Scrap metal for remanufacture ... Tons.	73	17,898	207	32,502	+ 135	+ 14,604

Articles of food and drink.	1911-1912.		1912-1913.		Increase or decrease in 1912-1913.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
E. Oils	11,921,324	Rs. 54,76,263	10,337,883	Rs. 49,12,394	— 1,583,441	— 5,63,869
Fuel oils	582,263	85,338	116,850	16,498	— 465,413	— 68,840
Kerosene—						
In bulk	7,575,805	28,98,631	7,696,400	30,78,752	+ 120,595	+ 1,80,121
In tins	2,927,261	19,38,124	1,519,093	10,42,130	— 1,378,168	— 8,85,994
Lubricating	787,984	4,52,593	922,682	6,54,745	+ 134,698	+ 2,02,152
Other kinds of mineral oils	8,517	11,432	6,892	7,920	— 1,625	— 3,512
Other kinds of oils	39,494	1,00,145	46,966	1,12,349	+ 6,472	+ 12,204
F. Seeds	887	18,487	1,413	19,874	+ 546	+ 1,407
G. Tallow, Stearine and Wax	339	4,030	353	4,032	+ 19	+ 2
H. Textile Materials	...	54,606	...	89,736	...	+ 35,130
I. Wood and Timber	...	3,90,129	...	3,20,377	...	— 69,752
Timber, other than Railway sleepers	5,421	3,90,117	4,548	3,19,345	— 873	— 70,772
Wood	...	13	...	1,032	...	+ 1,020
J. Miscellaneous	...	1,04,969	...	1,55,182	...	+ 50,313

N.B.—The figures underlined added together make up the total of the first line.

A. COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL.—The rise under this head was due to the first imports of Transvaal coal some 11,910 tons being imported *via* Delagoa Bay. Both Natal and the United Kingdom sent smaller quantities though the imports from the latter were high priced steam coal.

E. OILS.—The following table shows the imports of Mineral oils for the last five years as well as the imports from Burmah and Bombay (duty paid, foreign, as well as Indian from Burmah), transferred to replenish stocks here:—

	1908-1909.		1909-1910.		1910-1911.		1911-1912.		1912-1913.	
	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.
Mineral—										
Kerosene—										
Aden and Dependencies ... Tins	49	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements ... Bulk	1,205,356	4,99,066	1,206,181	5,11,428	1,686,783	7,51,884	...	...	250,757	96,952
Southern Russia ... Tins	40,020	23,125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland ... Bulk	1,707,720	6,32,507	970,770	4,17,362	1,004,223	4,21,523	277,324	1,29,996	3,896,081	15,73,820
United States of America (Atlantic Coast) ... Bulk	1,763,494	11,56,887	2,592,737	17,07,398	1,975,220	13,12,407	2,927,236	19,28,113	1,549,093	10,42,130
Sumatra ... Bulk	1,401,400	5,25,527	3,858,038	14,46,764	2,340,275	8,77,603	7,205,245	27,32,857	2,149,977	8,05,795
Dutch Borneo ... Bulk	38,921	27,948	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roumania ... Bulk	456,837	1,84,336	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey Asiatic—										
Levant and Black Sea ... Tins	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	11	...	...
Persia ... Bulk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	875,510	3,89,279
Total Kerosene ... Bulk	8,140,136	31,04,774	6,526,623	25,52,232	5,011,281	20,51,010	7,578,805	28,98,631	7,696,400	3,078,752
Tins	1,842,494	12,06,001	2,592,789	17,07,353	1,975,220	13,12,407	2,927,261	19,28,124	1,549,093	1,042,130
GRAND TOTAL ...	9,982,620	43,12,775	9,119,392	42,59,587	6,986,501	33,63,417	10,505,066	48,26,755	9,245,493	4,120,862
TOTAL OTHER SORTS OF MINERAL OILS ... Fuel	...	...	14	41	...	...	582,263	85,338	116,850	16,498
Lubricating ...	517,643	3,39,903	676,637	4,40,486	756,553	4,79,194	787,984	4,52,593	922,682	6,54,745
Other sorts ...	23,454	30,017	17,112	11,522	21,205	26,837	8,517	11,432	6,892	7,920
TOTAL ...	541,097	3,69,920	693,783	4,52,049	777,568	5,06,031	1,378,764	5,49,363	1,046,424	6,79,163
Kerosene—										
Bombay ... Foreign	...	...	...	...	32,000	13,000	390,497	1,58,440	80	69
Burmah ... Indian	2,894,946	10,15,496	3,103,503	11,70,770	3,414,686	13,60,760	4,351,151	16,35,674	4,419,427	19,65,250
TOTAL ...	2,894,946	10,15,496	3,103,503	11,70,770	3,446,686	13,73,760	4,741,648	17,94,114	4,419,507	19,65,316

The above figures show a set-back during the year under review of 1,257,573 gallons, or 11 per cent., and Rs. 7,05,873 in value, or 14 per cent., of *Foreign oil*, and a rise in the imports from Burmah of 68,276 gallons, or 1 per cent., and Rs. 3,29,576, or 20 per cent., in value of *Burmah oil*. Last year's figures were record ones for both. Russia has been our largest supplier, the Standard Oil Company preferring to make its purchases in that quarter to importing from the United States of America where record prices were prevailing. The fall in 'case oil' from the United States of America amounted to 1,378,143 gallons, or 47 per cent., and Rs. 8,85,983, or 45 per cent., in value, and in bulk was 5,055,268 gallons, or 70 per cent., and Rs. 19,27,062, or 70 per cent., in value, while the rise in bulk from Russia was 3,618,757 gallons, or 1304 per cent., and Rs. 14,43,824, or 1110 per cent., in value, and from Dutch Borneo 430,839 gallons, or 462 per cent., and Rs. 1,77,128, or 495 per cent., in value. The rise in local selling prices during the year averaged about 10 per cent. The figures under Persia represent the first shipment by the Anglo-Persian Oil Company. The oil arrived in February 1912 and is reported to be of good quality. Owing to the enormous demand all the world over for *Fuel oil*, *Gas oil* and *Petrol*, there was less *Kerosene oil* available and prices are the highest recorded for the last 25 years. The dearth of suitable tankers caused freight to rise to an extraordinary extent but as this want is being supplied, rates may recede slightly though are hardly likely to return to the low level of the years past. The following table of approximate production of crude oil taken from the Petroleum Review is of interest. The details are given in barrels calculating upon the broad basis of seven to the ton.

	1912.	1911.		1912.	1911.
United States	220,000,000	220,400,000	Brought forward	303,500,000	302,200,000
Russia ...	63,000,000	62,000,000	Nederlands India...	13,000,000	11,600,000
Roumania ...	12,500,000	10,800,000	British India ...	7,500,000	7,200,000
Galicia ...	8,000,000	9,000,000	Mexico ...	16,000,000	9,500,000
			Other Countries ...	10,000,000	7,000,000
Carried over	303,500,600	302,200,000	Total Barrels	350,000,000	337,500,000

Lubricating oil.—The rise of 134,698 gallons, or 17 per cent., and Rs. 2,02,152, or 44 per cent., in value consisted of larger imports of axle oil from the United Kingdom for supply to the Railway.

I. WOOD AND TIMBER.—The decrease was due to smaller imports of *Jarrah wood* scantlings from Western Australia. The high rates of freight ruling affected this trade. Prices of all timber have risen considerably owing partly to this cause and to the fact that there has been a good demand. A small new business has been started in Java and Siam teak, and the latter country also sent 167 tons of Yang Ding timber.

CLASS III—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED.

10. The table below compares the principal articles under this main heading for the last two years:—

Articles manufactured and partly manufactured.	1911-1912.		1912-1913.		INCREASE OR DECREASE IN 1912-1913.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Total Rs. ...	...	Rs. 9,29,13,823	...	Rs. 10,70,72,936	...	Rs. +1,41,59,113
A—Apparel ...	...	23,41,265	...	26,29,706	...	+ 2,88,441
{ Apparel (including drapery, uniforms and accoutrements) ... Rs.	...	10,26,893	...	2,53,957	...	- 7,72,936
{ Boots and shoes ... Pairs	208,677	8,10,664	292,441	8,47,120	+	36,456
{ Gold and silver thread ... Rs.	...	5,63,594	...	3,73,187	+	1,90,407
{ Lametta ... Lbs.	47,712	67,589	26,677	43,170	-	24,419
{ Secondhand clothing ... Rs.	...	82,825	...	10,10,233	+	10,13,233
{ Other descriptions ...	...	...	...	99,039	...	16,014
B—Arms, ammunition and military stores ...	...	3,91,368	...	3,04,254	...	- 87,134
C—Carriages and carts (including cycles and motor cars) ...	...	9,62,729	...	9,07,109	...	- 55,620
D—Chemicals, drugs and medicines ...	...	12,56,648	...	14,06,317	...	+ 1,49,669
{ Chemicals ...	...	7,16,204	...	7,48,118	...	+ 31,914
{ Drugs and medicines, including opium and spirits present in drugs, etc. ...	...	5,40,444	...	6,58,199	...	+ 1,17,755
E—Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools), and instruments ...	...	26,56,305	...	30,31,988	...	+ 3,75,683
{ Cutlery ...	...	2,16,525	...	2,58,008	...	+ 41,783
{ Agricultural implements ...	...	58,274	...	88,912	...	+ 31,638
{ Enamelled ironware ...	...	1,32,963	...	2,14,551	...	+ 81,588
{ Implements and tools (other than agricultural implements and machine tools) ...	...	2,67,451	...	3,18,184	...	+ 50,733
{ Lampware ...	...	2,62,097	...	2,84,421	...	+ 22,324
{ Other sorts of hardware ...	...	11,83,255	...	10,91,005	...	- 92,250
{ Instruments ...	...	4,99,279	...	6,00,814	...	+ 1,01,535
{ Other articles ...	...	36,461	...	1,44,913	...	+ 1,08,452
F—Dyes and colours ...	...	6,61,466	...	8,91,000	...	+ 2,29,534
{ Alizarine dye ... Lbs.	251,156	1,67,751	494,772	2,63,177	+	95,426
{ Aniline ...	221,615	1,39,377	211,962	1,36,633	+	3,744
{ Other dyes obtained from coal-tar ...	...	...	5,126	3,244	+	9,653
{ Other dyeing and tanning substances ...	...	87,904	...	59,461	+	3,823
{ Paint and painters' materials ...	...	2,94,629	...	4,25,971	+	1,31,342
{ Spirit, methylated ... Gals.	698	1,805	12	46	-	1,770
G—Furniture and cabinet ware and manufactures of wood ...	...	2,61,494	...	2,34,974	...	- 26,520
H—Glassware and earthenware ...	...	11,69,955	...	11,99,691	...	+ 29,736
I—Hides and skins, tanned or dressed, and leather ...	...	2,68,791	...	1,89,730	...	- 79,061
J—Machinery of all kinds, including belting for machinery ...	...	23,12,898	...	26,55,029	...	+ 3,42,131
{ Belting for machinery ...	...	...	...	66,376	...	+ 66,376
{ Prime-movers (other than electrical) ...	...	6,08,922	...	6,01,481	...	- 7,441
{ Electrical machinery of all kinds, not including instruments ...	...	30,746	...	56,600	...	+ 25,854
{ Sewing and knitting machines and parts thereof ...	...	3,16,484	...	5,22,851	...	+ 2,06,367
{ Textile machinery ...	...	3,98,828	...	2,00,000	...	- 1,98,828
{ Other sorts of machinery ...	...	9,57,918	...	11,60,936	...	+ 2,03,018
K—Metals, iron and steel and manufactures thereof ... Tons.	60,189	75,90,889	59,028	79,87,427	...	+ 3,96,538
{ Iron ...	874	91,238	798	94,915	...	+ 3,677
{ Iron or steel ...	39,368	56,50,383	40,508	59,81,888	+	3,30,735
{ Steel ...	19,947	18,48,798	17,722	16,10,924	+	62,126
L—Metals other than iron and steel, and manufactures thereof ... Cwt.	21,124	9,36,584	13,401	5,77,067	...	+ 3,59,517
{ Brass, bronze and similar amalgams ...	656	49,361	469	41,965	...	+ 7,396
{ Copper ...	13,412	6,62,130	4,994	3,02,000	...	+ 3,60,130
{ German silver ...	375	24,513	210	14,406	...	+ 10,107
{ Lead ...	2,525	40,839	2,715	47,104	...	+ 6,265
{ Tin ...	412	56,687	206	31,885	...	+ 24,732
{ Zinc or spelter ...	3,211	68,813	4,313	1,14,530	...	+ 45,717
{ Metals, unenumerated ...	233	14,291	494	24,081	+	10,290
M—Paper, pasteboard and stationery ...	...	10,92,465	...	11,06,465	...	+ 14,000
N—Railway plant and rolling stock ...	...	25,73,773	...	39,77,661	...	+ 14,03,888
O—Yarns and textile fabrics ...	...	6,40,16,736	...	7,57,64,350	...	+ 1,08,47,614
{ Cotton—	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Twist and yarn ... Lbs.	2,915,590	22,78,277	2,775,947	21,22,719	...	+ 1,55,558
{ Piece-goods—	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Grey (unbleached) ... Yds.	49,509,702	79,37,171	58,333,570	1,00,86,651	+	21,49,780
{ White (bleached) ...	157,871,539	2,52,80,916	210,508,729	3,47,78,394	+	94,97,478
{ Coloured, printed or dyed ...	123,773,603	2,05,05,197	114,897,758	2,01,49,577	+	3,55,620
{ Fents of all description ...	...	...	...	57,680	+	57,680
{ Other manufactures ...	...	12,62,433	...	12,27,167	...	+ 35,268
{ Flax ...	...	1,81,956	...	1,41,800	...	+ 40,156
{ Haberdashery and millinery ...	...	12,50,728	...	11,11,019	...	+ 1,39,709
{ Silk—	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Silk yarn, noils and warps ... Lbs.	30,981	45,030	113,061	2,11,172	+	1,66,142
{ Goods of silk mixed with other materials ... Yds.	166,728	1,76,755	191,323	1,98,960	+	22,235
{ Silk piece-goods ...	283,118	2,00,076	164,037	1,23,385	+	76,691
{ Other manufactures ...	3,790	17,275	4,420	20,124	+	2,349
{ Wool ...	...	57,08,161	...	55,06,834	...	+ 1,96,327
{ Yarn and knitting wool ...	434,670	9,74,034	494,579	10,72,623	+	98,469
{ Piece-goods ...	4,776,468	39,68,268	4,436,324	35,74,238	+	3,92,030
{ Shawls ...	155,163	5,26,195	175,485	6,84,587	+	1,58,392
{ Other manufactures ...	154,296	2,36,664	217,972	2,75,406	+	38,742
{ Other yarns and textile fabrics ...	...	77,761	...	28,518	...	+ 49,243
P—Miscellaneous ...	...	35,00,437	...	42,10,168	...	+ 7,09,731
{ Matches ...	...	10,54,604	1,436,323	10,17,818	...	+ 36,786
{ Other articles ...	...	24,45,833	...	31,92,350	...	+ 7,46,517

N.B.—The figures underlined added together make up the total of the first line.

A.—APPAREL.—*Second-hand clothing*, in which there is a large trade at this port, has for the first time been separately registered. This explains the fall under the heading *Apparel* of Rs. 7,72,936. The demand for *Boots and shoes* continued. 95 per cent. of the trade was with the United Kingdom. The slump of 52 per cent. in the *Gold and silver thread* trade is reported to be due to an embargo put by His Majesty the Amir of

Afghanistan against the import of imitation silver and silver-gilt thread. However, the previous year's imports were the heaviest yet recorded.

E.—The rise of Rs. 3,75,683, or 14 per cent., in the heading *Cutlery, hardware, etc.*, is more or less general. The United States sent more cutlery and tools and Austria nearly doubled her enamelledware trade.

F.—DYES AND COLOURS.—The rise of Rs. 2,29,534, or 34 per cent., is partly made up of larger direct trade in *Alizarine* from Germany brought about by the fact that owing to keen competition the manufacturers now quote one rate for shipments to either Bombay or Karachi and to a larger demand for *Paints and Colours* and *Painters' materials* chiefly with the United Kingdom.

J. MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS.—The item which shows the largest rise under this heading is *Sewing and knitting machines and parts thereof*. Germany has sprung to the top with 61 per cent. of the total trade against 62 per cent. in the previous year. The rise in *Other sorts of machinery* was due to the opening of four ice factories and two flour mills in the Punjab.

K.—METALS.—*Iron and steel and manufactures thereof*—

Under the new method of classification separate headings are now only kept under Iron: (a) ore, (b) pig, and (c) manufactures—I. Angle bolt and rod. II. Bars and channel. III. Rice bowls, and under steel—(a) Angle and spring; (b) Bars and channel; (c) Cast; (d) Ingots, blooms, billets and slabs.

All other articles, whether of iron or steel, are put under one heading, e.g., (a) Anchors and cables, (b) Beams, pillars, girders and bridgework, etc., etc. Hence the new heading under K. "iron or steel"

The extraordinary activity of every branch of the iron and steel industries in the United Kingdom partly accounts for the smaller volume of imports. Prices rose and led to purchasing for actual requirements only. Local European firms are also dropping the former practice of holding large stocks and the business is tending to fall into the hands of dealers who indent according to their sales.

The Beam trade, of which the United Kingdom held the largest percentage for the last 5 years, has this year fallen into the hands of Belgium owing to their comparatively lower rates. However, the bulk of the trade in galvanised sheets, pipes, bolts and nuts, baling hoops is still in the hands of the United Kingdom, though in steel bars and channels Belgium continued to hold the lead with 79 per cent. of the total quantity imported, Germany following with 14 per cent.

Under pipes, both cast and wrought, the imports more than doubled and were for new mains and coupling up same with the houses.

The shares of each country in the total iron and steel trade during the last two years were:—

	1911-1912.				1912-1913.			
	Tons.	Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	Rs.	Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	Tons.	Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	Rs.	Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.
United Kingdom	23,238	39	35,05,849	46	21,917	37	36,17,685	45
Germany	6,730	11	7,12,804	9	6,942	12	8,18,190	10
Belgium	25,417	42	25,51,263	34	26,957	46	30,11,645	38
France	1,537	3	1,56,526	2	853	1	85,300	1
United States of America (Atlantic Coast)...	2,314	4	4,97,216	7	1,232	2	2,36,595	3
Other countries	966	1	1,67,232	2	1,127	2	2,18,012	3
TOTAL	60,192	100	75,90,869	100	59,028	100	79,87,427	100

L.—METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF—*Copper*.—There was a fall of 62 per cent. in quantity and 55 per cent. in value. Last year's figures were records. As mentioned in the previous reports, the local market is a small one for this article and the imports usually represent speculations by European firms. Prices gradually rose some 15 per cent., in the first seven months in the year and then fell, a 10 per cent. drop occurring in February, production having overtaken consumption. New mines are being opened in the United States, and although consumption is likely to expand owing to the activity of the electrical and ship-building trades, production is at present increasing in a greater ratio so it seems likely that prices will fall.

M.—PAPER, PASTEBOARD AND STATIONERY.—The small rise in the total was due to larger imports of *Printing and Writing paper*, and it is gratifying to note that the United Kingdom still retains the larger percentage of the totals, leading with 71 per cent.

N.—RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING STOCK.—The rise of Rs. 14,03,888, or 54 per cent., was due to heavier imports of *Cast-iron sleepers* from the United Kingdom of Rs. 16,13,860 for the Jullunder-Doab Railway now nearing completion.

There were also imports of *Wooden sleepers* of Rs. 2,27,682 from West Australia, Rs. 16,080 from the Straits and Rs. 46,018 from Siam, the latter being trial lots. There were no imports in the previous year.

The rise in *Carriages and trucks* was Rs. 1,66,582, or 103 per cent., and in *Engines* Rs. 2,43,753, or 816 per cent. for the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway.

O.—YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.—The first line of the following table gives the total value figures of *Yarns and textile fabrics* for the last ten years and the second that of *Cotton goods*.

	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Textile fabrics	2,37,56,642	4,03,00,824	4,38,09,548	4,85,26,730	5,17,92,994	4,94,41,188	3,74,68,349	5,50,05,525	6,49,16,736	7,67,64,350
Cotton goods	2,13,82,909	3,60,60,151	4,03,93,256	4,40,11,623	4,77,87,984	4,38,14,315	3,39,46,302	4,91,48,278	5,72,63,994	6,84,22,485

* Figures of *Haberdashery and Millinery* for these two years were included with *Apparel* including *Drapery, haberdashery, &c.*

The rise in *Cotton goods* in the decade was 219 per cent. and in the quinquennium 56 per cent., and comparing the two last years' figures 19 per cent.

COTTON.—Before dealing in detail with the several heads, it may be well to pass a few remarks on the trade in Cotton goods as a whole. Cotton was in plentiful supply owing to the record American crop of 16,138,000 bales for the season ending 31st August 1912. The Egyptian crop was only slightly behind that of

the previous year. The year commenced with the prices of Middling American in the neighbourhood of 6·17 *d.* and Egyptian good fair brown at 8½ *d.* per lb., the highest points touched being 7·44 *d.* and 10½ *d.*, and the year closed with the prices at 6·99 and 10 *d.* per lb. respectively. The level of prices was therefore higher than in the previous period but without the enormous fluctuations. With the China market unsettled owing to its internal troubles and the war in the Near East leading to difficulties of delivering, Lancashire was able to meet the extraordinary demand from India and made handsome profits. The trade in Shirtings and Nainsookhs has certainly been overdone locally and at present there are large stocks of both, particularly the former. Another year of good rains will of course make the disposal of stocks easy, but with prices at their present level such overtrading cannot be called exactly healthy. The year closed with Cotton falling slowly and upcountry demand for goods very slack, the tightness of the money market affecting sales.

Twist and yarn.—Decreases occurred in 40s Mule Grey (chiefly from United Kingdom) 164,751 lbs. or 30 per cent., Rs. 1,38,100 or 33 per cent., and Coloured 40s. 52,948 lbs. or 3 per cent., Rs. 76,989, or 5 per cent., the latter decline being almost wholly in Swiss goods, that country's trade being hampered by the long delivery asked. Mercerised yarns were received in somewhat larger quantities both from the United Kingdom and Switzerland.

Piece-goods.—To give some idea of the growth of the trade the following table gives the direct foreign imports of the three items, Grey, White and Coloured, for the last 10 years. Imports of the same class of goods from Bombay fell considerably (*vide* figures paragraph 22) showing that the business is becoming yearly more of a direct nature, purchases being made in Bombay only when stocks of certain lines are low here, and the demand has necessitated replenishment.

	Grey.		White.		Coloured.			Grey.		White.		Coloured.	
	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.		Rs.	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.
1903-04	26,267,613	32,77,620	71,860,915	85,00,444	63,226,050	82,70,779	1908-09	46,604,134	69,36,692	128,320,960	1,82,76,310	107,105,530	1,57,15,286
1904-05	45,903,696	58,63,533	118,306,806	1,54,61,612	87,870,643	1,23,73,776	1909-10	38,313,588	58,47,151	93,979,923	1,33,70,421	80,133,254	1,23,25,014
1905-06	59,940,948	82,17,674	112,763,181	1,50,08,285	105,797,978	1,45,28,184	1910-11	32,083,045	46,23,274	159,028,161	2,25,83,770	118,637,356	1,89,00,793
1906-07	53,424,472	76,27,618	131,864,611	1,68,90,134	112,932,362	1,66,34,244	1911-12	49,509,702	79,37,171	157,671,569	2,52,80,916	123,778,503	2,05,05,197
1907-08	46,120,776	66,16,964	161,889,154	2,37,16,007	100,039,933	1,53,44,728	1912-13	58,333,570	1,00,86,951	210,508,729	3,47,78,394	114,897,758	2,01,49,577

An attempt was made during the year by the Local Chamber of Commerce to obtain a reduction of freight on piece-goods from Manchester, Liverpool, etc., in order to bring the rate down to that paid to Bombay, but the liners offered a reduction of only Rs. 2-6 per ton against a difference of about 12 per cent. Some firms are still ordering goods for Delhi, Amritsar, etc., to be shipped to Bombay owing to the difference in freight and the delay in getting their goods when the vessels for Karachi call at Bombay first.

Grey.—The increase under *Drills* was 3,242,341 yards, or 80 per cent., in quantity and Rs. 7,92,477, or 78 per cent., in value and accounted for about ⅓ of the rise in the heading, the imports amounting to 7,283,215 yards and Rs. 18,00,221. The upcountry demand has been excellent but there is still a fair stock in hand.

The balance of the increase was in *Shirtings*, viz., 7,723,276 yards, or 22 per cent., and Rs. 14,35,436, or 24 per cent. The trade has been somewhat overdone and there are stocks on hand. With a rise in prices of Indian cloth, local buyers preferred to turn their attention to English goods, and though deliveries a long way ahead were demanded, a large business was put through.

White.—The increase shown above is 33 per cent. in quantity and 37 per cent. in value. The rises in *Jaconets*, *Mulls*, *Cambrics*, etc., were 24½ million yards, or 56 per cent., and Rs. 46 lakhs, or 67 per cent., in *Shirtings* 17½ million yards, or 32 per cent., and Rs. 31 lakhs; or 32 per cent., and in *Nainsookhs* 11 million yards, or 23 per cent., and Rs. 17½ lakhs, or 28 per cent.—remarkable increases. The demand for *Mulls* was extraordinary and met with a ready sale. The retail purchasers apparently prefer this light airy material to a thicker article either a filled *nainsookh* or a *shirting* as these latter have largely gone into stock. Further, there was a better demand for fancy cloths instead of the ordinary *checks*, *spots* and *stripes*.

Coloured.—In which are included prints, the decrease was 7 per cent. in quantity and 1 per cent. in value. The fall occurred in light goods, such as *printed cambrics* and represented some 14 million yards, or 31 per cent. and Rs. 14½ lakhs, or 26 per cent. Other styles, however, took their place and a very large business was done in chocolate and other coloured *Twills*, and these are taking the place of the old striped *shirting* prints. *Shirtings*, *Twills* and *Unspecified* descriptions, including *Checks*, *spots* and *stripes*, which are separately shown for the first time, increased some 5½ million yards, or 9 per cent., and Rs. 12 lakhs, or 10 per cent. There was also a good demand for coloured *shirtings*.

The trade with Italy, Germany, and Belgium increased considerably, and the first named is turning out some excellent prints.

WOOL.—The net fall was 3 per cent.

Piece-goods.—The trade with the United Kingdom fell 256,227 yards, or 13 per cent., and Rs. 1,96,099, or 12 per cent., and with Germany 358,343 yards, or 16 per cent., and Rs. 4,24,612 or 24 per cent., while that with France rose 216,587 yards or 26 per cent., and Rs. 2,04,068, or 44 per cent. The Merino trade with Germany was apparently overdone in the previous year and accounts for the drop in German goods. France competed successfully for a share in the Shawl cloth business, taking it away from Germany, and in worsted cloths, diagonals, etc., began a trade in competition with Bradford and was successful in capturing a fair business. Imports of the cheap imitation Melton are declining and the trend is to buy a better article. The local market for woollen piece-goods is still small compared with Bombay, but with the opening of new firms, of which there have been several during the past 2 years, this trade should grow.

IV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED.—

11. The following table compares the totals of the principal articles under this main heading for the last two years. The total shows an increase of 11 per cent.

Articles.	1911-1912.		1912-1913.		Increase or decrease in 1912-1913.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Total Rs.	...	4,07,729	...	4,53,668	...	+ 45,939
Articles imported by post	...	3,80,442	...	4,36,916	...	+ 56,474
Other articles	...	27,287	...	16,752	...	- 10,535

EXPORTS.

FOREIGN MERCHANDISE RE-EXPORTED.

12. The following table gives the most important items of the re-export trade for the last five years, and compares the last two :—

Articles.	1908-1909.		1909-1910.		1910-1911.		1911-1912.		1912-1913.		Increase or decrease in 1912-1913 as compared with 1911-1912.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
TOTAL Rupees ...	...	Rs. 46,24,528	...	Rs. 38,75,221	...	Rs. 49,50,102	...	Rs. 90,75,810	...	Rs. 80,17,720	...	Rs. -10,58,090
Class I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	...	Rs. 5,27,699	...	Rs. 7,01,318	...	Rs. 13,52,761	...	Rs. 55,69,824	...	Rs. 15,43,000	...	Rs. -40,26,734
B. Fruits and Vegetables—												
Fresh fruits and vegetables ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221	...	+ 221
Fruits and vegetables, dried, salted or preserved—												
Dates ... Cwt.	5,628	28,279	11,794	49,272	1,243	6,266	484	2,426	597	3,278	+ 113	+ 852
Other sorts ...	4,680	1,09,631	4,334	1,09,740	11,332	3,02,767	24,009	7,54,432	16,402	4,46,790	- 7,677	- 3,07,642
G. Sugar ...	38,508	3,66,817	52,159	5,15,310	93,970	9,40,539	496,449	47,79,711	102,397	10,60,259	- 394,052	- 37,19,452
Other articles ...	...	22,972	...	26,966	...	1,03,189	...	33,255	...	32,542	...	- 713
Class II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured ...	...	Rs. 32,13,159	...	Rs. 2,56,854	...	Rs. 25,78,982	...	Rs. 25,22,093	...	Rs. 53,69,582	...	Rs. +28,47,489
H. Textile materials—												
Wool, raw ... Lbs.	4,919,665	27,54,265	4,342,908	25,38,593	4,745,664	24,29,490	4,764,343	24,63,530	10,669,466	53,44,618	+5,905,123	+28,81,083
Other textile materials ...	...	1,000	...	435	...	1,343	...	875	...	2,740	...	+ 1,865
Other articles ...	...	4,57,594	...	27,520	...	1,47,679	...	57,698	...	22,224	...	- 35,464
Class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ...	...	Rs. 8,70,687	...	Rs. 5,90,508	...	Rs. 10,37,062	...	Rs. 9,70,261	...	Rs. 10,59,198	...	Rs. + 88,937
O. Textile fabrics—												
Cotton goods—												
White piece-goods ... Yds.	410,272	55,853	661,982	92,025	1,296,581	1,90,571	1,262,174	2,03,231	1,037,965	1,74,804	-224,209	- 23,427
Coloured, printed or dyed piece-goods ...	3,208,688	4,70,987	1,118,491	1,64,849	2,022,418	3,81,546	1,523,276	3,00,179	1,252,578	2,22,360	-270,698	- 77,799
Other cotton goods, including twist and yarn ...	...	18,289	...	21,962	...	35,036	...	21,697	...	42,773	...	+ 20,876
Other textile fabrics ...	...	14,199	...	12,775	...	20,598	...	30,563	...	76,794	...	+ 46,231
Other articles ...	...	3,11,349	...	2,88,997	...	4,09,311	...	4,14,391	...	5,42,417	...	+ 1,28,058
Class IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified ...	...	Rs. 12,983	...	Rs. 16,541	...	Rs. 11,297	...	Rs. 13,632	...	Rs. 45,850	...	Rs. + 32,213

N.B.—The figures underlined added together make up the total of the first line.

The figures for the year 1911-12 were abnormal owing to the reshipment of some 22,050 tons *sugar* valued at Rs. 42,16,668 to the United Kingdom. As this item does not represent a regular trade but was brought about by a sudden rise in prices of the article in question at the supplying centres, it will be a fairer estimate of the re-export trade as a whole to deduct them and it will then be seen that there was a growth in the trade of the year under review of some Rs. 31,58,578 instead of a fall of Rs. 10,58,090. This rise was due chiefly to two items, *viz.*, larger shipments of *Sugar* to Aden, Bahrein, Muscat and Persia amounting to some Rs. 5 lakhs and to a very heavy increase in consignments of *Kandahar wool* amounting to Rs. 28½ lakhs. A higher level of prices for *wool* ruled at home and with good rains and a plentiful supply of fodder across the border, flocks have increased and sheep have produced heavier fleeces, so that larger quantities have been available for export. The rise in prices during the year averaged some 10 to 15 per cent. according to quality, the lower grades not participating in the rise to the extent of the higher qualities. The only other item of interest is the fall of Rs. 3 lakhs under the heading *Other sorts of dried fruits*. The crop of *Kandahar Sultanas*, the chief articles, was a good one, and it is reported more vines are being planted year by year and that the trade is likely to increase, but owing to the severe drop in values at home the goods were not sent forward this year but largely sold in this country. The fall in rates was severe, good parcels which fetched 51 s. per cwt. last year hardly realised 30 s. during the latter part of the period under review. The fall was brought about by the fact that there were large stocks of *Smyrnas* and *Persians* at the beginning of the year, and the new crops were good, with the result that there was a glut in the market.

The fall in *Cotton piece-goods* was due to the continued disturbed state of Persia stopping business and the rise in *Other textile fabrics* to a larger trade in *Silk piece-goods* with Bahrein, Muscat and Persia, and also to the opening of the heading 'Haberdashery and Millinery' under this head.

INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

13. Wheat as usual heads the list by a long way with 44·18 per cent. of the total exports, cotton following with 15·23 per cent., barley coming next with 11·39 per cent. and rapeseed fourth with 8·33 per cent.

CLASS I.—FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO.

14. The following table contrasts the principal items under the heading for the last two years :—

			1911-1912.		1912-1913.		Increase or decrease in 1912-13.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Total			...	15,20,98,309	...	19,63,49,963	...	+ 4,42,51,654
A—Fish (excluding canned fish)	Cwt.	...	12,010	4,25,981	14,468	5,38,322	+ 2,458	+ 1,12,341
{ Fish, dry, salted	...	...	9,611	1,06,289	11,958	2,25,184	+ 2,247	+ 68,895
{ Fishmaws and shark fins	...	...	1,081	2,50,450	2,455	3,09,181	+ 474	+ 58,731
{ Other sorts	...	...	418	9,242	155	3,957	- 263	- 5,285
B—Fruits and vegetables	Rs.	...	...	1,01,908	...	1,91,195	...	+ 86,287
{ Fresh fruits	...	...	...	3,393	...	6,795	...	+ 3,402
{ Fresh vegetables of all kinds	...	...	...	90,941	...	1,72,413	...	+ 81,472
{ Fruits and vegetables dried, salted or preserved	Cwt.	...	960	9,574	1,295	10,917	+ 335	+ 1,383
C—Grain, Pulse and Flour	...	...	32,510,720	15,15,05,856	37,602,262	19,55,61,960	+ 5,091,542	+ 4,40,56,134
{ Barley	...	...	3,754,529	1,48,84,434	7,557,481	3,62,19,377	+ 3,802,952	+ 2,13,33,943
{ Gram	...	...	6,081,830	2,44,74,966	2,087,888	86,70,942	- 3,93,942	- 1,58,04,024
{ Jawar and bajra	...	...	1,776	6,305	65,679	2,93,018	+ 63,903	+ 2,86,713
{ Maize	...	...	...	(a)	158,207	6,67,565	+ 159,207	+ 6,67,565
{ Pulse	...	...	42,474	2,13,778	116,801	5,83,071	+ 74,327	+ 3,69,292
{ Rice not in the husk	...	...	423,440	25,50,172	542,076	38,01,832	+ 118,636	+ 12,51,660
{ Wheat	...	...	20,811,607	10,23,23,751	26,427,072	14,01,70,261	+ 5,115,465	+ 3,81,46,510
{ Wheat flour	...	...	413,670	30,15,501	645,626	48,48,318	+ 231,956	+ 18,32,817
{ Other sorts	...	...	981,394	40,36,949	1,432	8,906	- 979,962	- 40,28,043
E—Provisions and Oilmanstores	Rs.	...	...	31,722	...	25,036	...	- 6,686
F—Spices	Lb.	...	55,496	10,530	52,735	9,736	- 2,761	- 1,034
G—Sugar	Cwt.	...	293	4,160	539	8,011	+ 246	+ 3,851
H—Tea	Lb.	...	2,138	1,714	2,985	2,109	+ 847	+ 395
I—Other Food and Drink	Rs.	...	...	498	...	3,600	...	+ 3,102
J—Tobacco	Lb.	...	76,169	13,640	58,619	10,994	- 17,550	- 2,646

(a) Included under "Other sorts of Grain, Pulse and Flour."

N.B.—The figures underlined added together make up the total of the first line.

The increase in the total value was 29 per cent.

A—FISH.—The fishing season was distinctly a good one, and large quantities of *sua*, from which the fishmaws are taken and which are themselves salted for export, were caught. The catch of *shark* was also large, and shipments of fins rose to Hongkong.

B—FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.—*Onions and potatoes*, the chief items of trade under this heading, were in plentiful supply and brought about the larger general export. Ceylon was our largest customer for *potatoes* and the exports rose to Rs. 95,539, i.e., a rise of 162 per cent. *Onions* went mostly to the Gulf ports.

C.—GRAIN, PULSE AND FLOUR.—The rise was 15 per cent. in quantity and 29 per cent. in value. Practically all grain crops in the Punjab were good and above the normal; whereas in Sind they were affected by the low inundation. Rain spoilt most of the crops in Europe, especially the English, and although supply was made up by large crops in America, Canada, Argentine and Russia, there was a good demand for Indian grain generally, especially in the earlier part of the year. Prices on the whole were high and did not fluctuate to any great extent, but gradually weakened towards the close of the season.

Barley.—The rise was 101 per cent. in quantity and 143 per cent. in value: the United Kingdom taking 50 per cent., Germany 27 per cent., and Belgium 20 per cent. of the total quantity exported. This crop is now being grown by itself, though it is still also grown with *Gram* and *Wheat*. Complaints of a large quantity of dust were heard at the beginning of the season but this has been settled by the new terms of contract, viz., 2 per cent. with double allowances over 3 per cent. Owing to the damp weather in Europe the quality of the barley crops was poor and there was a good demand for Indian.

Gram.—The fall was 65 per cent. in quantity and 64 per cent. in value. Last year's exports were abnormal owing to the scarcity of foodstuffs in Europe and large shipments continued for the first three months in the year under report. However, a more regular trade has started in the article and a footing gained, and this year's figures are large compared with those of any previous year. Germany was our largest customer with 37 per cent. of the total quantity; the United Kingdom coming second with 27 per cent. and France third with 23 per cent.

Pulse.—The increase under this item was due to a demand from the United Kingdom for cattle feeding.

Rice.—All the Persian Gulf ports took larger quantities, also Ceylon, Zanzibar and East African ports. These latter apparently preferred to purchase their supplies from this side instead of from Burma. The market fluctuations in Burma were pretty considerable during the year owing to speculation brought about by the demand from the Further East, where crops were smaller. Bengal also had a somewhat smaller crop, and therefore had less for export.

Wheat.—The chief article of export of the port rose from 1,040,580 tons to 1,321,353 tons or 26 per cent., and from Rs. 10,23,23,751 to Rs. 14,04,70,261, or 37 per cent. The following is taken from the Agricultural Report of 1911-1912

SIND.				PUNJAB.				UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.			
Area.		Outturn.		Area.		Outturn.		Area.		Outturn.	
1910-11.	1911-12.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1910-11.	1911-12.
Acres.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.	Acres.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.	Acres.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.
560,513	383,719	135,884	95,030	9,344,200	10,447,700	3,624,710	3,704,738	7,342,094	7,577,770	2,919,051	3,031,292

SIND.—Thar and Parkar alone showed some increase due to good water-supply. Elsewhere the decrease is attributed to low inundation, deficiency of water-supply and absence of rain. Crop has yielded between 60 to 75 per cent. of the normal. **PUNJAB.**—Towards the end of September very heavy rain fell in all districts of the Delhi division except Hissar, and the autumn rainfall was deficient, but good showers in October and November provided sufficient moisture for sowings everywhere except in the Multan division, where the inundation canals ceased to flow abnormally early. These favourable conditions, combined with the serious failure of the autumn harvest, led to every available acre being put under spring crops. Up to the end of February the prospects of the wheat crop were excellent, but as no rain fell between February 1st and March 26th, the unirrigated sowings in many districts suffered. Since the end of March the weather has been very unsettled and thunderstorms have been frequent. This has seriously delayed the harvesting operations though the damage to standing and reaped crops has not been serious. Drought in February and March reduced the yield of unirrigated crops in some districts and hailstorms did some damage in certain places, but there has been nothing approaching a calamity during the season. The yield is 10 per cent. above the quinquennial average. There is every reason to expect that in quality this year's crop is much better than last year's. **UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH**—Moisture was ample when sowings of the wheat crop began about the middle of October. General rain was again received all over the provinces during the third week of November and facilitated late sowings. Total wheat area of the provinces increased by 235,676 acres, or 3 per cent. Compared with the average areas of the preceding five and ten years, it shows an increase of 26 and 15 per cent. respectively. The season was very favourable to the wheat crop, and an outturn above the normal was anticipated. But in February some damage was caused by high winds and the yield, specially of late sown crops, was in parts of the provinces somewhat disappointing. Slight injury from hail also has been reported in certain localities, but it was nowhere widespread in extent. For the province as a whole a full normal crop of 100 per cent. is estimated as compared with 90 per cent. last year. The grain is generally of good quality.

The following table gives the distribution of the Wheat exports for the last five years :—

	1908-1909.		1909-1910.		1910-1911.		1911-1912.		1912-1913.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	2,061,329	1,25,28,139	14,203,586	8,54,17,678	16,037,430	8,20,39,400	16,869,323	8,31,51,811	19,066,768	10,48,27,641
Bahrein Islands ...	6,439	39,447	22,267	1,39,635	2,670	14,500	1,195	5,469	8,869	48,825
Other British Possessions ...	468	2,963	1,919	11,694	797	5,684	138	778	109	637
Sweden ...	...	...	...	...	171,900	8,59,000	262,530	12,07,995	208,935	10,30,230
Norway ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116,058	5,80,290
Denmark ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,000	1,30,000
Germany ...	...	...	165,740	9,96,610	116,700	6,06,000	379,423	18,62,800	371,745	19,78,418
Holland ...	...	...	46,000	2,78,000	...	...	61,000	2,95,000	49,100	2,72,380
Belgium ...	...	...	1,571,963	93,92,776	944,402	43,00,365	3,032,585	1,48,71,105	3,480,880	1,81,96,607
France ...	...	...	63,138	3,78,828	2,114,648	1,06,20,526	177,300	8,85,350	1,631,880	81,42,196
Italy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	766,234	40,03,815
Turkey-Asiatic ...	24,544	1,53,671	31,526	2,00,118	4,448	24,706	1,764	8,782	735	4,520
Muscat or Oman ...	19,165	1,13,648	36,307	1,83,751	12,513	67,084	1,718	9,211	19,060	1,07,443
Persia ...	11,018	70,203	23,528	1,44,728	5,152	27,508	170	612	5,388	30,454
Egypt ...	...	...	9	62	941	4,91	4,227	23,385	20,248	1,16,754
Other Foreign Countries ...	1,093	6,735	85	648	185	1,025	229	1,313	3	18
TOTAL ...	2,124,056	1,20,14,803	16,160,378	9,71,42,758	19,211,636	9,65,70,189	20,811,607	10,23,23,751	26,427,072	14,04,70,261

India was again in 1912 England's largest supplier, followed by Canada, United States, Argentine, Australia and Russia, in the order named. The quality of Indian wheat was good, whereas English was poor owing to the wet summer. Local rates remained comparatively high throughout the season, commencing with Rs. 32 per candy of 656 lbs. for white with 30 per cent. red, Rs. 29 being touched at the end of July and subsequently rising to Rs. 30-12-0 in October, and fluctuating in that neighbourhood to January when they stiffened again. The season closed with small stocks of old held in strong hands and there was little disposition to sell new 1913 crop at low rates.

Wheat flour—The rise was 56 per cent. in quantity and 60 per cent. in value. The growth of this trade is somewhat remarkable and has been brought about by the number of mills put up in the Panjab and Sind. Egypt was our largest customer with 41 per cent. of the total quantity. It is somewhat doubtful whether this trade has been a healthy profitable one, but has been brought about by over-production. Local mills not being able to dispose of their flour for the usual outlets in India and near foreign ports such as Mauritius, Ceylon and Gulf, have had to go further afield. The shipments to the United Kingdom increased but with freights at their present level and prices of wheat so high further business is not practicable. The decrease to Mauritius, viz., 18 per cent. in quantity, was due to fewer steamers being put on the berth for that port.

CLASS II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED.

15. The following table contrasts the principal items under this heading for the last two years :—

	1911-1912.		1912-1913.		Increase or decrease in 1912-13.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Total Re. ...		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
A. Coal, coke and patent fuel ... Tons.		8,36,78,670	20	11,96,16,788	+	+ 3,59,38,118
B. Gums, Resins and Lac ... Cwt.	4,303	2,38,828	3,991	2,18,157	—	— 20,671
{ Gums and Resins ... "	123	1,625	46	1,208	—	— 417
{ Lac ... "	4,180	2,37,203	3,945	2,16,949	—	— 20,254
C. Hides and Skins raw ... "	131,893	88,40,369	220,164	1,57,65,978	+	+ 69,25,610
{ Hides, raw ... Cwt.	45,286	26,23,900	109,013	72,21,623	+	+ 45,97,723
{ Skins, raw ... Cwt.	88,627	62,16,469	107,057	85,00,054	+	+ 22,83,585
{ Cuttings of hides and skins raw ... Cwt.	...	...	4,094	44,302	+	+ 44,302
D. Metallic ores and scrap metal for remanufacture. Tons.	3,470	1,26,622	8,639	2,73,426	+	+ 1,46,804
Chromite (chrome iron ore) ... "	3,470	1,26,622	3,087	1,34,626	—	— 8,004
Iron or steel, old, for remanufacture ... "	...	...	5,552	1,38,800	+	+ 1,38,800
E. Oils ... Gall's.	19,627	38,302	65,406	1,33,757	+	+ 95,455

		1911-1912.		1912-1913.		Increase or decrease in 1912-13.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
F. Seeds...	Cwt.	3,670,166	Rs. 2,72,64,455	4,188,273	Rs. 3,39,24,902	+ 5,18,107	+ 66,70,347
Essential	Cwt.	9,873	62,819	344	2,770	—	60,079
Cotton	...	171,486	6,98,439	472,379	19,08,683	+ 300,893	+ 12,08,030
Linseed	...	18,797	2,22,449	127,215	14,78,007	+ 108,418	+ 12,55,558
Rape	...	3,248,576	2,39,53,023	3,288,154	2,66,51,651	+ 39,578	+ 26,98,628
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	...	217,240	22,79,055	297,654	38,62,329	+ 80,414	+ 15,83,274
Other sorts of oil seeds	...	4,194	35,041	2,455	23,122	—	15,519
Other than oil-seeds	...	...	...	42	455	+ 42	+ 455
G. Tallow, Stearine and Wax	...	167	4,988	181	7,197	+ 114	+ 2,329
H. Textile materials	Rs.	...	4,48,32,871	...	6,58,10,812	...	+ 2,09,77,941
Cotton, raw	Cwts.	790,007	2,77,43,496	1,259,629	4,85,82,542	+ 469,622	+ 2,08,39,136
Hemp, raw	...	1	150	...	...	1	150
Silk, raw	Lbs.	501,066	24,72,900	679,641	27,41,925	+ 178,555	+ 2,69,025
Wool, raw	...	32,764,969	1,46,16,415	33,221,256	1,44,56,315	+ 456,287	+ 1,30,070
I. Wood and Timber	Rs.	...	33,275	...	80,443	...	+ 47,168
J. Miscellaneous	...	...	23,09,080	...	34,01,895	...	+ 10,92,815
Manures—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animal bones	Tons.	27,502	19,21,273	38,816	27,85,371	+ 9,114	+ 8,64,098
Other kinds of manures	...	199	14,493	945	47,716	+ 746	+ 33,223
Other articles	Rs.	...	3,73,314	...	5,68,808	...	+ 1,95,494

N.B.—The figures underlined added together make up the total of the first line.

The rise in the totals of this heading was 42 per cent.

C.—HIDES AND SKINS, RAW.—*Hides, raw.*—The remarkable rise in the export of this article, viz., of 63,747 cwts., or 140 per cent., 707,061 pieces, or 163 per cent., and Rs. 45,97,723, or 175 per cent., can be put down to several causes. It is evident the world's supply of hides is not large enough for the present consumption of leather in its varied uses and the result is that prices of the raw material are the highest yet recorded. There was a shortage of both China and South American hides, so that there has been a tremendous demand on India and all available hides have come to market. Owing to the high rates and to the fact that fodder was in parts somewhat scarce, it seems the farmer has preferred to slaughter such of his cattle that were at all weakly. Further, Karachi merchants have evidently gone further afield, and it is probable, although Calcutta shows a larger export, that some of the hides that formerly went to Calcutta have been diverted to this port, because it happens to be the nearer exporting centre. The demand has been particularly in heavy hides. Prices rose in the year from Rs. 16-8-0 to Rs. 21-8-0 per maund of 28 lbs. All countries participated in the rise and Germany was our largest purchaser. Karachi's share in the trade of the whole of India increased from 4 per cent. to 9 per cent. in value. The following table compares the last two years' figures, and gives the destination of the hides exported:—

		1911-1912.		1912-1913.		Increase or decrease in 1912-1913.	
Countries.		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Cwts.	Pieces.	Cwts.	Pieces.	Cwt.	Pieces.
United Kingdom	...	5,180	37,192	17,028	143,321	+ 11,848	+ 106,129
Germany	...	8,549	76,842	27,289	267,025	+ 18,740	+ 190,183
Belgium	...	812	10,075	7,892	61,825	+ 7,080	+ 51,750
France	...	2,693	19,625	13,160	131,601	+ 10,467	+ 111,976
Spain	...	10,216	92,369	12,749	133,904	+ 2,533	+ 41,535
Italy	...	7,251	112,278	16,364	244,790	+ 9,113	+ 132,512
Austria-Hungary	...	4,278	32,600	4,581	41,965	+ 303	+ 9,365
United States of America—							
Atlantic coast	...	3,917	31,650	8,494	101,308	+ 4,577	+ 69,658
Other countries	...	2,370	20,115	1,456	14,068	— 914	— 6,047
Total	...	45,266	432,746	109,013	1,139,807	+ 63,747	+ 707,061

Skins, raw.—Practically the same remarks apply to these as to hides. For both *Goat and sheep skins* America was again our largest customer, taking 76 per cent. of the total value. The business is mostly done by Amritsar dealers direct with that country. Record prices were obtained at the London sales and shipments of *Goat skins* more than doubled.

F.—SEEDS.—The rise was 14 per cent. in quantity and 24 per cent. in value.

Cotton.—The lateness of the 1911 cotton crop and the somewhat larger 1912 crop brought about the larger exports. Prices of the seed in England rose owing to the smaller exports from Bombay; 99 per cent. of the article was shipped to the United Kingdom.

Linseed.—A somewhat larger quantity came to this port than usual from the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. where a much larger area was put under this seed. The increase in acreage was some 80 per cent. The outturn of the province was about 85 per cent. of the normal. Prices in Europe were high owing to shortness of supply.

Rape.—In *Sind* the crops were small and poor. In the *Punjab* a larger acreage was sown with Rape, and there were good yields from Delhi, Amritsar, Rawalpindi and Layallpur but poor from Ludhiana, Ferozpor and Montgomery. The 1912 *Toria* season was a poor one. In *United Provinces* the outturn was about 80 per cent. of the normal. Prices at home were high on the whole and moved within narrow limits. The following table gives the distribution of the article for the last five years:—

		1908-1909.		1909-1910.		1910-1911.		1911-1912.		1912-1913.	
		Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.
RAPE—											
United Kingdom	...	154,144	12,09,183	495,786	29,92,895	689,995	43,71,281	347,732	23,57,633	417,892	33,41,292
Other British Possessions	...	18	120	...	...	...	...	17	100	...	...
Germany	...	517,803	41,18,842	1,453,512	1,08,10,607	1,155,445	85,46,661	723,114	54,02,025	904,459	72,95,556
Belgium	...	467,614	38,17,055	1,476,294	1,04,71,879	1,326,059	94,01,341	1,626,108	1,21,47,693	1,362,115	1,11,68,358
France	...	206,339	16,92,372	741,793	50,54,866	570,895	38,75,212	509,058	37,33,300	580,686	46,66,341
Austria-Hungary	...	30,185	2,42,428	1,280	9,240	25,658	1,96,001	38,547	2,83,362	17,002	1,41,804
Other Foreign Countries	...	2,736	24,705	8,000	62,634	200	1,440	4,000	28,908	6,000	48,000
Total	...	1,37,839	1,11,04,705	41,76,675	2,94,02,411	3,768,155	2,63,52,136	3,248,576	2,39,53,023	3,288,154	2,66,51,651

Til.—The crops were fair but the acreage sown has not so far returned to its old level. Prices were again very high.

H.—TEXTILE MATERIALS.—The increase in value was 46 per cent.

Cotton, raw.—The figures are record ones, and the rise shown above was 59 per cent. in quantity and 75 per cent. in value. The figures treat with the shipments of the 1911-12 crop, which, it will be remembered, was a late one whereas that of 1912-13 commenced as usual in October. Owing to the dry weather after sowings the quality was very much better than in the previous year. In *Sind* there was a smaller area put under Cotton owing to the late opening of the canals and the deficiency of the water-supply. In the *Punjab* the area was slightly less than the last season but better than the quinquennial and decennial averages by 10 and 8 per cent. respectively. The yield was some 45 per cent. better than the previous year. In the *United Provinces of Agra and Oudh* there was an increase of 25·9 per cent. in area and the outturn was 95 per cent. The figures for the three provinces are—

	Area cultivated.		Outturn.	
	1911-12 Acres.	1912-13 Acres.	1911-12 Bales of 400 lbs. each.	1912-13. Bales of 400 lbs. each.
Sind ...	346,111	288,622	124,193	120,902
Punjab ...	1,582,600	1,575,200	240,794	346,466
United Provinces	921,653	1,147,975	250,613	425,226

Prices in August commenced in the neighbourhood of Rs. 28 per maund of 84 lbs. for January delivery but fell gradually and touched Rs. 25·12 in October, after which they rose to Rs. 29·8 in December in sympathy with a rise at home, but subsequently fell to Rs. 26. Japan and Germany were our largest customers.

Silk, raw.—It is interesting to note the continuance of the shipments from Kashmir to France where the market has been somewhat unsettled by the disturbance on the Political arena. It is amusing to read in reports that depression is partly put down to the narrow skirts worn, however, a better quality is demanded.

Wool, raw.—Exports for the last four years have been on a high level. Prices at home of *Joria white* rose some 12½ per cent., and *Bikaner yellow* 10 per cent., and there was an active demand throughout the year.

J. Miscellaneous.—The rise was 47 per cent. in value. *Animal bones* contributed largely to this increase. With hides in larger supply it is natural there were more bones available. The trade in this manure with the Continent of Europe is increasing yearly and Japan is also buying more. Belgium heads the list with 30 per cent. of the total quantity, followed by France with 24 per cent. and Germany with 22 per cent.; the United Kingdom being next with 15 per cent.

CLASS III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY AND MAINLY MANUFACTURED.

16. The following table compares the chief items under this class for the last two years. The decrease amounted to 7 per cent:—

		1911-1912.		1912-1913.		Increase or decrease in 1912-13.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Total ... Rs.	...	Rs. 18,53,757	...	Rs. 17,17,143	...	Rs. — 1,36,614
A. Apparel	...	...	63,986	...	42,733	...	— 21,253
C. Carriages and Carts including Cycles and Motor cars	...	...	1,050	...	2,020	...	+ 970
D. Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines	...	...	71,726	...	70,620	...	— 1,106
E. Cutlery, Hardware, Implements (except machine tools) and Instruments	...	...	19,505	...	7,446	...	— 12,059
F. Dyes and Colors	...	...	2,19,067	...	65,098	...	— 1,54,569
{ Indigo	...	Cwt. 1,705	1,69,890	236	22,900	— 1,469	— 1,66,930
{ Other dyes and colors	...	...	29,837	...	42,198	...	+ 12,361
G. Furniture, cabinetware and manufactures of wood	...	...	45,066	...	48,528	...	+ 3,462
H. Glassware and earthenware	...	...	1,540	...	2,180	...	+ 640
I. Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed and leather	...	...	6,46,501	...	5,01,426	...	— 1,45,075
{ Hides, tanned or dressed	...	Cwt. 478	53,900	280	29,784	— 218	— 24,116
{ Skins, tanned or dressed	...	Nos. 5,481	5,346	5,100	2,472	— 381	— 1,28,179
{ Leather	...	Cwt. 5,346	2,856	3,40,400	7,076	— 2,974	+ 4,220
K. Metals, iron and steel and manufactures thereof	...	Ton. 36	6,438	42	8,140	+ 6	+ 1,702
L. Metals, other than iron and steel and manufactures thereof	...	Cwt. 38	3,649	60	6,092	+ 22	+ 2,353
M. Paper, pasteboard and stationery	...	...	165	...	3,648	...	+ 3,483
O. Textile fabrics	...	...	3,76,206	...	4,32,461	...	+ 56,255
{ Cotton goods	...	...	2,35,897	...	2,42,552	...	+ 6,655
{ Wool manufactures	...	...	1,06,310	...	1,29,674	...	+ 23,334
{ Other textile fabrics	...	...	33,999	...	60,235	...	+ 26,266
P. Miscellaneous	...	...	3,98,258	...	5,26,811	...	+ 1,28,553
{ Oilcakes	...	Cwt. 5,408	36,796	13,518	93,083	+ 8,110	+ 56,287
{ Other articles	...	...	3,61,462	...	4,33,758	...	+ 82,296

N.B.—The figures underlined added together make up the total of the first line.

F. DYES AND COLOURS.—The almost total cessation of shipments of *Indigo* to Batoum accounts for the fall under this heading.

I. HIDES AND SKINS, TANNED AND DRESSED AND LEATHER.—The decrease was 22 per cent. in value. The trade in these was affected by the high prices ruling during the year. Tanners were afraid to buy at the enhanced rates.

CLASS IV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED.

17. The following table compares the chief items for the last two years :—

	1911-12.		1912-13.		Increase or decrease in 1912-13.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Total Rs. ...	...	3,50,540	...	2,63,912	...	87,628
Animals, living ... Nos.	2,443	1,04,906	1,968	55,668	475	49,238
Fodder, bran and Pollards (excluding oil cake) ... Tons.	1,634	1,07,578	1,601	1,16,429	33	8,851
Other Articles ...	...	1,38,056	...	90,815	...	47,241

N.B.—The figures underlined added together make up the total of the first line.

TREASURE (FOREIGN TRADE).

PRIVATE.

18.—The following table compares the gross and net imports of gold and silver for the last two years :—

Description.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	Increase.	Decrease.	Description.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	Increase.	Decrease.
Gold—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Silver—continued.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports—					Exports—				
Bullion, Bar, Ingots, &c.	73,09,397	1,62,534	...	71,46,863	Bullion	6,299	21,113	14,814	...
Coin—Sovereigns and other	30	7,59,405	7,59,375	...	Coin—Government of India	...	...	...	...
British Gold Coins	...	...	...	...	Rupees...	26,58,325	3,02,000	...	22,66,325
TOTAL	73,09,427	9,21,939	...	63,87,438	Do. Other Coin	7,29,500	35,360	...	6,94,140
Exports—					TOTAL	33,94,124	4,48,473	...	29,45,651
Bullion and Coin	30	44,000	43,970	...	NET IMPORTS	8,03,048	12,68,629	20,91,577	...
NET IMPORTS	73,09,397	8,77,939	...	64,31,448					
Silver—					Gold and Silver—				
Imports—					Imports	99,00,503	26,58,941	...	72,41,562
Bullion—Bar ...	23,88,904	11,54,289	...	12,34,615	Exports	83,94,154	4,92,473	...	29,01,681
Coin—Government of	...	...	...	...	NET IMPORTS	65,06,349	21,66,468	...	43,39,881
India Rupees	1,98,700	5,80,943	3,82,243	...					
Do. Other Coin	3,472	1,770	1,702	...					
TOTAL	25,91,076	17,37,002	...	8,54,074					

The almost entire cessation of imports of *gold* by sea is due to the fact that it is now sent by rail from Bombay. Taking the imports by rail and sea together, the figures are :—

	1911-12	1912-13
	Rs.	Rs.
By rail	78,720	83,54,035
By sea	73,09,427	9,21,939
TOTAL Rs.	73,88,147	92,75,974

so that instead of a decrease as shown in the sea-borne trade above there was an actual increase of Rs. 18,87,827

The rail figures are for actual imports into Karachi and do not include consignments by rail to the Punjab direct from Bombay. The figures of imports by sea for 1911-12 included gold for the Punjab, so that the rise this year only treats with actual Karachi business and would have been very much larger if the gold for the Punjab had passed through this port.

The fall in *silver* is partly due to high rates deterring buyers from purchasing and partly to a speculator in Bombay manipulating the market and making others chary of competing with him.

The fall under exports of Government of India Rupees is due to very small remittances from this port to Bahrein for the purchase of pearls. A small quantity of sovereigns is said to have been taken but does not appear in the return as the traders took it in their baggage. However large purchases of pearls were not made by local dealers as prices were comparatively high in Bahrein and values in the European markets inclined to fall.

The decrease under "Other coins" is accounted for by the smaller exports of Karans which are being melted in this country instead of being sent to Persia for sale.

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN TRADE BY COUNTRIES.

19. The following table gives the distribution of the foreign trade of this port for the years 1911-12 and 1912-13 and the percentages of the trade of each country compared with the whole, and also the total of the trade with British possessions, and its percentage to the whole :—

Countries.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.						Total of Imports and Exports.		Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	
			1911-1912.			1912-1913.						
	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	Foreign.	Indian.	TOTAL.	Foreign.	Indian.	TOTAL.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.
British Empire—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
United Kingdom ...	8,06,76,400	9,32,50,167	67,77,833	12,31,93,405	12,99,71,238	54,26,075	15,19,51,037	15,73,77,112	21,06,17,638	25,06,77,379	55.54	52.53
Bahrein Islands ...	2,28,538	1,94,763	2,27,612	3,35,731	5,63,343	3,66,477	5,75,605	9,42,082	7,91,881	11,36,645	21	24
Ceylon ...	78,785	83,553	29,165	13,16,796	13,45,961	6,722	17,03,442	17,10,164	14,24,746	17,93,752	38	39
Mauritius and Dependencies.	26,42,962	21,67,867	6,277	14,28,203	14,34,480	60	10,55,614	10,55,674	40,77,442	32,23,541	1.07	.67
Other British Possessions.	4,75,967	6,02,760	95,069	12,73,206	13,68,275	1,98,000	20,07,495	22,05,495	18,14,242	28,04,255	48	59
TOTAL British Empire.	8,44,02,652	9,62,99,145	71,35,956	12,75,47,341	13,46,83,297	59,97,334	15,72,93,193	16,32,90,527	21,87,85,949	25,95,89,672	57.68	54.41

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.						Total of Imports and Exports.		Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	
			1911-1912.			1912-1913.						
	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	Foreign.	Indian.	TOTAL.	Foreign.	Indian.	TOTAL.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Foreign Countries—												
Europe—												
Russia ...	1,93,135	16,14,307	...	1,63,355	1,63,355	...	1,55,900	1,55,900	3,56,490	17,70,207	·09	·37
Sweden ...	7,70,541	8,93,554	...	13,29,751	13,29,751	...	10,45,910	10,45,910	21,00,292	19,59,494	·55	·41
Germany ...	70,52,420	71,33,238	1,87,466	3,07,87,406	3,09,74,864	1,41,932	4,07,04,358	4,08,46,290	8,80,57,284	4,79,79,523	10·03	10·03
Holland ...	3,60,426	4,53,468	5,500	9,44,474	9,53,034	10,560	12,18,590	12,29,150	13,13,460	16,62,618	·35	·35
Belgium ...	34,09,392	43,40,429	57,872	3,90,57,467	3,91,15,339	12,565	5,07,37,445	5,07,60,010	4,25,24,731	5,49,90,439	11·21	11·33
France ...	14,45,973	18,13,060	43,068	1,47,18,984	1,47,62,622	12,077	2,24,08,095	2,24,20,772	1,62,05,625	2,42,33,631	4·28	5·07
Spain ...	7,533	7,117	...	12,86,968	12,86,968	...	19,12,092	19,12,092	12,94,801	19,19,209	·34	·40
Italy ...	4,40,874	6,64,653	10	39,50,587	39,50,597	...	94,72,413	94,72,413	43,9,471	1,01,37,016	1·16	2·12
Austria-Hungary ...	35,75,594	65,19,504	3,640	34,80,807	34,84,647	12,045	51,32,273	51,44,318	70,60,231	1,06,63,622	1·88	2·24
Other Countries ...	9,00,018	9,63,163	120	1,23,285	1,23,406	...	11,77,076	11,77,076	10,23,423	21,40,239	·27	·45
TOTAL of Europe	1,81,96,196	2,33,02,523	3,01,526	9,58,43,086	9,61,44,612	1,99,179	13,39,64,752	13,41,63,931	11,43,30,908	15,74,56,464	30·14	33·00
Asia—												
Turkey Asiatic ...	9,35,874	9,11,675	1,77,745	9,38,941	11,16,696	2,12,972	14,43,166	16,56,138	20,52,560	25,67,813	·55	·54
Muscat or Oman ...	3,39,758	3,99,674	4,12,889	4,49,929	8,92,818	5,78,409	7,48,522	13,24,931	12,31,676	17,24,605	·32	·36
Persia ...	5,06,597	9,66,699	4,16,944	6,99,513	10,86,457	8,46,091	8,93,360	14,38,351	15,93,054	24,06,050	·42	·50
Java ...	2,12,91,775	2,41,18,163	459	...	459	...	233	253	2,12,82,234	2,41,18,446	5·62	8·06
Japan ...	2,67,982	3,14,209	...	50,20,145	50,20,145	2,340	1,30,56,097	1,30,59,437	52,75,007	1,32,72,646	1·39	2·73
Other Countries ...	1,15,156	4,38,890	2,722	1,37,586	1,40,308	665	1,66,283	1,66,928	2,58,466	6,05,738	·06	·13
TOTAL of Asia	2,34,39,024	2,70,49,290	10,40,759	72,16,114	82,56,873	13,38,477	1,63,07,591	1,76,46,068	3,16,95,597	4,46,95,348	8·36	9·37
Africa—												
Egypt ...	35,530	50,162	79,294	11,44,245	12,23,539	74,042	26,73,539	27,47,581	12,59,069	27,97,743	·33	·53
Other Countries ...	12,303	2,37,765	10,045	1,37,653	1,37,698	15,649	2,66,764	2,82,403	1,50,001	5,20,168	·04	·11
Total of Africa	47,833	2,87,927	89,339	12,71,898	13,61,237	89,691	29,40,293	30,29,934	14,09,070	33,17,911	·37	·69
America—												
United States of America ...	64,68,209	42,02,299	5,08,230	61,02,837	66,11,067	4,03,039	74,40,977	78,44,016	1,30,79,276	1,20,46,315	3·45	2·53
Other Countries ...	2,785	2,529	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,785	2,529	...	...
Total of America	64,70,994	42,04,828	5,08,230	61,02,837	66,11,067	4,03,039	74,40,977	78,44,016	1,30,82,061	1,20,48,844	3·45	2·53
Total of Foreign Countries.	4,91,44,047	5,46,44,558	19,39,554	11,04,38,935	11,33,73,789	20,20,386	16,06,53,613	16,26,73,999	16,06,17,636	21,75,18,557	42·32	45·59
GRAND TOTAL of British Possessions and Foreign Countries ...												
	13,32,46,699	15,11,43,703	90,75,810	23,79,81,276	24,70,57,066	80,17,720	31,79,46,806	32,59,64,526	37,93,08,785	47,71,08,229	100	100

The entire foreign trade is divided into two groups, *viz.*, Trade with the British Empire and with Foreign countries.

BRITISH EMPIRE.—While her share in the total trade fell from 57·68 per cent. in 1911-12 to 54·41 per cent. in 1912-13, the value of both imports and exports showed an increase of 14 and 21 per cent., respectively, as compared with the previous year and the figures are the highest yet recorded. *United Kingdom* held her premier position with 52·53 per cent., and although her percentage fell by 3·01 per cent., both imports and exports showed an advance. Imports rose from 806 lakhs to 932 lakhs, or by 15 per cent., principally due to the larger receipts of cotton goods. Exports exhibited an increase of 2½ crores, or 21 per cent., which was brought about by the very heavy shipments chiefly of wheat (over 2 crores) and barley (nearly 1 crore) and to larger exportations of wheat flour, hides and skins raw, cottonseed, linseed, rapeseed and wool raw (both Foreign and Indian). Gram and maize, however, fell by Rs. 62,26,613, or 72 per cent., and Rs. 22,10,260, or 81 per cent., respectively. The export of sugar which took place in 1911-12 did not occur again during the year under review owing to the absence of a large rise in prices. *Mauritius* receded from 1·07 to ·67 partly due to smaller imports of sugar therefrom and partly to reduced exports of pulse, rice not in the husk and wheat flour. The latter trade has been hampered by the fact that there is rarely a direct steamer for that port nowadays.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—There was an increase of 3·27 per cent. in the total trade with Foreign countries, the advance being from 42·32 per cent. to 45·59 per cent. Both imports and exports contributed towards the increase.

EUROPE.—Absorbed 33·01 per cent. of the total trade against 30·14 per cent., *Belgium* coming first with 11·53 per cent., *Germany* following with 10·06 per cent., then *France* with 5·07 per cent., *Austria-Hungary* coming fourth with 2·24 per cent., and *Italy* fifth with 2·12 per cent. *Russia.*—The increase under this country is accounted for by larger imports of kerosene oil in bulk. Exports, however, declined. *Sweden* fell from ·55 per cent. to ·41 per cent., due to smaller shipments of wheat thereto. No exports of gram were made in the year under report against 30,464 cwts. valued at Rs. 1,21,856 during the previous year. Imports on the other hand rose by Rs. 1½ lakhs and the increase was brought about by larger receipts of steel butts and matches. *Germany* took 10·06 per cent. of the total trade against 10·03 per cent. in the preceding year. Although the increase in her percentage was very small, *viz.*, ·03 per cent., yet the value of trade actually rose by one crore of rupees chiefly in exports of barley, rapeseed and cotton raw. Gram, however, showed a contraction. In imports woollen goods showed a decline, but in cotton goods, sewing and knitting machines and iron and steel (beams, pillars, girders and bridgework) there were increases. The trade with *Belgium* amounted to Rs. 5,49,90,439 against Rs. 4,25,24,731, as compared with the previous year showing an increase of 29 per cent. Both imports and exports participated in the increase, the former due to larger consignments of iron and steel and cotton coloured piece-goods and the latter to heavy shipments of barley, wheat, hides raw, tilseed and cotton raw with a setback in gram, linseed and rapeseed. *France* improved her position by ·79 per cent., after undergoing a contraction of 2·65 per cent. in the previous year. The improvement was brought about by larger imports of woollen yarn and knitting wool and woollen piece-goods—this latter trade seems likely to grow—and by heavy exports of barley, wheat, hides and skins raw, rapeseed, tilseed, cotton raw and silk raw. *Italy's* position rose from 1·16 to 2·12 per cent. Wheat worth Rs. 40,03,845, which was for the first time exported to this country, chiefly helped to bring about this increase. There were also large exports of cow hides, raw. A trade in cotton piece-goods has begun with this country, which shows signs of healthiness. A combination of several mills with a large capital has been started. *Austria-Hungary* recovered her former position during the year under report, and curiously in the very articles which caused her decline in the previous year, *viz.*, sugar in imports and tilseed and cotton raw in exports.

ASIA.—Claimed 9·37 per cent. of the total trade against 8·36 per cent. in 1911-12. Exports rose by Rs. 94 lakhs and the increase was more or less shared by all the countries. Japan had the lion's share in the increase, namely, Rs. 80 lakhs, almost entirely in exports of cotton, raw. In imports the large rise noticeable under Persia was due to kerosene oil worth Rs. 3 89,279 having been imported for the first time from Abadan and that under Java was due to larger receipts of sugar.

AFRICA.—The trade with this Continent is not a large one, her share being only ·69 per cent. of the total trade, of which ·58 per cent. was claimed by Egypt alone against ·33 per cent. in 1911-12. The rise is accounted for solely by larger exports of wheat flour.

AMERICA.—Receded from 3·45 per cent. during 1911-12 to 2·53 per cent. during 1912-13. The trade is mostly carried on with the United States, the imports from which declined by Rs. 22½ lakhs owing to short receipts of Kerosene oil. This deficit was partly counterbalanced by larger exports of hides and skins, raw.

GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS.

20. The following table compares the items of importance to the commercial public in Government transactions with foreign countries during the two years 1911-1912 and 1912-1913 :—

Articles.	1911-1912.		1912-1913.		INCREASE OR DECREASE OVER 1911-1912.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Imports.						
Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel Tons.	16,999	Rs. 4,12,143	66,617	Rs. 11,78,251	+ 50,618	+ 7,66,108
Machinery and Millwork Value.	...	18,12,151	...	7,40,532	...	- 10,71,619
Metals and Ores Cwt.	10,056	16,47,003	11,909	19,08,553	+ 8,953	+ 3,58,550
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock—						
Carriages and Trucks and Parts thereof Value.	...	84,53,127	...	61,77,734	...	- 22,75,393
Locomotive Engines and Tenders and Parts thereof Value.	...	38,14,128	...	80,94,781	...	+ 24,80,653
Materials for Construction—						
Rails and Fishplates of steel and iron Cwt.	784,181	39,86,370	241,260	9,08,618	- 546,921	- 29,77,552
Sleepers and Keys " " " " " "	2	15	26	109	+ 24	+ 154
Sleepers of wood " " " " " "	...	...	3,213	15,374	+ 3,213	+ 15,374
Other sorts " "	87,778	9,01,071	120,201	13,54,375	+ 32,483	+ 4,72,844
TOTAL RAILWAY PLANT, &c. Value.	...	1,68,55,611	...	1,45,71,751	...	- 22,83,860
Other Articles Value.	...	44,20,738	...	60,18,979	...	+ 15,98,241
Treasure Value.	...	2,50,47,646	...	2,44,12,066	...	- 6,35,580
GRAND TOTAL Value.	...	2,50,47,646	...	2,47,12,066	...	- 3,35,580
Exports.						
RE-EXPORTS VALUE Value.	...	2,16,481	...	1,08,247	...	- 1,08,247
EXPORTS VALUE Value.	...	40,583	...	84,756	...	+ 44,173
TREASURE VALUE Value.	...	47,870	...	82,558	...	+ 34,688
TOTAL EXPORTS Value.	...	3,04,937	...	2,75,561	...	- 29,376
TOTAL ENTIRE FOREIGN TRADE Value.	...	2,53,52,583	...	2,49,87,627	...	- 3,64,956

The figures hardly call for comment. Most of the decreases were due to the fact that the previous years' imports were fairly heavy. Last year saw large imports of trucks and this year the increase occurred in locomotives. The following are a few items of interest in connection with Railway projects. The Chinna creek three track bridge was completed during the year and brought into use. Some 27 miles of redoubling lines was carried out on the North-Western Railway and opened up for traffic and several more small lengths are about to be opened up. The Kalabagh-Bannu Railway, Seraikala-Havelian Jakhhal-Hissar, and Jullunder-Hoshiarpur Railways are nearing completion and will be opened in the current year. Several surveys for new lines were undertaken so that it will be seen that the railways are alive to the fact that with the increase in the acreage cultivated in the hinterland of this port there is likely to be plenty of produce for them to carry and are accordingly taking steps to cope with the trade.

The increase under coal was due to some purchases of Transvaal coal at a time there was some fear of a shortage of Indian brought about by the high rates of freight asked, a shortage of wagons and labour troubles in Bengal.

21. The excess of exports or imports of merchandise and treasure for each of the past five years is shown below :—

Years.	INCLUDING GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS.				EXCLUDING GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS.			
	Imports. Rs.	Exports. Rs.	Excess of exports on imports. Rs.	Excess of imports on exports. Rs.	Imports. Rs.	Exports. Rs.	Excess of exports on imports. Rs.	Excess of imports on exports. Rs.
1908-1909	15,93,74,012	8,69,04,632	...	7,24,69,380	11,91,33,428	8,67,96,180	...	3,23,37,248
1909-1910	13,41,54,063	22,41,11,568	8,99,57,505	...	10,79,98,230	22,40,23,376	11,60,25,096	...
1910-1911	14,18,70,890	22,51,66,816	8,32,95,926	...	12,64,40,276	22,51,53,481	9,86,13,205	...
1911-1912	16,71,94,848	25,07,56,177	8,35,61,329	...	14,21,47,302	25,04,51,240	10,83,04,038	...
1912-1913	17,85,14,710	32,87,32,680	14,82,17,870	...	15,38,02,644	32,64,56,999	17,26,54,355	...

CHIEF PORT—KARACHI. (COASTING TRADE.)

PRIVATE.

22. The total value of the coasting trade, both imports and exports, including treasure, showed an increase of Rs. 1,09,30,917, or 11 per cent., as compared with the previous year, the figures for the two years being Rs. 9,60,79,910 and Rs. 10,70,10,827 respectively. While imports showed a fall of Rs. 12 lakhs, or 1 per cent. exports advanced by Rs. 121 lakhs, or 40 per cent. The following statement contrasts the values of both imports into and exports from Karachi coastwise of Indian produce and manufactures and foreign merchan-

dise and treasure during the two years 1911-12 and 1912-13:—

		Imports.			Exports.		
		1911-1912.	1912-1913.	Increase or decrease in 1912-1913.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	Increase or decrease in 1912-1913.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal ...	{ Indian Produce ...	35,21,747	43,99,611	+ 8,77,864	76,336	1,07,543	+ 31,207
	{ Foreign Merchandise ...	32,087	40,523	+ 8,436	39,308	53,009	+ 14,001
Bombay ...	{ Indian Produce ...	4,16,53,287	4,06,00,000	- 9,53,287	1,41,35,300	2,30,77,004	+ 89,41,695
	{ Foreign Merchandise ...	1,11,74,105	1,19,91,943	+ 8,17,838	16,67,000	27,00,258	+ 10,33,258
Burma ...	{ Indian Produce ...	28,80,000	33,77,001	+ 4,97,001	3,19,448	3,47,000	+ 27,552
	{ Foreign Merchandise ...	14,925	4,111	- 10,814	3,225	80,791	+ 77,566
Madras ...	{ Indian Produce ...	12,89,976	15,85,256	+ 2,95,280	43,64,571	58,06,637	+ 14,42,066
	{ Foreign Merchandise ...	8,241	1,088	- 7,153	3,16,679	3,23,244	+ 6,565
TOTAL ...	{ Indian Produce ...	4,93,46,558	5,03,22,616	+ 9,76,058	1,87,95,664	2,83,18,963	+ 1,05,23,299
	{ Foreign Merchandise ...	1,42,20,439	1,20,45,831	- 21,74,608	22,25,642	32,17,548	+ 9,91,906
British Ports within the Province.	{ Indian Produce ...	3,84,968	4,44,573	+ 59,605	1,78,352	1,48,054	- 30,298
	{ Foreign Merchandise ...	130	6,337	+ 6,207	1,83,972	1,75,189	- 8,783
Cutch ...	{ Indian Produce ...	46,549	51,341	+ 4,792	24,65,212	24,61,144	- 4,068
	{ Foreign Merchandise ...	1,238	646	- 592	4,06,293	6,09,851	+ 2,03,558
Kathiawar ...	{ Indian Produce ...	6,74,222	7,12,163	+ 38,446	38,66,345	41,62,390	+ 2,95,995
	{ Foreign Merchandise ...	4,589	3,566	- 1,023	8,71,911	8,08,467	- 63,444
Goa ...	{ Indian Produce ...	62,908	70,907	+ 7,999	2,71,526	2,15,190	- 56,336
	{ Foreign Merchandise ...	367	4	- 363	21,715	21,009	- 706
Diu ...	{ Indian Produce ...	1,045	4	- 1,041	66,013	22,106	- 43,907
	{ Foreign Merchandise ...	...	...	...	1,319	1,168	- 151
State of Travancore	{ Indian Produce ...	3,94,009	4,80,705	+ 86,696	1,591	871	- 720
	{ Foreign Merchandise ...	135	135	...	...	...	...
Baluchistan Agency Tract.	{ Indian Produce ...	6,05,806	5,05,141	- 1,00,665	3,35,396	5,46,575	+ 2,11,189
	{ Foreign Merchandise ...	4,533	10,369	+ 5,836	2,27,636	3,37,717	+ 1,10,081
Pondicherry ...	{ Indian Produce ...	...	...	...	84,000	14,306	- 69,694
TOTAL ...	{ Indian Produce ...	17,86,708	18,07,936	+ 21,228	70,62,073	74,12,262	+ 3,50,189
	{ Foreign Merchandise ...	11,027	13,720	+ 2,693	15,26,804	18,78,292	+ 3,51,488
GRAND TOTAL ...	{ Indian Produce ...	5,15,17,129	5,26,75,145	+ 10,58,016	2,80,56,069	3,08,79,888	+ 28,23,819
	{ Foreign Merchandise ...	1,42,40,595	1,20,45,831	- 21,94,764	39,38,478	52,71,029	+ 13,32,551
	{ Treasure ...	2,54,219	2,07,906	- 46,313	43,400	11,181	- 32,219
GRAND TOTAL ...		6,60,41,943	6,48,48,729	- 11,93,214	3,00,37,967	4,21,62,108	+ 1,21,24,141

IMPORTS.

23. There was a rise of Rs. 10,58,016, or 2 per cent., in the Grand total of imports of *Indian Produce and Manufactures*. Decrease occurred in the trade with *Bombay, Baluchistan Agency Tracts* and *Diu* and increases in all the other provinces, principally *Bengal, Madras and Burma*. The articles that showed a remarkable increase were *Coal* (+5½ lakhs), *Cotton white piece-goods* (+1½ lakh), *Copra* (+½ lakh), *Gunny bags* (+6½ lakhs), *Gunny cloth* (+½ lakh), *Kerosene oil* (+3½ lakhs), *Cocconut oil* (+2 lakhs), *Til seed* (+½ lakh), *Cardamoms* (+½ lakhs), *Chillies* (+½ lakh), *Pepper* (+2 lakhs) and *Teak wood* (+1½ lakhs) while a falling off occurred in *Cotton twist and yarn* (-1½ lakhs), *Cotton grey piece-goods* (-10 lakhs); *Cotton coloured piece-goods* (-3 lakhs), *Ghi* (-½ lakh), and *Rapeseed* (-1½ lakhs). Imports of *Foreign merchandise* fell from Rs. 1,42,40,595 in 1911-12 to Rs. 1,20,45,831 in 1912-13, showing a contraction of Rs. 21,94,764, or 15 per cent. All the provinces (excepting *Bengal, British ports within the province, State of Travancore* and *Baluchistan Agency Tracts*, shared in the decline which occurred under *Cotton twist and yarn* (-1 lakh), *Cotton grey piece-goods* (-1 lakh), *Cotton white piece-goods* (-13 lakhs), *Cotton coloured piece-goods* (-5 lakhs), *Alizarine and aniline dyes* (-½ lakhs), *Copper wrought* (-½ lakh), *Kerosene oil* (-1½ lakhs), *Silk piece-goods* (-½ lakh), *Tea green* (-2 lakhs), and *Woollen piece-goods* (-½ lakh). *Sugar 16 Dutch standard and above*, however, showed a rise (+4½ lakhs). Fluctuations in the principal articles are explained below:—

Coal.—There was an increase of 48 per cent. in quantity and 61 per cent. in value of coal imported on private account, and 107 per cent. in quantity and 83 per cent. in value on Government account as compared with the previous year. The Government imports are, however, not included in the above figures but are mentioned here for sake of comparison. The following table shows the imports of coal from *Bengal* by sea on both private and Government account for the last five years:—

	1908-1909.		1909-1910.		1910-1911.		1911-1912.		1912-1913.		Increase or decrease in percentage in 1912-1913 as compared with 1911-1912.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Quantity.	Value.
Private ...	48,823	7,04,594	45,525*	6,15,889	42,648	5,52,358	59,240†	9,06,509	87,674	14,60,784	+ 48,°	+ 61,°
Government ...	535,061	76,52,245	378,890	54,43,848	366,228	42,70,381	173,430	20,06,916	358,789	36,77,617	+ 107,°	+ 83,°

* Besides this 1,650 tons of Australian coal worth Rs. 26,400 were imported from Bengal.

† Besides this 342 tons of Indian coal worth Rs. 4,400 were imported from Bombay.

It will be noticed that the total imports both on private and Government account exceeded those of all previous years, except the record year 1908-09. *Cotton twist and yarn, Indian*, showed a slight falling off of 3 per cent. in quantity and 4 per cent. in value. The decrease followed on a very large increase noticed in 1911-12 when the figures were the highest on record. *Foreign yarns* from *Bombay* also showed a decline. **Piece-goods.**—The following table shows the trade in *Indian piece-goods* imported coastwise during the last ten years:—

Years.	Grey.		White.		Coloured.		Years.	Grey.		White.		Coloured.	
	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.		Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.
1903-04 ...	73,679,864	87,96,664	50,693	8,317	9,128,168	15,95,753	1908-09 ...	121,347,368	1,72,07,875	416,351	76,147	17,261,167	37,11,323
1904-05 ...	96,205,520	1,21,20,137	76,363	14,513	9,895,477	17,93,591	1909-10 ...	133,418,560	1,99,17,835	631,529	1,03,993	29,545,734	65,21,050
1905-06 ...	104,718,211	1,39,31,433	221,733	35,601	9,668,687	18,26,193	1910-11 ...	121,428,601	1,84,08,469	815,794	1,74,950	37,305,873	86,67,475
1906-07 ...	107,198,836	1,53,36,495	872,008	1,00,290	10,340,772	18,85,056	1911-12 ...	140,181,029	2,32,14,850	1,564,630	3,33,163	43,362,813	97,85,228
1907-08 ...	128,691,314	1,77,69,632	607,227	1,06,516	11,617,730	23,49,895	1912-13 ...	136,379,692	2,22,15,976	28,52,370	4,76,972	41,614,314	94,87,688

Whites exhibited an advance of 1,287,740 yards, or 82 per cent., in quantity and Rs. 1,43,809, or 43 per cent., in value. Comparing with the year 1903-04, the imports have advanced from 50,693 yards and Rs. 8,317 to 2,852,370 yards and Rs. 4,76,972 showing a rise in the decade of 2,801,677 yards, or 5526 per cent., in quantity and Rs. 4,68,655, or 5634 per cent., in value. The *Bombay mills* are evidently giving their attention to the manufacture of *Whites* in larger quantities every year. The fall in *Greys* is accounted for by the fact that owing to high prices ruling for Indian-made goods, large consignments of English goods were received direct from home, where it is reported 340,811 spindles and 27,493 looms were newly erected during 1912 to meet the larger supplies of cotton available due to the record crop in America. **Coloured goods** showed a decline in

sympathy with direct Foreign imports. The following table contrasts the imports of *Foreign piece-goods* coastwise under each of the three headings, *Grey, White* and *Coloured* during the last ten years:—

Years.	Grey.		White.		Coloured.		Year.	Grey.		White.		Coloured.	
	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.		Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.
1903-04 ...	12,868,204	17,44,790	39,284,653	60,54,930	16,650,923	25,33,166	1908-09 ...	9,530,048	15,47,066	18,841,491	34,16,607	7,303,791	17,19,271
1904-05 ...	13,884,865	20,88,172	41,916,821	68,08,797	13,187,408	23,62,701	1909-10 ...	11,060,989	18,79,603	29,826,985	48,83,496	14,312,228	33,79,810
1905-06 ...	10,189,136	16,10,749	29,543,333	46,47,863	11,086,366	23,34,507	1910-11 ...	7,902,436	12,62,510	26,930,706	46,97,040	11,770,568	23,37,081
1906-07 ...	9,648,753	15,72,898	29,354,260	46,61,616	9,091,521	19,67,576	1911-12 ...	9,662,710	16,83,234	23,400,261	44,02,436	10,454,710	24,90,639
1907-08 ...	9,106,158	15,24,714	30,687,621	54,77,218	8,609,469	19,34,078	1912-13 ...	9,045,167	16,64,189	16,132,796	30,98,721	8,234,941	19,87,417

All the three classes showed a gradual decline owing to the development of direct trade with the producing countries.

Teakwood.—The imports of *Burma teak* were larger than those of the previous year, and the prices rose to an abnormal height in the latter part of the year when it became known that owing to deficient rainfall in Burma during 1912 sufficient timber had not been floated down the river to meet the demand.

EXPORTS.

24. Exports of *Indian produce and manufactures* rose from Rs. 2,60,56,089 in 1911-12 to Rs. 3,68,79,888 in 1912-13 showing an increase of Rs. 108,23,799, or 41 per cent. All the countries (with the exception of *British ports within the Province, Cutch, Goa, Diu, States of Travancore and Pondicherry*) participated in the increase. *Bombay* took 62 per cent. of the total trade, followed by *Madras* with 15 per cent., *Kathiawar* coming next with 11 per cent., *Cutch* was fourth with 6 per cent., and *Baluchistan Agency Tracts* fifth with 1 per cent. The principal articles contributing towards the increase were *Cotton, raw* (+97 lakhs), *Vegetables, fresh* (+ $\frac{1}{2}$ lakh), *Gram* (+6 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs), *Rice not in the husk* (+ $\frac{1}{2}$ lakh), *Wheat flour* (+4 lakhs), *Grains other sorts* especially *Maize* (+ $\frac{1}{2}$ lakh) and *Cotton seed* (+6 lakhs), with a setback in *Jawar and Bajra* (—3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs), *Pulse* (—2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs), *Skins raw* (—1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs) and *Wool raw* (— $\frac{1}{2}$ lakh). Exports of *Foreign Merchandise* likewise rose by Rs. 13,32,551, or 33 per cent., almost all the provinces contributing towards the increase. Here also *Bombay* took the lead and the principal articles which showed an appreciable rise were *Other Sorts of Fruits and Vegetables dried, salted or preserved* (+3 lakhs) and *Sugar 16 Ditch standard and above* (+8 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs). The following table contrasts the exports of *Cotton, raw* to *Bombay* during the last ten years:—

Years.	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. Rs.	Years.	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. Rs.
1903-04 ...	234,789	62,99,736	1908-09 ...	124,142	34,31,877
1904-05 ...	297,139	85,95,158	1909-10 ...	278,898	87,81,141
1905-06 ...	210,175	60,27,483	1910-11 ...	212,315	85,88,933
1906-07 ...	56,274	16,47,834	1911-12 ...	339,070	1,12,93,373
1907-08 ...	182,333	50,80,670	1912-13 ...	524,023	2,10,65,331

TREASURE.

25. The transactions in the imports and exports of *treasure* coastwise are not large enough to call for any comment.

GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS.

26. The total value of stores imported into and exported from Karachi to coast ports during the year under review rose from Rs. 50,88,655 to Rs. 65,81,139.

Imports of *Indian produce and manufactures*, advanced from Rs. 24,78,097 in 1911-12 to Rs. 38,36,530 during 1912-13. *Coal* alone is responsible for this increase. Imports of *Foreign merchandise*, on the other hand, receded from Rs. 21,23,926 in 1911-12 to Rs. 18,30,410 during 1912-13. The value of *Indian produce and manufactures* exported was Rs. 945. Exports of *Foreign merchandise* were nearly double those of the previous year, the figures for the two years being Rs. 9,30,254 and Rs. 4,86,632 respectively. The principal articles exported during the year were *Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores, Stationery, and Telegraph Materials* (for construction).

TREASURE.

27. There were no imports of *Gold coin* during the year against Rs. 3,00,000 worth sovereigns received during the previous year. Imports of *Government of India rupees* also fell from Rs. 2,72,000 in 1911-12 to Rs. 35,000 during 1912-13. The decrease in both is due to imports having taken place by rail from Bombay instead of by sea. Exports of *Government of India rupees* again rose from Rs. 1,14,513 to Rs. 3,86,838 due to larger despatches of *Uncurrent coin* to Bombay. Exports to *Baluchistan Agency Tracts* also rose from Rs. 50,000 in the previous year to Rs. 82,000 during the year under notice.

SUBORDINATE PORTS.

28. **Keti Bunder and Sirganda.**—The total value of the entire trade (both foreign and coasting) of both these ports combined rose from Rs. 19,23,009 during 1911-12 to Rs. 20,06,318 during 1912-13 showing an increase of Rs. 83,309, or 4 per cent. The share of *Keti Bunder* in the total trade was 44 per cent. and that of *Sirganda* 56 per cent. Both imports and exports showed an increase. The principal articles in which the trade is carried on by these two ports are *Cotton piece-goods* (both Foreign and Indian), *Wheat flour*, *Kerosene oil* and *Sugar refined* in imports and *Jawar and Bajra, Paddy and Rice not in the husk* in exports.

29. **Keti Bunder.**—*Coasting trade.* The entire trade of the port was Rs. 8,82,392 during the year under report against Rs. 8,74,096 in the previous year. Imports of *Indian produce and manufactures* declined from Rs. 1,12,058 in 1911-12 to Rs. 99,338 chiefly in imports from Karachi. Imports of *Foreign merchandise* which were all from Karachi likewise fell from Rs. 62,798 to Rs. 61,712. Exports of *Indian produce and manufactures* exhibited an increase of Rs. 31,722, or 4 per cent., having advanced from Rs. 6,85,104 during the previous year to Rs. 7,16,826. Exports of *Foreign merchandise* fell from Rs. 6,019 in 1911-12 to Rs. 1,066 in 1912-13. Imports of *Treasure* declined from Rs. 8,117 to Rs. 3,451. *Import duty* fell from Rs. 77 in 1911-12 to Rs. 67 in 1912-13 and the *Export duty* from Rs. 20,831 to Rs. 16,630. The decrease under the latter was due to smaller exports of *Paddy and Rice to Cutch and Goa*, the reason given for which is that several vessels were unable to cross the bar inwards in the months of February and March owing to stormy weather and had to return empty. The erosion of the town continued during the year and an early move to Humbus seems inevitable.

30. **Sirganda.**—The total value of trade (both foreign and coasting) amounted to Rs. 11,23,926 against Rs. 10,48,913. Both imports and exports contributed towards the increase. The advance is attributed to an improvement in the channel owing to the Gungro canal sluices being kept open for a certain portion of the year with the object of scouring the creek.

Foreign trade amounted to Rs. 200 against nil in the previous year.

Coasting trade.—Imports of *Indian produce and manufactures* fell from Rs. 92,019 in 1911-12 to Rs. 89,487 during 1912-13, while those of *Foreign Merchandise* rose from Rs. 86,702 to Rs. 91,256. *Cutch* was responsible for the former and *Karachi* for the latter. Exports of *Indian produce and manufactures* rose from Rs. 6,70,560 in 1911-12 to Rs. 6,99,108 in 1912-13 chiefly in exports to *Cutch*. Exports of *Foreign merchandise* fell from Rs. 128 in the previous year to Rs. 13 during the year just ended. Under *Treasure* imports of *Government of India rupees* increased from Rs. 1,99,504 to Rs. 2,43,862. The receipts were solely from *Cutch*. The amount of *Import duty* collected during the year was Rs. 69 against Rs. 91 and that of *Export duty* Rs. 30,453 against Rs. 33,713. The decrease in *Export duty* is reported to be due to better crops in *Cutch* which reduced shipments of *Paddy* and *Rice* (the only dutiable articles) to that State.

THE INDIAN MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

31. The year under review shows an increase in the number of cases from 162 to 212. The amount of penalties levied also rose from Rs. 877 to Rs. 1,052/8. No appeals were lodged. A summary of cases is appended.

Appendix II.

32. *Class A.*—(Application of counterfeit trade mark or false indication in respect of the person by whom the goods were made or produced.) Only two consignments were detained this year—one was of Imitation German Silver Gold Braids, which was cleared after removal and destruction of the infringing labels, and the other of Matches, which have been ordered to be reshipped. No penalties were inflicted.

33. *Class B.*—(Application of false trade mark or other indication in respect of the country in which the goods were made or produced.) Indication of the country of origin was omitted in 82 cases of goods bearing the names of British or British Indian dealers, 48 of goods bearing English or vernacular descriptions, 3 of goods bearing portraits of their Majesties and the Royal Coat of Arms, one of shawls from Japan marked "Karachi Present" and "Indian Present," 2 of metal flasks inscribed with the words 'Kohinoor' and 'favourite', 4 of sewing machines and one of sewing machine stands with the words 'Amir' 'Invincible' and 'Phoenix', 4 of paper water-marked '1718 Bank' and 'Revenue Bond,' 2 of spoons bearing the words 'Aluminium,' 1 of silvered plate glass from Belgium with English and French descriptions, 1 of Rum from Bordeaux with a label similar in get up to that used on Rum imported from Jamaica, 1 of Java Sugar in bags bearing the name of a British Indian Dealer with the words Java only to indicate origin, 1 of Brandy from London bearing French names on the labels. One consignment of Copper-foils had the indication of origin 'made in America' in Gujarati and 'made in Germany' in English. Two consignments of Maraschino shipped from France and bearing words implying Austrian manufacture were allowed to pass after obliteration of the misleading words. Two consignments of buttons were marked 'made in Austria' on the wrappers and 'made in Italy' on the cards to which they were attached. Two consignments of Drills from Manchester marked 'India Drill' were allowed to pass after the word India was obliterated. Thirteen cases of Marsala, Brandy, Beer, Rum, Port, Sherry from Continental countries, Buttons and Razors bore descriptions on labels indicative of origin in countries other than those in which they were manufactured without qualification or with inadequate qualification.

34. *Class C.*—(Application of a trade description false in other respects). There were 9 infringements under this head, 2 of Perfumery without spirit labelled Extract and Extrait, 2 of yarn wrongly packed and short reeled, 1 of low priced 'Preserved Milk' described as 'Condensed' and 'Unskimmed' on the wrappers and labels and invoiced as 'Skimmed Milk,' 1 of German Silver gold thread described on the labels as 'Gilt Silver thread,' 1 of plated copper ear-rings mounted on cards marked 'Mexican silver,' 1 of imitation Gold thread labelled 'Gold thread,' 1 of liniments prepared with methylated spirits and having a false description as to their composition.

35. *Class D.*—(Piece goods not properly marked with lengths). The length was found either omitted or improperly marked in one case of Hair cloth, 14 of Cotton piece-goods and 15 of Woollen piece-goods.

36. All the detentions in classes B, C and D were made by the Appraisers in the ordinary course of their duties.

ADMINISTRATION.

37. *Receipts.*—The gross receipts were Rs. 84,86,017 against Rs. 78,65,699 in 1911-12, and the net receipts, after deducting drawbacks and refunds, Rs. 83,06,807 against Rs. 74,87,192. The gross receipts under import and Export duty showed an increase of Rs. 5,69,623 and Rs. 40,273 respectively.

38. *Expenditure.*—*Refunds to the Kashmir Durbar* adjusted amounted to Rs. 1,04,543 but further debits against the year are still expected through the exchange account. The total adjusted against the previous year 1911-12 was Rs. 1,57,239.

Drawbacks.—Of seven-eighths of the Import duty paid on re-export of goods amounted to Rs. 55,329 against Rs. 2,05,407 in 1911-12, the figures of which were abnormal owing to large re-exports of Java sugar to Europe.

Salaries.—The decrease in the Chief Collector's salary is due to the previous year having borne the undersigned's privilege leave allowance in addition to his *locum tenens* salary. The increase in the Assistant Collector's salary is accounted for by the higher emoluments drawn by Mr. Crawford who relieved Mr. Boyd. The establishment also shows an increase owing to the revision in 1911-12, which only partially affected that year.

Contingencies.—The increase of Rs. 5,963 in overtime fees is due to a larger amount of night work on board steamers.

39. *Customs offences.*—The number of offences against the Customs Act, excluding those under the Merchandise Marks Act shown above, were 483, of which 364 related to shortages not satisfactorily accounted for by the importing vessels. The fines realised amounted to Rs. 4,414, including those levied under the Merchandise Marks Act.

40. *Testing.*—The laboratory of the Chemical Analyser for Sind was opened during the year but it was soon closed on the transfer of Captain B. Higham, I.M.S., to Bombay. The number of samples tested here was 65, of which 44 samples were of petroleum, 2 of liquid fuel, 13 of gunpowder and 6 of oils, etc. Samples sent to the Chemical Analyser, Bombay, numbered 74, which included three of methylated spirit which failed to pass the test.

41. *General.*—The department was under the undersigned throughout the year. Mr. A. E. Boyd, Assistant Collector, Customs, Imperial Service, who proceeded on a year's combined leave from the 17th May 1912 was relieved by Mr. H. Crawford from the Bombay Customs House.

F. S. PUNNETT,

Chief Collector of Customs in Sind.

Karachi Customs House, }
26th May 1913.

APPENDIX I.

STATEMENT showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the Customs Department in Sind for the year 1912-1913 contrasted with those of the year 1911-1912.

RECEIPTS.	1912-1913.	1911-1912.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net Increase.	Net Decrease.	EXPENDITURE.	1912-1913.	1911-1912.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net Increase.	Net Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Imports, Sea Customs ...	81,64,953 12 6	74,35,430 9 2	6,99,233 3 3	...	...	...	Imperial.	23,318 9 6	23,119 5 0	2,643 0 11	2,804 11 6	...	...
Exports, Sea Customs ...	2,64,721 13 0	2,24,461 3 6	40,272 9 7	...	...	...	Chief Collector of Customs	30,994 13 6	18,351 12 6	15,799 16 10	...	...	...
Over-time Fees ...	34,951 0 0	29,505 0 0	5,446 0 0	...	...	...	Assistant Collectors	1,91,688 10 8	1,76,788 10 10	...	...	...	...
Recovery of cost of Special Bond Establishment ...	1,103 11 6	1,120 4 8	...	...	...	...	Customs Establishment including Statistical and Preventive and Sea Coast Establishment.	23,735 12 1	19,233 14 4	5,401 13 9	...	...	...
Government paid for by private Companies.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Peons of all Sections	6,328 15 5	6,100 8 8	1,108 6 9	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	84,05,751 4 11	78,50,407 1 3	6,15,341 12 10	...	...	...	Boat Establishment	880 8 0	812 7 9	8 0 3	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Receipts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bond Establishment paid by private Companies.	2,361 1 2	999 2 11	1,304 14 3	...	...	...
Warehouse and Wharf Rent	983 11 9	1,204 12 4	765 6 0	...	...	...	Temporary Establishment	2,09,006 6 3	2,45,464 14 0	26,416 3 9	2,904 11 6	23,611 9 3	...
Fines and Forfeitures under Sea Customs Act.	4,403 14 0	3,638 9 0	765 6 0	...	...	...	TOTAL	2,09,006 6 3	2,45,464 14 0	26,416 3 9	2,904 11 6	23,611 9 3	...
Sale of Customs Publications	124 5 0	107 15 0	16 6 0	...	...	...	CONTINGENCIES.	1,770 1 9	1,066 3 7	1,387 12 8	196 1 10	...	...
Interest on the amount of Duty on Goods which remained in bond for over 3 years.	80 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	Travelling Allowances	5,346 7 3	3,990 10 7	401 8 0	...	...	...
Fees for amending Documents, Imports and Exports.	4,196 1 0	3,245 0 0	945 1 0	...	...	...	Boat Stores and Repairs	439 8 0	401 8 0	38 0 0	...	...	...
Sale Proceeds of Government Old Stores	435 14 0	31 12 0	394 2 0	...	...	...	Water Supply	145 15 0	140 15 0	4 0 0	...	...	...
Profit on tendered goods	22 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	Municipal House Taxes	273 11 0	273 11 0	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous other items	10,025 5 3	7,013 8 0	2,912 13 3	...	...	...	Do. Conservancy Charges	1,063 2 0	876 13 0	186 5 0	...	...	...
Commission 7 1/2 per cent. on Great and Little Bases Light Dues.	29 15 10	7 13 9	22 2 1	...	...	...	Rewards in Customs Cases	1,879 13 10	325 6 0	1,554 7 10	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	20,296 1 11	15,298 2 3	5,227 3 4	...	...	...	Petty Constructions	980 0 0	940 0 0	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	81,86,017 6 10	73,65,609 2 6	6,20,579 0 2	...	...	...	Telephone Connection Charges	300 0 0	300 0 0	...	...	...	...
Deduct—	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rent	100 0 0	40 0 0	60 0 0	...	...	...
Refunds, Imports	11,21,577 4 4	11,70,923 2 10	543 6 11	...	...	...	Tonkeys	327 15 0	983 0 0	...	...	...	...
Do. Exports	2,261 8 0	1,718 1 1	543 6 11	...	...	...	Purchase and Repairs of Dead Stock	83 2 3	149 3 6	...	...	...	...
Do. Over-time	26 8 0	200 0 0	...	...	...	...	Petty Repairs	71 7 0	128 6 0	...	...	...	...
Do. Miscellaneous Receipts	15 8 0	359 0 0	...	...	...	...	Purchase of Books	2,263 2 4	1,723 9 2	569 10 2	...	...	...
Drawbacks	55,329 3 1	2,06,406 13 1	1,80,077 9 0	...	...	...	Petty Supplies	1,381 4 9	1,208 5 4	172 15 5	...	...	...
TOTAL REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS ...	1,79,200 15 5	3,74,507 0 0	543 6 11	...	...	...	Clothing to Peons	678 13 6	550 3 4	128 10 6	...	...	...
TOTAL NET REVENUE ...	83,06,807 7 5	74,87,102 3 6	...	...	...	...	Over-time Fees	33,210 0 0	26,247 0 0	6,963 0 0	...	...	...
							Clothing to Special Bond Establishment	135 0 0	143 1 10	...	...	...	...
							Plague allowance to Customs do.	715 3 11	15 0 0	...	...	...	...
							Boat-shire to Sea Coast Establishment	540 0 0	719 0 0	...	...	...	...
							Purchase of Furnishing boxes	...	...	...	...	...	...
							TOTAL CONTINGENCIES	50,815 8 1	41,107 7 0	10,576 2 1	868 1 0	9,707 1 1	...
							TOTAL EXPENDITURE	3,19,880 14 4	2,86,593 5 0	...	...	...	...

* This includes Rs. 100, recovered by the Postal Authorities.

† This includes Rs. 1,67,310-3-10 on account of refunds made to Kashmir Darbar through the Exchange Accounts during 1911-1912.

‡ This includes Rs. 1,04,548-0-9 do. do. upto date.

Karachi Customs House,

26th May 1913.

F. S. FUNNETT,

Chief Collector of Customs in Sind.

APPENDIX II.

STATEMENT showing particulars of cases dealt with under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act during the year 1912-13.

Class of Cases.	I. Passed without correction of marking or penalty.	II. Passed on correction of marking without penalty.	III. Passed with nominal penalty.	IV. Passed with heavier penalty or re-shipped or confiscated subject to fine in redemption.	TOTAL.	Remarks.
A.—Application of counterfeit trade mark or false indication in respect of the person by whom goods were made or produced.	...	1	...	1	2	
B.—Application of false trade description or other indication in respect of the country in which goods were made or produced—						
(1) as between the United Kingdom or British India and a foreign country.	52	21	78 (a)	...	151	(a) 62 passed without marking.
(2) as between two foreign countries ...	7	7	6 (b)	...	20	(b) 2 passed without marking.
C.—Application of trade description that is false in other respects—namely—						
(1) as to the number, quantity, measure, gauge or weight of the goods.	...	...	...	...	...	
(2) as to the time at which goods were made or produced.	...	...	...	...	...	
(3) as to the mode of manufacture or production.	3	1	...	...	4	
(4) as to the materials of which the goods are composed.	...	2	3	...	5	
(5) as to the goods being the subject of an existing patent, privilege or copy-right.	...	...	...	...	...	
D.—Lengths not properly stamped on piece-goods.	6	10	14 (c)	...	30	(c) 10 passed without marking.
TOTAL ...	68	42	101	1	212	

Karachi Customs House, }
26th May 1913.

F. S. PUNNETT,
Chief Collector of Customs in Sind.

REPORT
ON THE
MARITIME TRADE
OF THE
PROVINCE OF SIND
FOR
1913-1914.



BY
THE CHIEF COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS IN SIND.

Price—Four Annas.

KARACHI:
PRINTED AT THE COMMISSIONER'S PRINTING PRESS.
1914.

No. C/ 82 OF 1914.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Commissioner in Sind,
Government House, Karachi, 3rd July 1914.

MEMORANDUM.

The Commissioner in Sind has the honour to submit the accompanying report, which was received by him on the 23rd June 1914, on the Maritime Trade of the Province of Sind for the year ending 31st March 1914.

2. The total value of imports rose from 1,785 lakhs in 1912-13 to 2,017 lakhs, an increase of more than $2\frac{1}{4}$ crores, or approximately 13 per cent. on the year immediately preceding. The principal articles which contributed to the increase in imports were: sugar, tobacco, wood and timber, metals, yarns and textile fabrics.

3. The total value of the foreign export trade fell from 3,287 lakhs in 1912-13 to 2,665 lakhs, a decrease of approximately 19 per cent. on the preceding year. The decline in the value of export occurred under barley, gram, linseed cotton and wool.

4. The development of the Port of Karachi continues to keep pace with the expansion of trade.

5. The total value of the trade at the subordinate ports of Ketī Bunder and Sirganda also fell from Rs. 20,06,318 in 1912-13 to Rs. 15,12,738 during 1913-14, showing a decrease of 4,93,580, or 24 per cent. The decrease is accounted for by the fact that the rice crop was not a good one, and at the same time was inferior in quality owing to heavy rains and an unusual inundation.

6. There was an increase of 54 per cent. in the number of cases dealt with under the Merchandise Marks Act. These cases appear to have been judiciously treated. The Commissioner received no appeals from the decisions of the Chief Collector of Customs.

7. The administration of the Customs Department was as usual efficiently conducted.

W. H. LUCAS.
Commissioner in Sind.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY.

ERRATA SLIP.

Page.	Particulars.	For	Read
8	Para. 10.—J—Tobacco—Line 3	"showing the better"	"showing that better."
9	Para. 11.—Table No. 11.—J—Miscellaneous, 1912-13 ... Rs.	1,55,182	1,55,182
	Do. do. 1913-14 ... "	97,277	97,277
	Do. do. Decrease in 1913-14 ... "	— 57,905	— 57,905
11	Para. 12.—Table No. 13.—K—Metals, iron and steel, &c., 1913-14 Tons.	76,062	76,052
	Do. do. Increase in 1913-14 ... "	+ 17,034	+ 17,024
	Do. Iron or steel, 1913-14 ... "	42,838	42,828
	Do. do. Increase in 1913-14... "	2,330	2,320
12	Para. 12.—Table No. 14.—United Kingdom, 1913-14... "	20,471	20,461
	Do. do. Total, 1913-14 ... "	76,062	76,052
15	Para. 12.—P—Miscellaneous—Line 5	"Reported to good."	"Reported to be good."
26	Para. 21.—Europe—Last line	"Owing to the absence of any imports of oil."	"Owing to very small imports of oil."

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The maximum length of this Report, with Appendices, has been fixed at 35 pages (*vide* Government of India letter No. 9111-80, dated the 28th October 1913, Commerce and Industry Department, embodied in Bombay Government Resolution No. 10377, dated the 15th November 1913).

SECTION A—TRADE.

I.—Province of Sind.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Para.		Page.
1.	Statement of value of aggregate Trade of the Province of Sind...	1
2.	Shipping ...	2
3.	Import and Export Duties ...	2 & 3

II.—Chief Port Karachi.

FOREIGN TRADE.

4.	Statement of Foreign Trade for five years ...	3
5.	Statement showing Total Foreign Trade of the Chief Port Karachi for ten years, with remarks ...	<i>ib.</i>
6.	Table showing aggregate value of the Trade of the Chief Port according to prescribed classification. <i>ib.</i> & 4	
7.	Variation in the average prices ...	4
8.	General Remarks on the Trade ...	4 & 5

IMPORTS.

9.	Comparative statement of principal articles of Imports ...	5 & 6
10.	Class I.—Food, drink and tobacco—Statement of ...	6—7
	B. Fruits and vegetables ...	7
	D. Liquors ...	<i>ib.</i>
	E. Provisions and oilman stores... 8	
	G. Sugar ...	<i>ib.</i>
	J. Tobacco ...	<i>ib.</i>
11.	Class II.—Raw materials, &c.—Statement of ...	9
	A. Coal, coke, and patent fuel... 9	
	E. Oils ...	<i>ib.</i> & 10.
	I. Wood and timber ...	10
12.	Class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—Statement of ...	10—11
	A. Apparel ...	12
	C. Carriages and carts ...	<i>ib.</i>
	E. Cutlery, hardware, &c. ...	<i>ib.</i>
	F. Dyes and colours ...	<i>ib.</i>
	H. Glassware and earthenware ...	<i>ib.</i>
	J. Machinery of all kinds ...	<i>ib.</i>
	K. Metals, iron and steel, and manufactures thereof ...	<i>ib.</i> & 13
	L. Metals other than iron and steel and manufactures thereof ...	13
	M. Paper, pasteboard and stationery ...	<i>ib.</i>
	N. Railway plant and rolling stock ...	<i>ib.</i>
	O. Yarns and textile fabrics ...	13 & 15
	P. Miscellaneous ...	15
13.	Miscellaneous and unclassified—Statement of ...	16

EXPORTS.

14.	Comparative statement of principal articles of re-exports of Foreign merchandise, with general remarks thereon ...	16 & 17
15.	Exports of Indian produce and manufactures—Share of the principal articles in the total trade ...	17

Para.		Page.
	EXPORTS—continued.	
16.	Class I.—Food, drink and tobacco—Statement of ...	17—18
	A. Fish ...	18
	B. Fruits and vegetables ...	<i>ib.</i>
	C. Grain, pulse and flour ...	<i>ib.</i> & 19.
17.	Class II.—Raw materials, &c.—Statement of ...	19—20
	C. Hides and skins ...	20—21
	F. Seeds ...	21
	H. Textile materials ...	21—23
	J. Miscellaneous ...	23
18.	Class III.—Articles wholly and mainly manufactured—Statement of ...	23
	O. Textile Fabrics ...	<i>ib.</i>
19.	Class IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified—Statement of with remarks ...	24
20.	Treasure (Foreign Trade) ...	<i>ib.</i> & 25
21.	Distribution of Foreign Trade by Countries ...	25 & 26
22.	Government Transactions (Foreign Trade)...	26 & 27
23.	Balance of Trade (Foreign Trade)...	28

COASTING TRADE.

24.	General remarks, with comparative statement of value of Imports and Exports ...	28
25.	Distribution of the Coasting Trade by provinces ...	28 & 29
26.	Imports ...	29 & 30
27.	Exports ...	30 & 31
28.	Treasure ...	31
29.	Government Stores ...	<i>ib.</i>
30.	Treasure ...	<i>ib.</i>

III.—Trade of Subordinate Ports.

31.	Combined trade of Keti Bunder and Sirganda ...	<i>ib.</i>
32.	KETI BUNDER.—Coasting Trade ...	<i>ib.</i>
	Customs Revenue ...	<i>ib.</i>
33.	SIRGANDA.—Coasting Trade ...	<i>ib.</i>
	Customs Revenue ...	<i>ib.</i>

Indian Merchandise Marks Act.

34.	Introductory remarks...	<i>ib.</i>
35.	Class A ...	<i>ib.</i>
36.	Do. B ...	32
37.	Do. C ...	<i>ib.</i>
38.	Do. D ...	<i>ib.</i>
39.	General ...	<i>ib.</i>

Administration of the Customs Department.

40.	Receipts ...	<i>ib.</i>
41.	Expenditure ...	<i>ib.</i>
42.	Customs offences ...	<i>ib.</i>
43.	Testing ...	<i>ib.</i>
44.	General ...	<i>ib.</i>

APPENDIX I. ...	33 & 34
Do. II. ...	35

REPORT ON THE MARITIME TRADE OF THE PROVINCE OF SIND FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1913-1914.

The following statement shows in tabular form the sea-borne trade of the Province of Sind, both Foreign and Coasting, for the five years from 1909-10 to 1913-14, and compares the last two years' figures. It embraces the trade not only of the chief port, Karachi, but also of the subordinate ports of Sind, *vis.*, Keti Bandar and Sirganda:—

Table No. 1.

	1909-1910	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	Increase or decrease in 1913-1914 as com- pared with 1912-1913.
(I) FOREIGN TRADE.						
IMPORTS—						
Private—						
Merchandise ...	Rs. 9,97,28,761	Rs. 11,52,40,011	Rs. 13,22,46,699	Rs. 15,11,43,703	Rs. 16,27,71,741	+ 1,16,28,038
Gold ...	39,97,875	67,77,577	73,09,427	9,21,939	14,240	— 9,07,699
Silver ...	42,71,644	44,22,688	25,91,076	17,37,002	15,96,401	— 1,40,601
Total Private ...	10,79,98,280	12,64,40,276	14,21,47,202	15,38,02,644	16,43,82,382	+ 1,05,79,738
Government—						
Stores ...	2,60,07,783	1,54,21,614	2,50,47,646	2,44,12,066	3,73,22,733	+ 1,29,10,667
Silver ...	1,48,000	9,000	...	3,00,000	21,500	— 2,78,500
Total Government ...	2,61,55,783	1,54,30,614	2,50,47,646	2,47,12,066	3,73,44,233	+ 1,26,32,167
Total Imports Rs. ...	13,41,54,063	14,18,70,890	16,71,94,848	17,85,14,710	20,17,26,615	+ 2,32,11,905
EXPORTS—						
Private—						
Foreign Merchandise re-exported ...	38,75,221	49,80,102	90,75,810	80,17,720	65,68,766	— 14,48,954
Indian Produce and Manufactures ...	21,70,01,990	21,60,85,470	23,79,81,276	32,01,93,200	25,87,94,082	— 6,13,99,118
Gold ...	...	15,075	30	44,000	1,45,995	+ 1,01,995
Silver ...	31,46,165	39,77,834	33,94,124	4,48,473	10,04,520	+ 5,56,047
Total Private ...	22,40,23,376	22,50,58,481	25,04,51,240	32,87,03,393	26,65,13,363	— 6,21,90,030
Government Stores—						
Foreign Manufactures	58,677	30,307	2,16,484	1,08,267	83,129	— 25,138
Indian Produce and Manufactures ...	14,415	32,683	40,583	84,756	1,02,279	+ 17,523
Gold ...	...	...	...	33,750	...	— 33,750
Silver ...	15,100	45,345	47,870	48,808	7,710	— 41,098
Total Government ...	88,192	1,08,335	3,04,937	2,75,581	1,93,118	— 82,463
Total Exports Rs. ...	22,41,11,568	22,51,66,816	25,07,56,177	32,89,78,974	26,67,06,481	— 6,22,72,493
Grand Total of Foreign Trade Rs. ...	35,82,65,631	36,70,37,706	41,79,51,025	50,74,93,684	46,84,33,096	— 3,90,60,588
(II) COASTING TRADE.						
IMPORTS—						
Private Merchandise—						
Indian Produce and Manufactures ...	4,12,86,554	4,23,36,652	5,17,21,206	5,27,63,070	4,82,12,314	— 45,51,656
Foreign Manufactures	1,51,68,488	1,38,99,268	1,43,90,095	1,22,18,646	1,07,53,355	— 14,65,291
Gold ...	4,565	12,030	1,695	1,605	2,362	+ 757
Silver ...	1,85,933	1,60,084	4,90,145	4,53,613	2,39,184	— 2,14,429
Total Private ...	5,66,45,540	5,64,08,034	6,66,03,141	6,54,37,834	5,92,07,215	— 62,30,619
Government Stores—						
Indian Produce and Manufactures ...	59,76,684	50,35,453	24,78,097	38,36,530	44,71,700	+ 6,35,170
Foreign Manufactures	9,57,562	13,78,631	21,23,926	18,13,410	11,28,513	— 6,84,897
Gold ...	6,00,000	37,50,000	3,00,000	...	...	...
Silver ...	22,97,000	3,00,000	2,72,000	35,000	70,000	+ 35,000
Total Government ...	98,31,246	1,04,64,084	51,74,023	56,84,940	56,70,213	— 14,727
Total Imports Rs. ...	6,64,76,786	6,68,72,118	7,17,77,164	7,11,22,774	6,48,77,428	— 62,45,346
EXPORTS—						
Private Merchandise—						
Indian Produce and Manufactures ...	1,95,50,517	2,14,64,327	2,74,11,753	3,60,49,628	2,61,80,283	— 98,69,345
Foreign Manufactures	39,76,277	43,23,893	39,44,625	52,72,108	44,31,125	— 8,40,983
Gold ...	...	...	...	8,129	...	— 8,129
Silver ...	1,35,422	2,18,200	43,400	3,052	1,000	— 2,052
Total Private ...	2,36,62,216	2,60,06,420	3,13,99,778	4,13,32,917	3,06,12,408	— 1,07,20,509
Government Stores—						
Indian Produce and Manufactures ...	...	...	...	945	5,236	+ 4,291
Foreign Manufactures	3,35,452	2,41,018	4,86,632	9,30,254	4,05,734	— 5,24,520
Silver ...	1,69,961	72,243	1,14,513	3,86,838	67,238	— 3,19,600
Total Government ...	5,05,413	3,13,261	6,01,145	13,18,037	4,78,208	— 8,39,829
Total Exports Rs. ...	2,41,67,629	2,63,19,681	3,20,009,23	4,26,50,954	3,10,90,616	— 1,15,60,338
Grand Total of Coasting Trade Rs. ...	9,06,44,415	9,31,91,799	10,37,78,087	11,37,73,728	9,59,68,044	— 1,78,05,684
Total of Entire Trade Rs.	44,89,10,046	46,02,29,505	52,17,29,112	62,12,67,412	56,44,01,140	— 5,68,66,272

The fall in the total of the entire trade comparing the last two years was 9 per cent. but a rise in the quinquennium of 25 per cent. The total import figures of the foreign trade are again record ones for the fifth time in succession, and the rise was 50 per cent. in the quinquennium and 13 per cent. comparing the last two years figures. In the total exports in the foreign trade, the decrease was 19 per cent. The figures are above those of any year except last year, and the item in which exports suffered mostly was wheat, the crops being smaller and the demand from Europe less. Turning to the coasting trade, the total imports fell 8 per cent. The item of trade that was most largely responsible for this was country-made piece-goods. In exports the fall was 27 per cent., the heaviest decrease occurring in cotton to Bombay, which port was well supplied by the good crops in its hinterland.

2. **Shipping**—The table below gives the number of vessels entering and clearing from the ports of the Province of Sind for the past two years.

Table No. 2.

Years.	Description.	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
		Steam.		Sailing.		TOTAL.		Steam.		Sailing.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1912-1913...	Foreign ...	459	1,098,626	174	16,229	633	1,114,855	508	1,230,759	153	13,090	661	1,243,849
	Coasting ...	510	903,015	3,762	140,689	4,272	1,043,704	451	740,777	3,826	138,710	4,277	879,487
	Total ...	969	2,001,641	3,936	156,918	4,905	2,158,559	959	1,971,536	3,979	151,800	4,938	2,123,336
1913-1914...	Foreign ...	392	954,563	159	14,511	551	969,074	426	1,039,399	146	12,484	572	1,051,883
	Coasting ...	510	924,109	2,976	108,674	3,486	1,032,783	476	839,375	3,392	112,995	3,868	952,370
	Total ...	902	1,878,672	3,135	123,185	4,037	2,001,857	902	1,878,774	3,538	125,479	4,440	2,004,253

The total number of vessels (both steam and sailing) engaged in the foreign and coasting trade declined from 9,843 with a tonnage of 4,281,895 to 8,477, with a burthen of 4,006,110 tons. The drop was due to the smaller foreign export trade during the year under review, some 82 steamers having left the port in ballast. Of the total number of steamships that entered the port during the year, 754 were British against 821 in the previous year, 32 British Indian against 54, 45 German against 41, 36 Austrian against 32, 9 Norwegian against 12, 3 Swedish against 4, 7 Dutch against 3, 3 Italian against 1, 4 Russian against 1 and 5 Greek, 2 French and 2 Japanese. It may be noted that Japanese steamers came to this port for the first time.

3. **Revenue**—The following table shows the total collections for the Province on account of import and export duty and the refunds thereon, and the duty on imported salt separately, for the last five years and compares the last two :—

Table No. 3.

				1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	Increase or decrease in 1913-1914 as compared with 1912-1913.
IMPORT DUTY (exclusive of duty on Salt).				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Karachi	...	...	...	54,22,132	71,07,391	75,95,162	81,64,818	90,62,621	+ 8,97,803
Keti	...	...	...	54	76	77	67	76	+ 9
Sirganda	...	...	...	58	73	91	69	72	+ 3
Total				54,22,244	71,07,540	75,95,330	81,64,954	90,62,769	+ 8,97,815
EXPORT DUTY.									
Karachi	...	...	...	2,29,369	1,95,233	1,69,908	2,17,612	3,15,841	+ 98,229
Keti	...	...	...	18,391	17,624	20,831	16,659	19,162	+ 2,503
Sirganda	...	...	...	16,229	25,036	33,713	30,453	22,094	— 8,359
Total				2,63,989	2,37,893	2,24,452	2,64,724	3,57,097	+ 92,373
Total of Gross Duty				56,86,233	73,45,433	78,19,782	84,29,678	94,19,866	+ 9,90,188
REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS.									
Imports	...	...	...	42,631	58,814	2,18,989	72,364	63,800	— 8,564
Payments to the Kashmir Darbar	...	...	...	1,30,195	1,58,081	1,57,239	1,81,160	* 58,015	— 1,23,145
Exports	...	...	...	2,027	2,093	1,718	2,261	16,043	+ 13,782
Total				1,74,853	2,18,988	3,77,946	2,55,785	1,37,858	— 1,17,927
Total Net Duty				55,11,380	71,26,445	74,41,836	81,73,893	92,82,008	+ 11,08,115
Import Duty on Salt				2,230	2,339	1,953	2,066	2,004	— 62
Refund and Drawback on Salt				...	3	...	...	...	.....

* Payments up to date.

The gross Customs revenue of the Province of Sind for the year 1913-14 was again a record for the fourth year in succession, showing an increase of Rs. 9,90,188 or 11 per cent. on the previous year's figures. The rise in the decade was Rs. 53,03,680 or 128 per cent. and in the quinquennium Rs. 37,33,633 or 65 per cent. Both import and export duties contributed to the increase. The revenue derived from imports amounted to Rs. 90,62,769 against Rs. 81,64,954 in the previous year, showing an advance of Rs. 8,97,815 or 10 per cent. Of the total increase, sugar claimed 51 per cent., cotton goods 29 per cent., manufactured articles 8 per cent., metals and manufactures thereof 6 per cent., tobacco 4 per cent. and petroleum 2 per cent. Export duty rose to the extent of Rs. 92,373 or 34 per cent. from Rs. 2,64,724 in 1912-13 to Rs. 3,57,097 in 1913-14 due to larger shipments of rice particularly to Ceylon.

CHIEF PORT—KARACHI.

FOREIGN TRADE.

4. The following table summarises the total sea-borne trade (excluding Government transactions) of the Port of Karachi with foreign countries for 5 years and compares the last two.

Table No. 4.

	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	Increase or decrease in 1913-1914 as compared with 1912-1913.
I.—FOREIGN TRADE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPORTS—						
Merchandise ...	9,97,28,761	11,52,40,011	13,22,46,699	15,11,43,703	16,27,71,741	+ 1,16,28,038
Gold ...	39,97,875	67,77,577	73,09,427	9,21,939	14,240	- 9,07,699
Silver ...	42,71,644	44,22,688	25,91,076	17,37,002	15,96,401	- 1,40,601
<i>Total Imports</i> ...	10,79,98,280	12,64,40,276	14,21,47,202	15,38,02,644	16,43,82,382	+ 1,05,79,738
EXPORTS—						
Foreign merchandise ...	38,75,221	49,80,102	90,75,810	80,17,720	65,68,766	- 14,48,954
Indian produce ...	21,70,01,990	21,60,85,470	23,79,81,276	32,01,93,000	25,87,94,082	- 6,13,98,918
Gold ...	.....	15,075	30	44,000	1,45,995	+ 1,01,995
Silver ...	31,46,165	39,77,834	33,94,124	4,48,473	10,04,520	+ 5,56,047
<i>Total Exports</i> ...	22,40,23,376	22,50,58,481	25,04,51,240	32,87,03,193	26,65,13,363	- 6,21,89,830
<i>Total Foreign Trade</i> ...	33,20,21,656	35,14,98,757	39,25,98,442	48,25,05,837	43,08,95,745	- 5,16,10,092

The expansion in both the export and import trade can but be called remarkable, and though there were signs of overtrading on the import side and a slight decrease in exports, there is no reason, with the ever extending irrigation schemes bringing more land year by year under cultivation, why a gradual growth should not continue with a possible setback in a year of short rainfall.

5. The total Foreign trade of the port, excluding Government transactions, for the last 10 years, is given below :—

Table No. 5.

1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
26,21,46,657	20,62,95,174	25,93,01,378	29,75,03,784	20,59,29,608	33,20,21,656	35,14,98,757	39,25,98,442	48,25,05,837	43,08,95,745

The above figures disclose a rise in the decade of 64 per cent. and in the quinquennium of 29 per cent. and a setback of 10.69 per cent., comparing the last two years' figures. Dividing the period of ten years into two and comparing the totals of each quinquennium, the rise in the second was 61 per cent.

6. The following statement gives the figures for the last five years and compares the last two of the Import, Re-export (*i.e.*, Export of Foreign merchandise) and Export trade of the Port of Karachi under four main heads :—

Table No. 6.

Articles.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	Increase or decrease in 1913-1914.
IMPORTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Food, drink and tobacco ...	2,99,93,060	3,19,56,506	3,24,87,558	3,75,00,554	3,99,06,893	+ 24,06,339
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured ...	58,57,031	47,20,193	64,37,589	61,16,545	64,03,163	+ 2,86,618
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ...	6,34,32,716	7,82,30,210	9,29,13,823	10,70,72,936	11,59,72,433	+ 88,99,497
IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified ...	4,45,954	3,33,102	4,07,729	4,53,668	4,89,252	+ 35,584
<i>Total Imports</i> ...	9,97,28,761	11,52,40,011	13,22,46,699	15,11,43,703	16,27,71,741	+ 1,16,28,038
<i>Treasure</i> ...	82,69,519	1,12,00,265	99,00,503	26,58,941	16,10,641	- 10,48,300
<i>Grand Total of Imports</i> ...	10,79,98,280	12,64,40,276	14,21,47,202	15,38,02,644	16,43,82,382	+ 1,05,79,738

Table No. 6—continued.

Articles.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	Increase or decrease in 1913-1914.
EXPORTS.						
(Foreign Merchandise.)						
I.—Food, drink and tobacco ...	7,01,318	13,52,761	55,69,824	15,43,090	10,54,978	— 4,88,112
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured ...	25,66,854	25,78,982	25,22,093	53,69,582	42,27,081	— 11,42,501
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ...	5,90,508	10,37,062	9,70,261	10,59,198	12,54,491	+ 1,95,293
IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified ...	16,541	11,297	13,632	45,850	32,216	— 13,634
<i>Total Foreign Merchandise ...</i>	<i>38,75,221</i>	<i>49,80,102</i>	<i>90,75,810</i>	<i>80,17,720</i>	<i>65,68,766</i>	<i>— 14,48,954</i>
(Indian Produce and Manufactures.)						
I.—Food, drink and tobacco ...	11,18,66,557	10,77,41,730	15,20,98,309	19,63,54,213	13,00,57,943	— 6,62,96,270
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured ...	10,37,97,873	10,62,99,612	8,36,78,670	12,18,58,732	12,69,06,464	+ 50,47,732
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ...	11,40,826	17,98,961	18,53,757	17,17,143	13,76,892	— 3,40,251
IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified ...	1,96,734	2,45,167	3,50,540	2,62,912	4,52,783	+ 1,89,871
<i>* Total Indian Produce and Manufactures.</i>	<i>21,70,01,990</i>	<i>21,60,85,470</i>	<i>23,79,81,276</i>	<i>32,01,93,000</i>	<i>25,87,94,082</i>	<i>— 6,13,98,918</i>
<i>Total Exports ...</i>	<i>22,08,77,211</i>	<i>22,10,65,572</i>	<i>24,70,57,086</i>	<i>32,82,10,720</i>	<i>26,53,62,848</i>	<i>— 6,28,47,872</i>
<i>Treasure ...</i>	<i>31,46,165</i>	<i>39,92,909</i>	<i>33,94,154</i>	<i>4,92,473</i>	<i>11,50,515</i>	<i>+ 6,58,042</i>
<i>Grand Total of Exports ...</i>	<i>22,40,23,376</i>	<i>22,50,58,481</i>	<i>25,04,51,240</i>	<i>32,87,03,193</i>	<i>26,65,13,363</i>	<i>— 6,21,89,830</i>

This table is treated separately below under the headings "Imports, Re-exports and Exports."

7. Variations in the average prices of certain articles imported into and exported from the Province of Sind, the average prices of the years 1898-1899, 1899-1900 and 1900-1901 being taken as 100.

Table No. 7.

				1898-1899, 1899-1900 and 1900-01.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
IMPORTS.									
Coal ...	Ton.	100	92'10	87'61	85'41	104'03	99'62		
Dates ...	Cwt.	100	111'30	128'23	122'19	123'21	122'59		
Copper ...	"	100	95'68	94'73	93'01	110'62	104'90		
Iron and steel ...	Ton.	100	94'41	97'63	101'47	108'77	102'77		
<i>Iron bars and channel ...</i>	"	<i>100</i>	<i>107'99</i>	<i>111'29</i>	<i>120'45</i>	<i>114'85</i>	<i>127'22</i>		
<i>Steel bars and channel ...</i>	"	<i>100</i>	<i>79'61</i>	<i>80'03</i>	<i>79'22</i>	<i>92'57</i>	<i>86'38</i>		
Kerosene oil ...	Gall.	100	107'68	111	105'95	102'76	95'50		
Sugar, 16 Dutch standard and above ...	Cwt.	100	90'65	90'59	98'27	93'00	82'05		
Cotton twist and yarn ...	lb.	100	120'95	144'86	153'15	149'94	161'51		
Do. grey piece-goods ...	yd.	100	145'19	146'05	152'52	164'51	172'79		
Do. white " ...	"	100	123'76	123'59	139'51	143'78	136'90		
Do. coloured, printed or dyed piece-goods ...	"	100	136'10	140'97	146'54	155'13	168'23		
Silk, raw ...	lb.	100	97'40	95'00	132'91	118'29	20'16		
Woollen piece-goods ...	yd.	100	107'82	108'42	113'10	109'74	117'82		
EXPORT.									
Indigo ...	Cwt.	100	103'75	107'72	108'64	94'68	95'30		
Rice not in the husk ...	"	100	137'31	113'39	128'72	147'45	143'49		
Wheat ...	"	100	129'64	110'08	105'93	114'64	118'08		
Hides, raw ...	"	100	171'02	171'32	163'65	187'02	199'78		
Skins, raw ...	"	100	150'12	138'95	128'49	142'16	146'64		
Rapeseed ...	"	100	116'56	115'92	122'08	134'20	142'32		
Sesamum til or jinjili seed ...	"	100	114'12	116'03	120'14	148'59	159'48		
Cotton ...	"	100	130'42	155'32	144'27	158'45	154'23		
Wool (Indian) ...	lb.	100	99'21	97'21	100'29	98'04	100'47		
Do. (Foreign) ...	"	100	126'43	110'73	111'85	108'34	108'50		

8. Before dealing with the figures in detail, a few general remarks are offered on the trade as a whole and on the weather and inundation conditions.

The rainfall in Sind was considerably above the average and helped to a great extent to neutralize the bad effects of the sudden fluctuations in the levels of the inundation canals. However, in a few low-lying districts damage was caused by floods, but in others the rain saved the situation as plants were withering. The inundation may therefore be called on the whole a fair one, and the area put under cultivation was larger. In the Punjab, the early cessation of the 1913 rains did not harm the winter crops but affected adversely the rabi crops, especially rape and wheat to be reaped now, and will affect next year's figures. The inundations in the Punjab were on the whole favourable, and as the completion of the numerous canal projects draws nearer year by year, adding acres to the cultivable area and drawing more cultivators to that Province, there should be a gradual expansion of the trade with it.

There were suspensions of traffic on the railway of practically 3 days between Braudabad and Jhimpir and of 3½ days between Khuman and Amri in July owing to breaks caused by the floods from the exceptionally heavy rainfall during that month. The Port authorities have managed to handle the exports without much trouble, although some 205,752 tons and 170,719 tons of wheat were shipped over the wharves in the months of June and July, respectively, as well as 58,544 tons and 70,237 tons of other goods during the same period. A few steamers were detained in the stream for want of berths for 2 or 3 days, the longest detention being of 1 steamer for 5 days in June. The resources of the Mansfield Import Yard were considerably taxed owing to the unprecedented receipts of sugar, especially in August, and the sorting of heavy arrivals of metals in April and January led to some congestion, especially in the latter month, as the consignees were not keen on taking quick delivery owing to financial stress.

The export trade has not been as profitable as it has been in some years, as holders of produce were loath to part expecting the high rates of the previous year; the only exception was cotton, the prices of which fell continuously and there was inclination to sell.

In imports, stocks of almost every line are heavy and there has distinctly been a good deal of over-trading. Some dealers go so far as saying that the profits of the last two or three years will probably be lost over their present holdings. The failure of the several Swadeshi banks in September onwards and the consequent curtailment of credit affected both import and export traders very adversely during the months of September to January; however a healthier state of affairs began in the latter month, and credit is now being more freely given, though not to the same extent as formerly.

Freight rates ruled lower than in 1912-13 and the year closed with them at very low figures varying from 10s. 6d. to 13s. per ton against 17s. to 19s. in April 1913 and 22s. to 23s. 6d. in April 1912.

The trade is dealt with below in detail under the four classes of Table 6.

IMPORTS.

9. The following table shows the imports for the last five years and compares the last two, and the last column gives the percentage of each item to the total imports.

Table No. 8.

Articles.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	Increase or decrease in 1913-1914.	Percentage of each item to total imports of merchandise in 1913-1914.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Cotton manufactures...	3,25,78,914	4,76,71,793	5,49,85,717	6,62,99,769	7,29,42,268	+ 66,42,499	44·81
Sugar ...	2,43,51,442	2,60,58,482	2,62,66,012	3,07,96,391	3,33,25,176	+ 25,28,785	20·47
Metals and ores ...	64,66,332	65,67,228	85,45,371	85,96,996	1,06,03,553	+ 20,06,557	6·51
Wool ...	24,70,584	49,76,060	57,48,832	55,66,460	67,87,471	+ 12,21,011	4·17
Oils ...	47,85,803	39,53,106	54,76,263	49,12,394	46,15,887	- 2,96,507	2·84
Railway plant and rolling stock ...	59,02,293	8,60,971	25,73,773	39,77,661	28,72,757	- 11,04,904	1·76
Hardware, excluding cutlery and electroplated ware ...	14,13,998	16,90,844	19,04,040	19,97,953	22,61,645	+ 2,63,692	1·39
Liquors, including methylated and perfumed spirits ...	20,45,499	21,14,212	21,44,613	22,76,084	22,47,070	- 29,014	1·38
Machinery and millwork ...	22,86,022	24,24,128	23,12,898	25,44,166	21,87,150	- 3,57,016	1·34
Cotton twist and yarn ...	13,67,388	14,36,485	22,78,277	21,22,719	20,45,271	- 77,448	1·26
Provisions and oilman's stores ...	12,01,866	14,89,669	13,30,766	18,44,079	16,65,136	- 1,78,943	1·02
Fruits and vegetables ...	13,96,112	16,33,078	16,39,153	14,77,890	14,34,054	- 43,836	·87
Haberdashery and millinery ...	6,12,531	9,78,375	12,50,728	11,11,019	13,05,463	+ 1,94,444	·81
Tobacco ...	10,10,180	6,64,577	8,79,916	9,48,060	11,63,926	+ 2,15,866	·72
Glass and glassware ...	8,27,660	10,18,251	9,39,871	9,83,506	11,28,246	+ 1,44,740	·70
Apparel (excluding hosiery and boots and shoes) ...	9,44,166	11,32,513	17,30,601	17,82,586	11,22,237	- 6,60,349	·69
Boots and shoes ...	4,32,438	5,25,842	6,10,664	8,47,120	10,65,607	+ 2,18,487	·66
Paper and pasteboard ...	6,30,403	7,76,005	8,69,004	8,74,466	10,25,743	+ 1,51,277	·64
Matches ...	10,17,623	7,94,953	10,54,604	10,17,818	9,44,596	- 73,222	·59
Coal, coke and patent fuel ...	2,15,747	2,32,431	2,99,641	4,72,178	7,95,355	+ 3,23,177	·49
Chemicals and chemical preparations ...	7,46,331	6,06,608	7,16,204	7,48,122	7,70,688	+ 22,566	·48
Motor cars and motor cycles and parts thereof ...	1,77,555	2,67,031	5,30,908	5,39,244	7,54,734	+ 2,15,490	·47
Instruments, apparatus and appliances and parts thereof ...	4,80,264	4,94,577	4,99,279	6,30,814	6,82,723	+ 51,909	·43
Silk ...	4,09,509	4,74,917	4,44,606	5,80,032	6,60,690	+ 80,658	·41
Soap ...	4,11,694	4,89,143	5,12,080	6,59,691	6,56,789	- 2,902	·40
Wood and timber ...	4,37,079	2,19,120	4,31,572	3,57,069	6,45,447	+ 2,88,378	·39
Building and engineering materials ...	3,23,009	3,19,280	4,78,021	8,47,131	5,31,723	- 3,15,408	·33
Drugs and medicines ...	5,50,772	5,20,012	4,56,135	5,54,716	5,10,603	- 44,113	·32

Table No. 8—continued.

Articles.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	Increase or decrease in 1913-14.	Percentage of each item to total imports of merchandise in 1913-14.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%
Articles imported by post ...	4,18,658	3,13,380	3,80,442	4,36,916	4,67,364	+ 30,448	29
Dyeing and tanning substances...	3,01,135	3,97,498	3,65,032	4,64,994	4,56,093	- 8,901	28
Paints and Painters materials ...	2,70,862	3,33,375	2,94,629	4,25,971	4,33,480	+ 7,509	27
Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores ...	2,00,803	3,79,741	3,91,388	3,04,254	3,39,944	+ 35,690	21
Stationery (excluding paper) ...	2,06,836	2,34,822	2,23,461	2,31,999	3,25,405	+ 93,406	20
Toys and requisites for games and sports ...	2,86,460	3,25,310	2,85,220	2,90,577	3,05,991	+ 15,4	19
Cycles and parts thereof and accessories ...	1,97,033	2,23,219	2,50,838	2,37,026	2,65,802	+ 28,776	16
Cutlery... ..	1,40,341	2,38,681	2,16,525	2,58,308	2,48,687	- 9,621	16
Earthenware and porcelain ...	1,47,825	1,75,431	2,20,692	2,08,523	2,33,278	+ 24,755	15
Furniture and cabinetware ...	2,13,733	1,75,647	2,40,051	1,98,282	2,31,249	+ 32,967	14
Leather	1,79,169	2,25,432	2,68,791	1,89,730	2,03,434	+ 13,704	13
Printing and lithographing machinery and materials ...	29,505	48,779	41,695	1,16,622	1,96,557	+ 79,935	12
Flax	83,031	91,576	1,81,956	1,41,820	1,55,356	+ 13,536	10
Carriages and carts and parts thereof	91,439	1,05,006	1,80,983	1,30,839	1,44,965	+ 14,126	9
Books, printed and printed matter (including maps and charts)...	1,16,963	1,31,624	1,35,513	1,40,340	1,34,007	- 15,333	8
Toilet requisites ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,07,533	1,26,023	+ 18,490	8
Polishes ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,10,711	1,17,511	+ 6,800	7
Hides and skins, raw	96,880	80,837	59,653	89,609	1,04,771	+ 15,162	6
Tea	58,818	50,217	68,885	91,960	1,02,236	+ 10,276	6
Rubber manufactures	68,299	1,20,995	1,05,676	1,07,813	1,00,963	- 6,850	6
Grain, pulse and flour	15,313	8,856	1,28,212	1,04,273	45,111	- 59,162	3
Hops	24,523	37,473	1,36,561	56,345	44,603	- 11,742	3
Other articles	10,87,921	11,52,421	11,60,947	13,24,124	12,36,903	- 87,221	69
Total Imports	9,97,28,761	11,52,40,011	13,22,46,699	15,11,43,703	16,27,71,741	+ 1,16,28,038	100

The total gives a rise in the quinquennium of 63 per cent. Comparing the average of the above five years, viz., Rs. 13,22,26,183, with the average of the previous five years, viz., Rs. 9,53,48,755, the rise was 38 per cent. The expansion in the import trade has certainly been remarkable, and although a certain share of the total is transit trade for centres like Amritsar and Delhi and in a smaller degree Lahore, Mooltan, &c., there is no doubt that year by year traders are visiting this port in greater numbers to transact business. Karachi is still unfortunately handicapped by a higher rate of freight in several articles, and the attempt to obtain a reduction from the United Kingdom from the liners resulted in an offer of 2s. 6d. per ton, with certain conditions, which was refused. The most noteworthy increases occurred in Cotton manufactures, Sugar, Paper, Boots and Shoes.

Class I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco.

10. The following table compares the last two years' imports of the chief items of the main heading:—

Table No. 9.

Articles of food.	1912-13.		1913-14.		Increase or decrease in 1913-14.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Total Rs. ... ..	.....	3,75,00,554	.....	3,99,06,893	.....	+ 24,06,339
A. Fish (excluding canned fish). Cwts.	757	6,876	729	6,845	- 28	- 31
B. Fruits and vegetables ... ..	.....	14,77,890	.....	14,34,054	.....	- 43,836
Fresh fruits and vegetables—						
Fresh-fruits ... ..	.....	187	.....	382	.....	+ 195
Vegetables, fresh ... ..	.....	51,373	.....	1,32,378	.....	+ 81,005
Fruits and vegetables, dried, salted or preserved, not being canned or bottled—						
Almonds	3,822	97,335	2,919	81,155	- 903	- 16,180
Dates	227,944	12,79,295	2,12,675	11,87,547	- 15,369	- 91,748
Other sorts	2,322	49,700	1,702	32,592	- 620	- 17,108

Table No. 9—continued.

Articles of food.	1912-13.		1913-14.		Increase or decrease in 1913-14.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
C. Grain, pulse and flour ... Cwts.	21,952	1,04,273	8,263	45,111	— 13,689	— 59,162
D. Liquors ... Gallons.	879,106	21,39,028	739,913	20,90,437	— 139,193	— 48,591
Ale, beer and port-r ... "	703,776	7,43,788	557,428	6,16,481	— 146,348	— 1,27,307
Cider and other fermented liquors ... "	1,509	5,712	2,136	8,478	+ 627	+ 2,766
Spirit ... "	141,205	10,90,507	145,546	11,26,791	+ 4,341	+ 36,284
Brandy ... "	35,407	3,10,591	31,531	2,82,358	— 3,876	— 28,233
Whisky ... "	96,537	6,68,909	103,125	7,13,772	+ 6,588	+ 44,863
Other sorts of spirits ... "	9,261	1,11,007	10,890	1,30,661	+ 1,629	+ 19,654
Wines ... "	32,616	2,99,021	34,803	3,38,687	+ 2,187	+ 39,666
Champagne and other spark-ling wines ... "	2,525	70,017	3,481	98,757	+ 956	+ 28,740
Port ... "	9,041	91,676	9,099	96,333	+ 58	+ 4,657
Other sorts of wines ... "	21,050	1,37,328	22,223	1,43,597	+ 1,173	+ 6,269
E. Provisions and oilman's stores. Ra.	...	18,44,079	...	16,65,136	...	— 1,78,943
Bacon and hams ... lb.	161,581	1,10,835	156,369	1,20,976	— 5,212	+ 10,141
Biscuits and cakes ... "	600,320	2,85,234	527,670	2,50,806	— 72,650	— 34,428
Cheese (including canned) ... "	289,444	1,71,737	241,805	1,48,074	— 47,639	— 23,663
Farinaceous foods ... Cwts.	4,660	1,47,508	4,104	1,36,246	— 556	— 11,262
Ghi ... lb.	350,263	2,03,937	171,124	1,01,560	— 179,139	— 1,02,377
Jams and jellies ... "	319,547	1,09,836	321,109	1,06,079	+ 1,562	— 3,757
Canned and bottled provisions, Cwt.	10,508	5,13,152	9,545	4,99,471	...	...
Other sorts of provisions ... Ra.	...	3,01,840	...	3,01,924	— 963	— 13,681
F. Spices ... lb.	230,108	24,237	194,656	18,146	— 35,452	— 6,091
G. Sugar ... Cwt.	3,070,922	3,07,96,391	3,716,935	3,33,25,176	+ 646,013	+ 25,28,785
Sugar, 16 Dutch standard and above ... Cwt.	2,896,249	2,99,45,172	3,558,837	3,24,63,212	+ 662,588	+ 25,18,040
Do. 15 Dutch standard and below. "	3,232	23,737	8,605	58,421	+ 5,373	+ 34,684
Molasses ... "	156,695	3,21,138	134,001	2,91,600	— 22,594	— 29,538
Confectionery ... "	14,801	4,89,632	15,419	4,83,974	+ 618	— 5,658
Saccharin ... lb.	5,088	16,712	8,149	27,969	+ 3,061	+ 11,257
H. Tea ... "	153,419	91,960	170,139	1,02,236	+ 16,720	+ 10,276
I. Other food and drink ... Rs.	...	67,760	...	55,826	...	— 11,934
Hops ... Cwts.	472	56,245	262	44,603	— 210	— 11,412
Others ... Rs.	...	11,415	...	11,223	...	— 192
J. Tobacco ... lb.	295,716	9,48,060	337,772	11,63,926	+ 42,056	+ 2,15,866
Unmanufactured ... lb.	7,288	13,940	3,193	4,109	— 4,095	— 9,831
Manufactured—						
Cigarettes ... lb.	189,174	7,78,164	240,476	9,90,890	+ 51,302	+ 2,12,726
Other sorts ... "	99,254	1,55,956	94,103	1,68,927	— 5,151	+ 12,971

N. B.—The figures underlined added together make up the total of the first line.

The total showed a rise of 6 per cent.

B. Fruits and vegetables.—The item of most importance is *Dates*, which showed a fall of 6 per cent. in quantity and 7 per cent. in value. The imports from Bahrein fell 17 per cent. in quantity and 9 per cent. in value and the crop is reported to have been a partial failure. The crop in Asiatic Turkey was good, and imports rose and would probably have been larger except for the tightness of the money market. The decrease in the receipt from Muscat, 49 per cent. in quantity and 44 per cent. in value, was due to the disturbed state of the hinterland to that port. Persian imports also fell some 44 per cent. in quantity and 35 per cent. in value owing to a poor and inferior crop.

D. Liquors.—The decrease was 15 per cent. in quantity and 2 per cent. in value wholly made up, as the table shows, by the fall in imports of *Beer*; *Whisky* and wines, on the other hand, rising. The smaller receipts of *Beer* are partly put down by traders to its increased cost, prices having been raised owing to the extra cost of casks, partly to more temperance and partly to competition of the Indian-made article. The decline in *Brandies* is attributed to one brand having dropped out of the market, the travelling representative for it having died and no one having taken his place, and to more going through Bombay for the Punjab. The actual demand does not seem to have lessened to any great extent. In *Whisky* there has been a more or less gradual growth in the trade with a falling off in one year and a rise in the following. Last year's imports were smaller than the previous year's. The heavy stocks in Scotland have been reduced by the closing of some of the distilleries, so that the trade is said to be in a healthier position than it was some time back. There were decreases in most wines last year, so the increase in this year's figures hardly call for comment and were due more to replenishment of stocks than to any rise in demand except perhaps for *Vermouth*, which seems to have grown in popularity.

E. Provisions and Oilman's stores.—The heading showed a fall of 9 per cent. *Bacon*s and *hams* decreased in quantity 3 per cent. and rose in value 9 per cent. Pig-breeding in the United Kingdom is reported to have declined partly owing to the restrictions ordered to keep down swine fever, and partly to the dearness of food-stuffs, and partly to the fact that the milk trade has developed to such a large extent that the available food-supply for pigs is reduced. Imports have been much smaller for the last three years, prices having risen over 50 per cent. Pork-curing is reported to be taking place in Agra, Mooltan and Saharanpur, and as the price of the country-cured article is less than half that of Foreign, it is to a certain extent supplying the deficiency in the imports of the Foreign article. Last year's imports of *Biscuits and cakes* were record ones, and the figures for the year under review are higher than any other year, so hardly call for comment. The same remarks may be made of *Cheese*. Prices have also been somewhat higher for English. The fall in *Ghi* was 51 per cent. in quantity and 50 per cent. in value and was due to a very small quantity being received from ports in the Persian Gulf. The trade in the article is somewhat spasmodic with Asiatic Turkey and shipments are only made to this port when prices are high. With the good rainfall in Sind, prices have been on a lower level, and the local product was in good supply.

G. Sugar.—The remarkable feature in this trade is that there was an expansion during the year under review of 32,300 tons or over 21 per cent. The figures are record ones for the second year in succession. The rise in the quinquennium was 66,312 tons or 55 per cent. and in the decade 119,873 tons or 181 per cent. Imports were only 30,034 tons below those of Bombay during the year. One explanation of this larger consumption is that the average prices for the year were the lowest since 1907. The fact that the Indian crop in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (the province that grows the largest quantity of sugarcane) was smaller, viz., about two-thirds of the normal, owing to the early cessation of the monsoon, may also have helped the larger demand. The lower prices were brought about by the large beet crop in Europe and the enormous increase in the Cuban crop of something like 400,000 tons. Java was again our largest supplier (73 per cent. of the total) and apparently sold the whole of her product to India and the Further East, none going to Europe; Austria was second with 21 per cent., and imports were the largest since 1908-09; Mauritius was third with 5 per cent. The crop was a very good one, but most went to Bombay. The highest price touched in the year was Rs. 10-14-0 in June and July and the lowest Rs. 9-14-9 per cwt. in January for Java white T. M. O. and similar marks.

The following table gives the imports from foreign countries, also duty paid from Bombay, re-exports to foreign countries, and exports coastwise for the past five years of Sugar 16 Dutch standard and above:—

Table No. 10.

Whence imported.	1909-10.		1910-11.		1911-12.		1912-13.		1913-14.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	1,013	18,925	3,386	50,934	2,416	38,675	11,663	1,76,166	1,513	28,928
Aden and Dependencies.	...	...	...	...	1	20	...	...	7	100
Ceylon ...	1	14	...	...	9	91	...	...	59	751
Hong Kong ...	1,414	17,162	31,548	3,63,059	702	7,690	...	...	519	5,190
Mauritius and Dependencies.	448,688	45,49,301	430,917	42,61,953	276,863	26,34,516	184,757	21,42,664	173,826	17,10,483
New South Wales ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Southern Russia ...	100	1,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany...	21,410	2,25,521	1,520	20,977	750	8,250	200	2,500	...	...
Holland ...	...	...	...	...	...	24	471	...	...	...
Belgium ...	607	9,534	...	...	101	1,749	157	2,602	157	2,227
Austria-Hungary ...	343,399	38,30,779	464,139	46,93,106	176,778	17,97,370	334,550	37,89,293	760,539	71,62,775
Turkey Asiatic—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persian Gulf ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	30
Persia ...	3	40	...	...	953	13,543	...	...	...	...
Java ...	1,559,708	1,52,97,343	1,610,983	1,62,17,188	1,886,922	2,11,14,189	2,350,433	2,37,62,616	2,620,688	2,35,29,346
China (exclusive of Hong Kong and Macao).	...	...	...	...	4,381	55,771	4,465	68,860	...	...
Japan ...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
Egypt ...	...	...	...	...	623	9,390	...	...	1,526	23,375
United States of America (Atlantic Coast).	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	7
Total ...	2,376,343	2,39,49,669	2,542,493	2,56,07,221	2,350,499	2,56,81,261	2,896,249	2,99,45,172	3,558,837	3,24,63,212
Imports from Bombay..	18,091	1,83,804	18,477	1,86,181	34,601	3,84,532	58,337	8,24,912	14,074	1,45,752
Re-exports ...	52,159	5,15,340	93,970	9,40,539	496,449	47,79,711	102,146	10,53,151	67,356	7,45,386
Exports in Coasting Trade.	128,310	13,02,535	143,966	15,35,250	142,958	15,96,619	230,685	24,20,260	171,922	17,28,822

J. Tobacco.—The figures disclose an increase of 14 per cent. in quantity and 22 per cent. in value, *Cigarettes* from the United Kingdom chiefly account for the rise and the value figures are record ones. showing the better class of cigarettes are being imported, the cheap cigarettes being unable to compete with the Indian-made article.

Class II.—Raw materials and Produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.

11. The following table compares the chief articles under this heading for the last two years :—

Table No. 11.

Articles.		1912-13.		1913-14.		Increase or decrease in 1913-14.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
A. Coal, coke and patent fuel	... Tons.	23,655	61,16,545 4,72,178	41,985	64,01,163 7,95,355	+ 18,330	+ 2,86,618 + 3,23,177
B. Gums, resins and lac	... Cwt.	1,433	20,661	829	12,132	- 604	- 8,529
C. Hides and skins, raw	Cwt. & No.	1,167-84,878	89,609	1,342-84,955	1,04,771	+ 175-77	+ 15,162
D. Metallic ores and scrap metal for remanufacture	... Tons.	207	32,502	111	25,798	- 96	- 6,704
E. Oils	... Gals.	10,337,883	49,12,394	10,613,893	46,15,887	+ 276,010	- 2,96,507
Fuel oils	... "	116,850	16,498	359,373	51,475	+ 242,523	+ 34,977
Kerosene—							
In bulk	... "	7,696,400	30,78,752	8,053,988	29,32,932	+ 357,588	- 1,45,820
In tins	... "	1,549,093	10,42,130	1,413,652	9,88,654	- 135,441	- 53,476
Lubricating	... "	922,682	6,54,745	730,899	5,25,409	- 191,783	- 1,29,336
Other kinds of mineral oils	... "	6,892	7,920	13,058	18,158	+ 6,166	+ 10,238
Other kinds of oils	... "	45,966	1,12,349	42,923	99,259	- 3,043	- 13,090
F. Seeds	... Cwt.	1,413	19,874	951	12,850	- 462	- 7,024
G. Tallow, stearine and wax	... "	358	4,032	273	5,492	- 85	+ 1,460
H. Textile materials	... Rs.	...	89,736	...	1,18,858	...	+ 29,122
I. Wood and timber	... "	...	3,20,377	...	6,14,743	...	+ 2,94,366
Timber other than Railway sleepers	Cubic tons.	4,548	3,19,345	7,812	6,13,414	+ 3,264	+ 2,94,069
Wood	... Rs.	...	1,032	...	1,329	...	+ 297
J. Miscellaneous	... "	...	1,55,182	...	97,277	...	- 57,905

N.B.—The figures underlined added together make up the total of the first line.

A. Coal, Coke and Patent fuel.—The rise in coal was 77 per cent. in quantity and 68 per cent. in value and was due to larger imports of 1,841 tons or 17 per cent. from the United Kingdom and 16,990 tons or 2,696 per cent. from Natal, those from the Transvaal *via* Delagoa Bay falling by 304 tons or 2 per cent. These receipts were mostly for bunkering purposes and for the Port Trust.

E. Oils.—The following table shows the imports of mineral oils for the last five years as well as the imports from Burma and Bombay (duty-paid, foreign, as well as Indian), transferred to replenish stocks here :—

Table No. 12.

		1909-10.		1910-11.		1911-12.		1912-13.		1913-14.	
		Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.
Mineral—											
Kerosene—											
Straits Settlements	... Bulk.	1,206,181	5,11,428	1,666,783	7,51,884	...	...	250,757	96,952	...	...
Southern Russia	... Bulk.	970,770	4,17,362	1,004,223	4,21,523	277,324	1,29,996	3,896,081	15,73,820	992,573	3,41,197
Holland	... Tins.	32	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States of America (Atlantic Coast.)	{ Tins. 2,592,737 Bulk. 3,858,038	17,07,328	1,975,220	13,12,407	2,927,261	19,28,113	1,549,093	10,42,130	1,401,697	9,80,307	9,80,307
United States of America—(Pacific Coast).	... Bulk.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,463,008	4,72,317	4,72,317
Dutch Borneo	... Bulk.	491,634	1,76,681	...	...	93,236	35,778	524,075	2,12,906	1,678,146	6,08,310
Turkey, Asiatic—											
Levant and Black Sea	Tins.	...	...	...	...	25	11	...	...	...	...
Persia	{ Bulk. ... Tins. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	875,510	3,89,279	1,154,878	5,50,794
								...	11,955	...	8,347
Total Kerosene	{ Bulk. 6,526,623 Tins. 2,592,769	25,52,235	5,011,281	20,51,010	7,575,805	28,98,631	7,606,400	30,78,752	8,053,988	29,32,932	29,32,932
Grand Total	...	9,119,392	42,59,587	6,986,501	33,63,417	10,503,066	48,26,755	9,245,493	41,20,882	9,467,640	39,21,586
Total other sorts of mineral oils.	{ Fuel. 14 Lubricating 676,657 Other sorts. 17,112	41	4,40,486	756,553	4,79,194	582,263	85,138	116,850	16,498	359,373	51,475
			11,522	21,305	26,837	787,984	4,52,593	922,682	6,54,745	730,899	5,25,409
						8,517	11,432	6,898	7,920	13,058	18,158
Total	...	693,783	4,52,049	777,858	5,06,031	1,378,764	5,49,363	1,046,424	6,79,163	1,103,330	5,95,042
Kerosene—											
Bombay	{ Foreign. ... Indian. ...	...	...	32,000	13,000	390,497	1,58,440	80	69	...	...
Burmah	... Indian.	3,103,503	11,70,770	3,414,686	13,60,760	4,351,151	16,35,674	4,419,427	19,65,250	5,821,433	25,77,893
Total	...	3,103,503	11,70,770	3,446,686	13,73,760	4,741,648	17,94,114	4,419,507	19,65,316	5,821,433	25,77,893

In comparing the figures of the last two years in the above statement, it will be seen that there was an increase in quantity in the grand total of imports of foreign oil in bulk and in tins of 222,147 gallons or 2 per cent. and a decrease in value of Rs. 1,99,296 or 4 per cent. This apparent anomaly is due to the fact that there was a much larger quantity of the cheaper low grade oil imported from Dutch Borneo and Persia in the year under review than in the previous year. The demand for low grade oil is, however, much smaller on this side of India than on the other side. No import from the Pacific coast occurred since 1906-07. A small consignment of 150° oil was received for the first time from Persia, and the import of *Fuel oil* in the above statement was from Suez, a new source of supply as far as this port is concerned. The decrease under Russian was due to dearness. It is noticed that the Baku output again shows a decline, said to be due to want of development owing to the restrictions imposed by the Russian Government. Two steamers which were expected before the close of the year arrived after, otherwise there would have been a large increase during the year. There seems not much doubt that the use of oil is growing, the competing firms increasing the number of their depôts up-country for both bulk and tins every year. The imports from Burmah are the largest yet recorded. With the rise in price of *Petrol*, it is interesting to note that a substitute for petroleum has been manufactured by scientists in the United States of America. It remains to be seen whether it is to be a commercial possibility.

The year 1913 will be remembered for the fact that 28 new tank oil steamers of a total capacity of over 250,000 tons were launched and 12 more were on the stocks. Last year the scarcity of tankers caused a rise in freight and a general stiffening in prices. With the development of the American Mid-continental as well as the Mexican oil fields and the increase in production in America generally, there should be a drop in the price of *Crude oil*, and it seems another competitor for the sale of refined oil is about to commence operations. Considering the present high level of prices, it remains to be seen what the effect of more competition will be on them.

I. **Wood and Timber.**—The rise in value was 91 per cent. and there were larger imports of almost every kind of *Timber* from foreign countries and the harder kind take the place of teak from Burmah, the receipts of which were very small and very high in price. Java sent some 662 tons or 182 per cent. more *teak* and 139 tons of *other kinds*. Western Australia sent 1,741 tons or 147 per cent. more *Farrah wood*, and this timber seems to be gaining in popularity, and prices have been raised. With the growth of Karachi more timber is wanted, though reinforced concrete is taking its place in large buildings.

Class III—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.

12. The table below compares the principal articles under this main heading for the last two years:—

Table No. 13.

Articles manufactured and partly manufactured.	1912-13		1913-14.		Increase or decrease in 1913-14.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>Total Rs.</i> ...	...	Rs. 10,70,72,936	...	Rs. 11,59,72,433	...	Rs. +88,99,497
A—Apparel ...	...	26,29,706	...	21,87,844	...	-4,41,862
Apparel (including drapery, uniforms and accoutrements) ...	Rs. ...	2,53,957	...	3,12,050	...	+58,093
Boots and shoes ...	Pairs. 292,441	8,47,120	415,313	10,65,607	+1,22,872	+2,18,487
Gold and silver thread ...	Rs. ...	3,73,187	...	2,32,934	...	-1,40,253
Hats, caps, bonnets, and hatters' ware ...	...	89,991	...	1,24,727	...	+34,736
Second-hand clothing ...	...	10,13,233	...	4,02,498	...	-6,10,735
Other descriptions ...	...	52,218	...	50,028	...	-2,190
B—Arms, ammunition and military stores ...	...	3,04,254	...	3,39,944	...	+35,690
C—Carriages and carts (including cycles and motor cars) ...	...	9,07,109	...	11,65,501	...	+2,58,392
D—Chemicals, drugs and medicines. ...	...	14,06,321	...	14,00,203	...	-6,118
Chemicals ...	...	7,48,122	...	7,70,688	...	+22,566
Drugs and medicines, including opium ...	...	5,59,799	...	5,16,200	...	-43,599
Spirit present in drugs, etc. ...	Galls. 7,423	98,400	9,139	1,13,315	+1,716	+14,915
E—Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments ...	...	30,31,988	...	33,70,083	...	+3,38,095
Cutlery ...	...	2,58,308	...	2,48,687	...	-9,621
Builders' hardware, etc. ...	...	2,82,153	...	3,10,687	...	+28,534
Domestic hardware, etc. ...	...	1,54,440	...	1,36,154	...	-18,286
Enamelled ironware ...	...	2,14,551	...	1,32,096	...	-82,455
Implements and tools (other than agricultural implements and machine tools) ...	...	3,18,184	...	3,10,111	...	-8,073
Lamps metal ...	No. 384,897	2,42,482	754,747	3,22,860	+3,69,850	+80,378
Other sorts of hardware ...	Rs. ...	7,86,143	...	10,49,737	...	+2,63,594
Instruments ...	...	6,30,814	...	6,82,723	...	+51,909
Other articles ...	...	1,44,913	...	1,77,028	...	+32,115

Table No. 13.—continued.

Articles manufactured and partly manufactured.	1912-13.		1913-14.		Increase or decrease in 1913-14.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
F—Dyes and colours Rs.	...	Rs. 8,91,000	...	8,89,725	...	—1,275
Alizarine dye Lbs.	494,772	2,63,177	379,596	2,17,327	—1,15,176	—45,850
Aniline " "	211,962	1,38,533	295,660	1,90,999	+83,698	+52,466
Other dyes obtained from coaltar. " "	5,126	3,823	1,317	761	—3,809	—3,062
Other dyeing and tanning substances Rs.	...	59,461	...	47,006	...	—12,455
Paint and painters' materials "	...	4,25,971	...	4,33,480	...	+7,509
Spirit, methylated Galls.	12	35	65	152	+53	+117
G—Furniture and cabinetware and manufactures of wood Rs.	...	2,34,974	...	2,61,953	...	+26,979
H—Glassware and earthenware "	...	11,99,691	...	13,71,895	...	+1,72,204
Chinese and Japanese ware "	...	7,662	...	10,371	...	+2,709
Earthenware and porcelain, &c. "	...	2,08,523	...	2,33,278	...	+24,755
Glass and glassware "	...	9,83,506	...	11,28,246	...	+1,44,740
I—Hides and skins, tanned or dressed, and leather "	...	1,89,730	...	2,03,434	...	+13,704
J—Machinery of all kinds, including belting for machinery "	...	26,55,029	...	23,56,795	...	—2,98,234
Belting for machinery "	...	66,376	...	79,317	...	+12,941
Prime-movers (other than electrical) "	...	6,01,481	...	5,97,486	...	—3,995
Electrical machinery of all kinds not including instruments "	...	56,585	...	74,368	...	+17,783
Sewing and knitting machines and parts thereof "	...	5,22,951	...	7,29,808	...	+2,06,847
Textile machinery "	...	2,56,700	...	1,36,825	...	—1,19,875
Other sorts of machinery, including printing presses "	...	11,50,936	...	7,38,901	...	—4,12,035
K—Metals, iron and steel, and manufactures thereof Tons.	59,028	79,87,427	76,062	97,15,911	+17,034	+17,28,484
Iron "	798	94,915	617	70,659	—181	—24,256
Iron or steel "	40,508	59,81,588	42,838	63,72,424	+2,330	+3,90,836
Steel "	17,722	19,10,924	32,607	32,72,828	+14,885	+13,61,904
L—Metals other than iron and steel, and manufactures thereof Cwt.	13,401	5,77,067	16,904	8,61,844	+3,503	+2,84,777
Brass, bronze and similar amalgams "	469	41,985	365	29,035	—104	—12,950
Copper "	4,994	3,02,096	9,607	5,51,071	+4,613	+2,48,975
German silver "	210	14,486	588	47,074	+378	+32,588
Lead "	2,715	47,704	2,358	42,927	—357	—4,777
Tin "	206	31,885	501	71,942	+295	+40,057
Zinc or spelter "	4,313	1,14,330	3,438	85,175	—875	—9,155
Metals, unenumerated "	494	24,581	547	34,620	+53	+10,039
M—Paper, pasteboard and stationery. Rs.	...	11,06,465	...	13,51,148	...	+2,44,683
N—Railway plant and rolling stock... "	...	39,77,661	...	28,72,757	...	—11,04,904
O—Yarns and textile fabrics "	...	7,57,64,350	...	8,37,98,396	...	+80,34,046
Cotton—						
Twist and yarn Lbs.	2,775,947	21,22,719	2,481,877	20,45,271	—2,94,070	—77,448
Piece-goods—						
Grey (unbleached) Yds.	58,333,570	1,00,86,951	39,518,350	71,78,125	—1,88,15,220	—29,08,826
White (bleached) "	210,508,729	3,47,78,394	217,727,981	3,42,59,048	+72,19,252	—5,19,346
Coloured, printed or dyed. "	114,897,758	2,01,49,577	156,148,659	2,96,89,162	+4,12,50,901	+95,39,585
Fents of all description "	354,089	57,680	650,528	1,00,420	+2,96,439	+42,740
Other manufactures Rs.	...	12,27,167	...	17,15,513	...	+4,88,346
Flax "	...	1,41,820	...	1,55,285	...	+13,465
Haberdashery and millinery "	...	11,11,019	...	13,05,463	...	+1,94,444
Silk—						
Silk yarn, noils and warps Lbs.	113,061	2,11,172	108,358	2,00,740	—4,703	—10,432
Goods of silk mixed with other materials Yds.	191,326	1,98,990	349,737	3,65,199	+1,58,411	+1,66,209
Silk piece-goods "	164,037	1,23,385	89,673	76,777	—74,364	—46,608
Other manufactures Lbs.	4,420	20,124	3,379	17,965	—1,041	—2,159
Wool—						
Yarn and knitting wool Lbs.	494,579	10,72,523	567,575	13,22,188	+72,996	+2,49,665
Piece-goods Yds.	4,436,324	35,74,238	5,065,478	43,80,943	+6,29,154	+8,06,705
Shawls No.	175,485	5,84,587	170,535	5,87,801	—4,950	+3,214
Other manufactures Lbs.	217,972	2,75,486	277,597	3,80,629	+59,625	+1,05,143
Other yarns and textile fabrics Rs.	...	28,518	...	17,867	...	—10,651
P—Miscellaneous "	...	42,10,164	...	38,25,000	...	—3,85,164
Cement Cwt.	278,262	6,11,392	167,288	3,67,593	—1,10,974	—2,43,799
Matches Gross of boxes.	1,436,323	10,17,818	1,332,970	9,44,596	—1,03,353	—73,222
Other articles Rs.	...	25,80,954	...	25,12,811	...	—68,143

N. B.—The figures underlined added together make up the total of the first line.

A. **Apparel.**—The fall under this item was wholly due to the very much smaller imports of *second-hand clothing*, viz., Rs. 6,10,735 or a decrease of 60 per cent. This business is done by small traders and the failure of several Indian Swadeshi banks adversely affected their credit, with the result that they were unable to order to the large extent they had been doing during the last two years. Sales to the Punjab were particularly restricted. *Imitation gold and silver thread* was also imported in smaller quantities and it is reported that buyers are preferring the genuine silver article made in the country because it fetches something when worn out. The fall under the item was 37 per cent. The trade in *Hats, caps, etc.*, showed a material increase of 38 per cent. and in *Boots and shoes* of 42 per cent. in quantity and 25 per cent. in value. The demand for boot-wear kept up in spite of the high prices of leather. Baluchis and others are taking to wearing English boots. Imports have risen 618 per cent. in quantity and 526 per cent. in value in the decade and 228 per cent. in quantity and 146 per cent. in value in the quinquennium.

C. The heading **Carriages and carts** comprises—

	Rs.
<i>Carriages, carts, etc.</i>	1,44,965
<i>Cycles and parts</i>	2,65,802
<i>Motor-cars, motor-cycles and parts</i>	7,54,734

and showed increases of 10 per cent., 12 per cent. and 39 per cent., respectively. The bulk of the trade was with the United Kingdom. The *Motor-car* industry has been exceedingly busy, and it is pleasing to note in annual trade reports that England is regaining her hold of this trade which for a time seemed likely to go into the hands of the United States of America and France.

E. **Cutlery, etc.**—The main heading showed a rise of 11 per cent. In *Cutlery* the United Kingdom fell 15 per cent., but still leads with 54 per cent. of the trade against 62 per cent. last year, Germany coming second with 35 per cent. against 24 per cent. in 1912-13. The heaviest rise was in *Hardware, other sorts*, viz., 33 per cent., in which increase all countries participated. In metal *Lamps* Germany again took the lead with 64 per cent. of the trade against 54 per cent. in the previous year. The United States also shipped a fair quantity of hurricane lamps. Competition in this line is very keen between America and Germany and prices have been cut to a minimum. In *Enamelledware* there was a fall of 38 per cent. Austria-Hungary heads the list in this trade with 69 per cent. against 75 per cent. in 1912-13. The large imports of the last two years have apparently been more than sufficient to meet the demand and hence the smaller imports during the year under review. German silver and aluminium ware as competitors very possibly brought about the smaller receipts.

F. **Dyes and colours.**—The drop in this heading was 1 per cent. The fall in *Alizarine* was 23 per cent. in quantity and 17 per cent. in value, imports from Germany alone falling 35 per cent. in quantity or 157,460 lbs. and 30 per cent. in value or Rs. 72,707. Owing to the reduction in freights to Karachi to the level of those to Bombay mentioned in last report, it seemed probable that a larger portion of this trade would have been diverted to this port, but apparently the fact, that last year's imports for the whole of India were more than the dyers could consume, brought about smaller receipts at all ports.

H. **Glassware and earthenware.**—The rise under *Glassware* was 14 per cent. and in *Earthenware (excluding pipes)* 11 per cent. The rise in Glassware was due to large imports of lamp globes, lamps having, as mentioned above, been larger, also tableware (chiefly tumblers) rose 47 per cent. and bangles 20 per cent. The latter trade is almost wholly with Austria-Hungary.

J. **Machinery of all kinds, including belting for machinery.**—The decline was 11 per cent. and occurred largely in *Flour mill machinery*, the decrease in this item being Rs. 1,83,505 or 68 per cent. and in *Textile machinery other sorts* Rs. 1,19,275 or 69 per cent. The imports under both these items were somewhat high in the previous years. There is evidently no room just now for expansion in the number of *Flour mills* as several have not paid dividends of late and the larger mills with outturns of 100 to 130 tons per diem are finding it difficult to obtain outlets for such large quantities. The high rates of wheat compared with prices ruling in European markets have apparently interfered with this trade. The rise in *Sewing machines* was 39 per cent. shared by the United Kingdom No. 1,760 or 60 per cent. and Rs. 1,08,800 or 66 per cent. and Germany No. 2,287 or 27 per cent. and Rs. 1,01,880 or 33 per cent.

K. **Metals, iron and steel, and manufactures thereof.**—The figures disclose a rise of 17,034 tons or 28 per cent. and Rs. 17,28,484 or 21 per cent. and are record ones. The annexed table compares the shares of each country in the totals of this trade for the last two years.

Table No. 14.

	1912-13.				1913-14.			
	Tons.	Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	Rs.	Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	Tons.	Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	Rs.	Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.
United Kingdom ...	21,917	37	36,17,685	45	20,471	27	36,26,040	37
Germany ...	6,042	12	8,18,190	10	13,309	17	14,88,700	15
Belgium ...	26,957	46	30,11,645	38	40,026	53	42,55,444	44
Austria Hungary ...	552	1	1,00,386	1	864	1	1,36,890	1
United States of America (Atlantic Coast) ...	1,232	2	2,36,595	3	199	...	50,011	1
Other countries ...	1,428	2	1,96,976	3	1,193	2	1,58,826	2
Total ...	59,028	100	79,87,427	100	76,062	100	97,15,911	100

It will be seen that Belgium increased her lead to 53 per cent. in quantity and 44 per cent. in the value of this trade. The United Kingdom, however, managed to do a larger share than Belgium in the *Beam and girder* trade and still retained her share in *Hoops and strips* and practically the whole of the trade in *Galvanised and tinned sheets and plates* but lost her share in *Plain sheets* and in *Bars and channels*. In this latter, Belgium showed an increase of 9,724 tons or 78 per cent. and Rs. 8,56,313 or 65 per cent. and Germany 3,631 tons or 156 per cent. and Rs. 3,58,016 or 150 per cent. The increases from all countries were in—

		Tons.	Rs.
Iron and steel, plain sheets	...	2,094	1,51,412
Iron and steel, tinned sheets	...	1,194	2,29,943
Steel bars and channels	...	13,200	12,00,977

The year was one of falling prices and trade reports show that there was a general slump of business both in the United Kingdom and on the Continent, and Belgium makers had even to dump material in England underselling United Kingdom makers to the extent of £ 1 per ton. Competition between United Kingdom, Germany and Belgium was exceedingly keen, and several mills in Scotland for rolling bars closed. In *Pipes and fittings cast* there was a large drop of 3,945 tons or 85 per cent. and Rs. 4,44,259 or 80 per cent., but last year's imports were record ones and very heavy. A strike in this trade interfered with deliveries. In *Tinned sheets* there was an increase of 1,194 tons or 60 per cent. and Rs. 2,29,933 or 44 per cent., and the figures are record ones. Stocks of all metals in dealers' hands were distinctly heavy at the close of the year, and it is reported that demand has not been as good as was expected and prices realised were of an unremunerative character.

L. The rise in the figures of *Copper* was due to larger imports of both *Copper brazier* and *yellow metal sheathing*, but the trade is still small and they are items in which the European firms speculate.

M. **Paper, pasteboard and stationery.**—The items comprising this heading are compared in the following statement:—

Table No. 15.

Articles.	1912-13.		1914-13.		Increase or decrease in 1913-14.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Paper and Pasteboard—		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Paper—						
Packing paper ... Cwt.	2 179	22,549	1,805	18,740	— 374	— 3,809
Printing paper ... "	14,289	1,78,750	25,221	2,95,858	+ 10,932	+ 1,17,108
Writing paper and envelopes ... Value.	...	2,49,625	...	3,32,209	...	+ 82,584
Other kinds of paper... Cwt.	56,454	3,83,366	51,007	3,46,296	— 5,447	— 37,070
Total ... Value.	...	8,34,290	...	9,93,103	...	+ 1,58,813
Pasteboard, millboard &c. ... Cwt.	3,274	40,176	3,620	32,640	+ 346	— 7,536
Total of Paper and Pasteboard ... Value.	...	8,74,466	...	10,25,743	...	+ 1,51,277
Stationery ... Value.	...	2,31,999	...	3,25,405	...	+ 93,406
Grand Total of Paper, Pasteboard and Stationery ... Value.	...	11,06,465	...	13,51,148	...	+ 2,44,683

The United Kingdom's share in the total was 71 per cent. followed by Germany with 10 per cent., Sweden 5 per cent., Austria-Hungary 4 per cent. and Norway 3 per cent. A strike in the China clay industry considerably inconvenienced this trade and with higher wages and higher cost of raw materials, it is remarkable that the United Kingdom is regaining the trade from her continental competitors, especially in *Printing paper*.

N. **Railway plant and Rolling stock.**—The decline under this heading was due to the fact that *sleepers* both *steel* and *wood* were not imported in any quantities during the year under review, whereas last year the imports were very large. More *rails*, *carriages* and *trucks* and *locomotives* were received this year for the Jodhpur-Bikaner and Jullunder Doab Railway. A few of the *rails* were also for the Upper Sind Light Railway.

O. **Yarns and textile fabrics.**—The first line of the following table gives the total value figures of *Yarns and textile fabrics* for the last ten years and the second that of cotton goods.

Table No. 16.

	1904-05.	1905-06	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Textile fabrics ...	4,03,00,824	4,38,09,548	4,85,26,730	5,17,92,994	4,94,41,188	3,74,68,349	5,56,05,525	6,49,16,736	7,57,64,350	8,37,98,396
Cotton goods ...	3,60,60,151	4,03,93,256	4,40,11,623	4,77,87,984	4,38,14,315	3,39,46,302	4,91,08,278	5,72,63,994	6,84,22,488	7,49,87,539

* Figures of *Haberdashery* and *millinery* for the year 1904-05 were included with *Apparel* including *Drapery*, *haberdashery*, &c.

The rise in cotton goods in the decade was 107 per cent. and in the quinquennium 120 per cent. and comparing the last two years' figures was 9 per cent.

Before dealing with the separate items of this heading, a few remarks are made on the trend of prices of raw materials in the Home markets. In *Cotton* the year began with the price of Middling American in the neighbourhood of 6·99d. per lb. and with a weak tendency, and Fully Good fair brown Egyptian was quoted at 10d. May to August saw slightly lower prices, in September they rose to 7·35d. and 10·5d. respectively, and were again higher in October, then a fall with slight variations set in and the year closed with prices at 6·99d. and 8·90d. The level of prices was therefore practically much the same as in the previous year. The American crop for the season ending 31st August 1913 amounted to 14,167,115 bales against 16,138,426 in the previous period, and new crop was estimated to be about 14,000,000. Prices of cloth generally were some 8 per cent. cheaper at the close than at the beginning of the year but latterly sales have been on a much smaller scale than usual, and prices in Manchester have latterly stiffened again. The stock of piece-goods in Karachi is reported to be some 80/90,000 packages or, roughly, half a year's supply and is considered larger than it should be, and imports in 1914-15 are not expected to be anything like as large as they have been during the year under review. In *Silk* prices were high in spite of a record supply. Rates were kept up by the demand owing to depleted stocks in manufacturers' hands. In *Wool* there was a diminution in the world's supply and prices were forced up to the high rates ruling in 1907. At the close of 1913, however, a sudden drop occurred as it was found the trade could not afford to pay such high rates, demand having slackened considerably and prices dropped 14d. to 2d. per lb. lower than they were at the commencement of the year.

The following table compares the last two years' imports of each textile (not being raw material):—

Table No. 17.

Description.		1912-13.	1913-14.	Increase or decrease in 1912-13.	
		Rs.	Rs.		
Cotton	...	6,84,22,488	7,49,87,539	+	65,65,051
Flax	...	1,41,820	1,55,285	+	13,465
Haberdashery and millinery	...	11,11,019	13,05,463	+	1,94,444
Hemp	...	69	10	—	59
Jute	...	28,449	17,857	—	10,592
Silk	...	5,53,671	6,60,681	+	1,07,010
Wool	...	55,06,834	66,71,561	+	11,64,727
Total	...	7,57,64,350	8,37,98,396	+	80,34,046

Cotton.—Twist and yarn.—The figures disclose a drop of 294,070 lbs. or 10 per cent. and Rs. 77,448 or 3 per cent. comparing the last two years and occurred almost wholly in coloured yarns. No. 30s to 40s from the United Kingdom. The only explanation is that the imports from this source have been very heavy for the last two years and have not been absorbed and hence the drop in this line alone of 600,502 lbs. or 33 per cent. and Rs. 418,893 or 32 per cent. High prices also interfered with sales, and in T. Reds, Swiss were found cheaper. Shipments from both Holland and Switzerland were larger. The increase under unspecified descriptions was 129,489 lbs. or 54 per cent. and Rs. 194,746 or 71 per cent., in which practically all countries shared. The chief item is mercerised yarn, for which there was a demand at the expense of silk.

Piece-goods—The following table gives the totals of the three headings *Grey*, *White* and *Coloured* (including *printed*) for the last ten years. The main features brought out by the table are the expansion of the direct trade of the port in White and Coloured, in which latter Prints are included.

Table No. 18.

Grey.				White.		Coloured.	
		Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.
1904-05	...	45,803,696	58,63,533	118,306,806	1,54,61,812	87,870,643	1,23,73,776
1905-06	...	59,849,948	82,17,574	112,763,181	1,50,08,285	105,797,978	1,48,28,184
1906-07	...	53,424,472	76,27,618	131,864,611	1,68,90,134	112,932,362	1,68,34,244
1907-08	...	46,120,776	66,16,864	161,989,154	2,37,16,007	106,039,933	1,53,44,728
1908-09	...	46,604,134	69,36,692	128,320,960	1,82,76,310	107,105,580	1,57,15,286
1909-10	...	38,313,588	58,47,151	93,979,923	1,33,70,421	80,133,254	1,23,25,014
1910-11	...	32,083,045	49,23,274	159,028,161	2,25,83,770	118,637,356	1,89,00,793
1911-12	...	49,509,702	79,37,171	157,671,589	2,52,80,916	123,773,503	2,05,05,197
1912-13	...	58,333,570	1,00,86,951	210,508,729	3,47,78,394	114,897,758	2,01,49,577
1913-14	...	39,518,350	71,78,125	217,727,981	3,42,59,048	156,148,659	2,96,89,162

Grey.—The fall in this trade was expected as the last two years' imports were more than could be absorbed and were at the same time purchased at a high level of prices. The decline was 32 per cent. in quantity, and 28 per cent. in the total value of this heading. The decrease in *shirtings* was 18,308,813 yards or 42 per cent. and Rs. 27,05,947 or 37 per cent. The good demand for American *Pepperil drills* continued and the imports fell only 8 per cent. in quantity and 8 per cent. in value, last year's figures being record ones.

The article is a sound one and seems to command a demand particularly on the frontier. The disturbed state of parts of Afghanistan apparently interfered with the trade in other heavy weight greys.

Whites.—The rise in quantity was 3 per cent., but there was a fall in the value totals of 1 per cent. This is explained by the fact that the imports of *shirtings*, a highly priced article, were considerably curtailed, purchases during the last two years having been very large. Stocks of *shirtings* are being gradually worked off, but so far no very large new business has been put through. The fall in *shirtings* was 34,172,156 yards or 47 per cent. and in value Rs. 57,50,519 or 43 per cent. The items which showed increases were —

	Yards.	Rs.
<i>Checks, spots and stripes</i> ...	3,383,071 or 51 per cent.	8,90,331 or 71 per cent.
<i>Dhuties, saris and scarves</i> ...	1,055,022 or 61 per cent.	1,79,696 or 60 per cent.
<i>Faconets, mulls, cambrics, etc.</i> ...	28,863,530 or 42 per cent.	34,12,341 or 29 per cent.
<i>Nainsookhs</i> ...	5,889,729 or 9 per cent.	2,90,936 or 3 per cent.
<i>Sheetings</i> ...	9,426 or 53 per cent.	2,761 or 55 per cent.
<i>Twills</i> ...	1,075,656 or 129 per cent.	2,25,905 or 123 per cent.
<i>Unspecified descriptions</i> ...	1,323,119 or 58 per cent.	2,61,976 or 56 per cent.

The business in *Mulls* was distinctly overdone as stocks at the close of the year were very large. *Nainsookhs* are also somewhat largely held and slow of sale. At one time in the year it looked as if the fall in the prices of cotton would bring very heavy losses to dealers, but prices in Manchester hardened and short time was resorted to by several mills. The tone of the market has become more hopeful though the amount of new business put through during the last few months of the year was small, compared to that of last year. The recrudescence of plague at the close considerably hampered trade, many dealers running away. *Fancy whites* met with a ready sale. This tendency to purchase a dearer article denotes general prosperity.

Coloured (including Prints).—The enormous rise in the totals of 41,250,901 yds. or 35 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 95,39,585 or 47 per cent. in value is remarkable and practically every heading of the trade showed substantial increases. Though stocks are fairly large, sales were good. The expansion in the print trade with Italy mentioned last year was from 1,116,457 yds. valued at Rs. 394,763 to 3,386,942 yds. value at Rs. 10,41,407, or an increase of 203 per cent. in quantity and 163 per cent. in value. It may be mentioned that a number of mills in Italy have formed a combine. Italy also finding the outlet for her trade being hampered by the Balkan War evidently turned her attention to India and by selling cheaply found a market and did an excellent trade in chocolate and blue ground prints. Manchester and Glasgow also did well in these lines. Shirting prints, particularly white ground, are reported to have been considerably overdone and stocks are large.

Other manufactures.—Blankets.—The trade in cotton blankets is stated to have resulted in losses, all markets being oversupplied. The increase under the heading was from 265,334 lbs. and Rs. 1,35,596 in 1912-13 to 422,336 lbs. and Rs. 2,21,518 in 1913-14 or a rise of 59 per cent. in quantity and 63 per cent. in value. *Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece* rose from 3,087,912 Nos. and Rs. 6,35,186 to 3,258,521 Nos. and Rs. 10,63,864, or a rise of 5 per cent. in number and 67 per cent. in value. The trade was in *Shawls* and was overdone, and stocks are large.

Wool.—The rise under *Yarn and knitting wool* was 14 per cent. in quantity and 23 per cent. in value. Both Berlin wool and yarn were imported in larger quantities from Germany and Austria, but stocks are large; however, prices are still high. *Piece-goods.*—The rise in the totals was 14 per cent. in quantity and 22 per cent. in value. The imports from the United Kingdom rose some 3 lakhs and from France some 8 lakhs, while those from Germany fell 3½ lakhs. Bradford manufacturers sent numerous travellers to this country during the winter of 1912-13 and booked large orders for woollens for June-July shipment, but it is reported sales have not been good and stocks on hand are large. In shawl cloth France took away the trade from Germany. The Saxony and Thuringen manufacturers attempted to make a rule that the goods must be examined before shipment and apparently lost this trade consequently. Germany also shipped smaller quantities of mixed flannels, as large stocks were held over from the previous two years' heavy imports. The business in *shawls*, which is chiefly with Germany, is reported to have been overdone.

P. Miscellaneous.—The fall under this heading was 9 per cent. and is chiefly accounted for by the two items commented on below. *Cement.*—The decrease was 39 per cent. in quantity and 39 per cent. in value. Strikes interfered with deliveries at the beginning of the year and prices were at the same time high but subsequently fell Imports were for the first time received from Denmark, and the quality is reported to good. A steamship company has, it is understood, started the trade in order to fill their steamers to Hull. *Matches.*—There was a rise of 259,325 gross or 48 per cent. and Rs. 1,72,589 or 47 per cent. in safety matches but a fall in other sorts, chiefly sulphur of 362,678 gross or 40 per cent. and Rs. 2,45,811 or 37 per cent. Imports of safety decreased from Sweden and increased from Austria and Belgium, the manufacturers in these latter countries, however, are reported to be forming syndicates for combined sale as present prices are found to be unremunerative. The White Phosphorus Act, V of 1913, passed on 7th March 1913, may possibly have interfered with the sale of *sulphur matches*, as prices in comparison with *safety* were reported to be high.

IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified.

13. The following table compares the totals of the principal articles under this main heading for the last two years :—

Table No. 19.

Articles.	1912-13.		1913-14.		Increase or decrease in 1913-14.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Total Rs. ..	...	4,53,668	...	4,89,252	...	+ 35,584
Articles imported by post ...	...	4,36,916	...	4,67,364	...	+ 30,448
Other articles ...	...	16,752	...	21,888	...	+ 5,136

The rise in the total was 7 per cent.

EXPORTS.

Foreign merchandise re-exported.

14. The following table gives the most important items of the re-export trade for the last five years and compares the last two :—

Table No. 20.

Articles.	1909-1910.		1910-1911.		1911-1912.		1912-1913.		1913-1914.		Increase or decrease in 1913-1914 as compared with 1912-1913.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Total Rupees ...	...	38,75,221	...	49,80,102	...	90,75,810	...	80,17,720	...	65,68,766	...	- 14,48,954
Class I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco ... Rs.	...	7,01,318	...	13,52,761	...	55,69,824	...	15,43,090	...	10,54,978	...	- 4,88,112
B. Fruits and Vegetables—												
Fresh fruits and vegetables ... Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221	...	...	...	- 221
Fruits and vegetables, dried, salted or preserved—												
Dates ... Cwt.	11,794	49,272	1,243	6,266	484	2,426	597	3,278	3,312	15,533	+ 2,715	+ 12,255
Other sorts... "	4,384	1,09,740	11,382	3,02,767	24,079	7,54,432	16,402	4,46,790	7,930	2,49,034	- 8,472	- 1,97,756
G. Sugar ... "	52,159	5,15,340	93,970	9,40,539	496,449	47,79,711	102,397	10,60,259	67,641	7,52,781	- 34,756	- 3,07,478
Other articles... Rs.	...	26,966	...	1,03,189	...	33,255	...	32,542	...	37,630	...	+ 5,088
Class II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured... "	...	25,66,854	...	25,78,982	...	25,22,093	...	53,69,582	...	42,27,081	...	- 11,42,501
D.—Metallic ores, and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture... Tons.	64	2,711	3,691	1,20,922	18	432	104	6,494	5,119	1,16,930	+ 5,015	+ 1,10,436
H. Textile materials—												
Wool, raw ... Lbs.	4,342,908	25,38,593	4,745,664	24,29,460	4,764,343	24,63,530	10,669,466	53,44,618	8,133,279	40,79,784	- 25,36,187	- 12,64,834
Other textile materials ... Rs.	...	435	...	1,843	...	875	...	2,740	...	3,580	...	+ 840
Other articles ... "	...	25,115	...	26,757	...	57,256	...	15,730	...	26,787	...	+ 11,057
Class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ... Rs.	...	5,90,508	...	10,37,062	...	9,70,261	...	10,59,198	...	12,54,491	...	+ 1,95,293
A. Apparel ... "	...	81,448	...	71,051	...	1,06,381	...	1,58,445	...	1,59,571	...	+ 1,126
O. Textile fabrics—												
Cotton goods—												
White piece-goods ... Yds.	661,982	92,025	1,296,581	1,90,571	1,262,174	2,03,231	10,37,965	1,74,804	1,241,618	1,93,781	+ 203,653	+ 18,977
Coloured, printed or dyed piece-goods ... "	1,118,491	1,64,849	2,022,418	3,81,546	1,523,276	3,00,179	1,252,578	2,22,380	1,696,045	2,80,715	+ 443,467	+ 58,335
Other cotton goods including twist and yarn ... Rs.	...	21,862	...	35,036	...	21,897	...	42,773	...	34,326	...	- 8,447
Other textile fabrics ... "	...	12,775	...	20,598	...	30,563	...	76,794	...	1,00,182	...	+ 23,388
Other articles... "	...	2,07,549	...	3,38,260	...	3,08,010	...	3,84,002	...	4,85,916	...	+ 1,01,914
Class IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified ... "	...	16,541	...	11,297	...	13,632	...	45,850	...	32,216	...	- 13,634

N.B.—The figures underlined added together make up the total of the first line.

The fall in the value of the re-export trade was due, first, to the smaller business in *Sugar*, particularly with Bahrein and the Persian Gulf ports, the decrease to Bahrein alone being 21,650 cwts. or 80 per cent. and Rs. 2,19,924 or 79 per cent.; and, secondly, to the smaller shipments of *Kandahar wool* and *dried fruits*. The trend of the *sugar* trade with Persia was probably to direct shipments instead of purchases being made through merchants in Bombay and Karachi. Last year's *Wool* figures were record ones and those of the year under review are larger than those of any other year, omitting 1912-13. The winter of 1912-13 is reported to have been a severe one in Afghanistan and caused a somewhat heavier mortality than usual amongst the sheep in certain parts. Prices in Liverpool for *Kandahar wool* rose during the year some 10 to 15 per cent., though during the sales that have just closed, rates are down ½d. per lb. In *Dried fruits* the continuance of low prices in Europe and large supplies from other countries, interfered with the export trade from Kandahar, etc. The only other item of special interest was a shipment to Genoa in one steamer of 5,000 tons of *Old iron* purchased from the Railway. The last large shipment to that port took place in 1910-11. The re-export trade in *Piece-goods* was only fair, as although there was an increase, last year's figures were small and those of this year are not as large as those of the two years previous to 1912-13.

Indian Produce and Manufactures.

15. The following table shows the relative values of the more important exports for the last five years, arranged in the order of their comparative importance, and compares the last two years (articles under one lakh not separately specified):—

Table No. 21.

Articles.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	Increase or decrease in 1913-1914.	Percentage of each item to total exports of Indian produce in 1913-1914.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Wheat	9,71,42,758	9,85,70,189	10,23,23,751	14,04,73,261	9,78,20,092	-4,26,53,169	37.79
2. Cotton, raw	4,08,00,723	4,57,04,926	2,77,43,406	5,08,23,237	5,60,77,121	+ 52,53,884	21.67
3. Rapeseed	2,94,02,411	2,63,82,136	2,39,53,023	2,66,51,651	3,24,76,377	+ 58,24,726	12.54
4. Wool, raw	1,53,28,777	1,47,03,765	1,46,16,415	1,44,86,345	1,29,20,448	- 15,65,897	4.99
5. Barley	16,25,648	10,11,363	1,48,84,434	3,62,18,377	1,07,16,729	-2,55,01,648	4.14
6. Skins, raw	57,11,148	60,35,867	62,16,469	85,00,054	93,04,183	+ 8,04,129	3.59
7. Rice not in the husk	53,28,245	31,06,983	25,50,172	38,02,782	73,35,062	+ 35,32,280	2.83
8. Wheat flour	16,66,203	18,47,277	30,15,501	48,48,318	59,80,199	+ 11,31,881	2.31
9. Hides, raw	23,08,549	16,26,666	26,23,900	72,21,623	56,37,691	- 15,83,932	2.19
10. Gram	35,73,988	19,42,351	2,44,74,966	86,70,942	49,95,686	- 36,75,256	1.93
11. Sesamum seed	39,53,359	58,24,406	22,79,035	38,62,329	37,47,112	- 1,15,217	1.44
12. Jowar and bajra	4,14,498	62,813	6,305	2,93,018	20,59,485	+ 17,66,467	.79
13. Bones	14,37,320	11,60,938	19,21,273	27,85,371	20,23,589	- 7,61,782	.78
14. Cotton seed	20,14,818	15,45,800	6,98,438	19,06,468	13,96,489	- 5,09,979	.54
15. Silk, raw	18,58,810	20,13,856	24,72,900	27,41,925	12,63,815	- 14,78,110	.48
16. Linseed	...	5,35,847	2,22,449	14,78,007	5,25,295	- 9,52,712	.21
17. Skins, tanned or dressed	4,41,942	6,12,961	5,89,745	4,64,566	4,63,068	- 1,498	.17
18. Fishmaws and sharkfins	2,48,310	2,55,569	2,50,450	3,09,181	3,33,933	+ 24,752	.13
19. Fodder, bran and pollards	54,647	74,859	1,07,578	1,16,429	2,47,271	+ 1,30,842	.09
20. Fish, dry, salted	88,987	1,22,276	1,66,289	2,25,184	2,40,579	+ 15,395	.09
21. Lac	35,860	1,97,845	2,37,203	2,16,949	2,15,356	- 1,593	.08
22. Fruits and vegetables	83,848	1,26,599	1,03,908	1,90,165	2,09,633	+ 19,468	.08
23. Pulse	3,84,628	3,60,154	2,13,778	5,83,071	2,06,301	- 3,76,770	.08
24. Cotton manufactures	67,845	1,23,716	2,35,252	2,37,638	1,72,136	- 65,502	.06
25. Chromite or chrome iron ore	1,89,319	1,04,912	1,26,622	1,34,626	1,38,078	+ 3,452	.05
26. Mustard seed	8,940	3,841	909	...	1,34,850	+ 1,34,850	.06
27. Animals, living	26,194	51,375	1,04,906	...	78,283	+ 22,615	.08
28. Maize	...	...	...	55,668	55,418	- 250	.02
29. Oils	1,28,899	75,496	38,302	1,33,757	49,873	- 83,884	.02
30. Wood and timber	1,16,160	56,834	47,318	95,979	32,125	- 63,854	.02
31. Wool manufactures	28,933	65,196	1,06,340	1,29,674	27,552	- 1,02,122	.01
32. Indigo	1,44,283	3,14,610	1,89,830	22,900	22,223	- 677	.01
33. Grain, pulse and flour—other sorts	11,89,083	2,65,486	40,36,949	8,906	15,616	+ 4,710	.01
34. Iron, old, for remanufacture	39,000	182	...	1,38,800	...	+ 1,38,800	...
35. Other articles	11,57,856	11,98,376	14,23,440	16,98,234	18,74,414	+ 1,76,180	.72
TOTAL EXPORTS OF INDIAN PRODUCE	21,70,04,990	21,60,85,470	23,79,81,276	32,01,93,000	25,87,94,082	-6,13,98,918	100

The drop of 19 per cent. in the value figures of the export trade was due to the smaller shipments of wheat—30 per cent., Barley—70 per cent., Gram—42 per cent., Wool—10 per cent., Hides—21 per cent. partly counterbalanced by larger shipments of Cotton+10 per cent., Rapeseed+21 per cent., Rice+92 per cent., Jowar+602 per cent., and are all dealt with in detail below.

Class I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco.

16. The following table contrasts the principal items under the heading for the last two years:—

Table No. 22.

Articles.	1912-1913.		1913-1914.		Increase or decrease in 1913-14.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Total Rs.	...	Rs.	...	Rs.	...	Rs.
A—Fish (excluding canned fish, ... Cwt.	14,468	5,38,322	15,219	5,81,147	+	42,825
{ Fish, dry, salted	11,858	2,25,184	12,406	2,40,579	+	15,395
{ Fishmaws and sharkfins	2,455	3,09,181	2,528	3,33,933	+	24,752
{ Other sorts	155	3,957	285	6,635	+	2,678

Table No. 22—continued.

	1912-1913.		1913-1914.		Increase or decrease in 1913-14.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
B—Fruits and vegetables ... Rs.	...	1,90,165	...	2,09,633	...	+ 19,468
Fresh fruits	...	6,795	...	6,977	...	+ 182
Fresh vegetables of all kinds, ...	...	1,72,413	...	1,97,221	...	+ 24,808
Fruits and vegetables, dried, salted or preserved. ... Cwt.	1,295	10,957	544	5,435	— 751	— 5,522
C—Grain, Pulse and Flour	37,603,111	19,55,66,240	23,914,985	12,91,82,588	— 13,688,126	— 6,63,83,652
Barley	7,557,481	3,62,18,377	2,552,435	1,07,16,729	— 5,005,046	— 2,55,01,648
Gram	2,087,888	86,70,942	1,112,766	49,95,686	— 975,122	— 36,75,256
Jawar and bajra	65,679	2,93,018	456,726	20,59,485	+ 391,047	+ 17,66,467
Maize	158,207	6,67,565	13,289	55,418	— 144,918	— 6,12,147
Pulse	116,801	5,83,071	38,681	2,06,301	— 78,120	— 3,76,770
Rice not in the husk	542,443	38,02,782	1,074,785	73,35,062	+ 532,342	+ 35,32,280
Wheat	26,427,554	14,04,73,261	17,866,472	9,78,20,092	— 8,561,082	— 4,26,53,169
Wheat flour	645,626	48,48,318	797,631	59,80,199	+ 152,005	+ 11,31,881
Other sorts	1,432	8,906	2,200	13,616	+ 768	+ 4,710
E—Provisions and oilman's stores Rs.	...	25,036	...	27,252	...	+ 2,216
F—Spices Lbs.	52,735	9,736	67,557	18,344	+ 14,822	+ 8,608
G—Sugar Cwt.	539	8,011	792	10,392	+ 253	+ 2,381
H—Tea Lbs.	2,985	2,109	20,998	15,884	+ 18,013	+ 13,775
I—Other food and drink ... Rs.	...	3,600	...	10	...	— 3,590
J—Tobacco Lbs.	58,619	10,994	49,742	12,693	— 8,877	+ 1,699

N. B.—The figures underlined added together make up the total in the first line.

The decrease in the value total was 33 per cent.

A.—**Fish.**—The fishing season was a good one and both *sua* and *shark* were plentiful. There was a good demand from Ceylon for the former and from Hong-Kong for the latter, and prices rose during the year. The shipments of *fishmaws*, which are taken from the *sua*, to the United Kingdom were also larger, but prices declined in London.

B.—**Fruits and vegetables.**—The increase under this heading was due to much larger shipments of potatoes to Ceylon. Other Gulf and Red Sea ports took somewhat less of both potatoes and onions than last year though above the average of the last five. The Malir crop of potatoes was exceedingly good. Owing to the good rainfall a much larger area was put under potatoes and high prices continued to prevail.

C.—**Grain, Pulse and flour.**—The heading shows a fall of 36 per cent. in quantity and 33 per cent. in value and was chiefly brought about by the smaller shipments of wheat, barley, gram, maize and pulse; on the other hand wheat flour, jawar and rice were shipped in larger quantities.

Barley.—The previous year's figures were record ones and were brought about by the failure of the European crop. There was a drop of 66 per cent. in quantity and 70 per cent. in value during the year under review. The sudden rise in this trade began in 1911-12. Rates in Europe were low last year compared with local, and persistently fell throughout the year. The new contract came into force during the year.

Gram.—Export only occurs when there is a special demand, due to scarcity of fodder grains in Europe, so that the drop of 46 per cent. in quantity and 42 per cent. in value hardly calls for much comment. *Maize* from the Argentine was in plentiful supply also low quality oats from Russia and the Plate.

Jawar and Bajra.—The rise was 595 per cent. in quantity and 602 per cent. in value. Some 2,362 tons jawar were exported to the United Kingdom, none having been shipped for the last two years and 549 tons were shipped to Belgium and 35 tons to France, neither of which countries have taken any before. A large quantity of 9,554 tons was shipped to Aden against only 1,375 tons in the previous year and 4,858 tons to the Red Sea ports against 404 tons in the previous year, remarkable rises of 594 per cent. and 1,162 per cent. respectively, which are somewhat difficult to explain, except that it is a cheap grain and it is reported the crops were failures in those parts. The fact that there were more steamers put on the berth for those ports probably had something to do with the larger shipments from this port. The Jawar crop was a large one.

Maize and Pulse.—The fall in *Maize* was 91 per cent. in quantity and 91 per cent. in value and in *Pulse* 66 per cent. in quantity and 64 per cent. in value, due wholly to the same causes assigned above to Gram.

Rice not in the husk.—The rise was 98 per cent. in quantity and 92 per cent. in value. Crops were about half the normal in Hyderabad and about two-thirds for the rest of Sind. However, the Province has managed to almost double her export trade. Cutch and Kathiawar took much less than usual, so there was more available for export to Foreign countries. Exports to Aden rose 222 per cent. in

quantity, Bahrein Islands 94 per cent., Ceylon 475 per cent., Mauritius 100 per cent., Red Sea ports 329 per cent., Muscat 87 per cent. and Persia 83 per cent. Falls occurred in shipments to Zanzibar 52 per cent. and East African Protectorate 39 per cent. and Italian East Africa 53 per cent.

Wheat.—The Agricultural Department's returns compare areas cultivated and outturns for the last two years as follows:—

Table No. 23.

		Area cultivated.		Outturn.	
		1911-12.	1912-13.	1911-12.	1912-13.
		Acres.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.
Sind	...	391,264	470,873	97,171	126,801
Punjab	...	11,018,479	9,289,100	3,808,639	2,989,482

The crop in Sind yielded from 70/85 per cent. of the normal, whereas in the Punjab, irrigated areas yielded equal to if not over the normal but unirrigated somewhat under. Prices in the United Kingdom, our largest customer, varied between 30s and 34s per quarter, so there were no very serious fluctuations, but business was difficult, sellers in this country holding out for high rates compared with the sterling equivalent. With the enormous crops in the United States and Canada, India dropped to third place in quantity shipped to England in 1913, whereas in both 1911 and 1912 she took the lead. In 1913 the quantities, taken from the *Economist*, were—

1,703,397 tons from United States of America
 1,089,395 " " Canada
 938,305 " " India

Of this latter 701,202 tons went from Karachi.

The following table gives the distribution of the wheat exports for the last five years:—

Table No. 24.

	1909-1910.		1910-1911.		1911-1912.		1912-1913.		1913-1914.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
United Kingdom	14,203,886	8,54,17,678	16,037,430	8,20,39,400	16,899,323	8,31,51,811	19,696,768	10,48,27,641	12,104,436	6,65,19,898
Bahrein Islands	22,267	1,39,635	2,670	14,500	1,195	5,469	8,869	48,828	35,660	2,09,088
Other British Possessions	1,919	11,694	797	5,684	138	778	109	637	1,892	14,782
Sweden	...	...	171,800	8,59,000	252,530	12,07,895	203,935	10,30,230	217,378	12,32,850
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	116,058	5,80,290	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,000	1,30,000	241,640	12,51,700
Germany	1,65,740	9,96,640	116,700	6,06,000	379,428	18,62,890	371,745	19,78,418	463,509	26,12,277
Holland	46,000	2,76,000	...	...	61,000	2,95,000	49,160	2,72,380	...	...
Belgium	1,571,963	93,92,776	844,402	43,00,365	3,032,585	1,48,71,105	3,480,880	1,81,96,607	2,684,654	1,46,40,723
France	63,138	3,78,328	2,114,648	1,06,20,526	177,300	8,85,350	1,661,880	91,42,196	1,797,112	95,58,105
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194,114	10,62,280
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	766,234	40,03,845	30,000	1,79,500
Turkey-Asiatic	31,526	2,00,418	4,448	24,706	1,764	8,782	735	4,520	31,993	1,91,548
Muscat Territory and Trucial Oman.	30,307	1,83,751	12,513	67,084	1,718	9,211	19,060	1,07,443	42,445	2,17,545
Persia	23,528	1,44,728	5,152	27,508	170	812	5,388	30,454	13,910	81,322
Egypt	9	62	941	4,391	4,227	23,335	20,730	1,19,754	4,693	30,562
Other Foreign Countries.	95	548	185	1,025	229	1,313	3	18	3,036	17,912
TOTAL	16,160,378	9,71,42,758	19,311,687	9,85,70,189	20,811,607	10,23,23,751	26,427,554	14,04,73,261	17,866,472	9,78,20,092

Wheat flour.—The rise was 23 per cent. in quantity and 23 per cent. in the value figures of the trade. Egypt was again our largest customer with 359,301 cwts. against 266,118 cwts. in the previous year. Prices are reported to have been somewhat unremunerative. Aden and the Red Sea and Persian Gulf ports under Asiatic Turkey also took larger quantities and Persia trebled her demands. Competition has been very keen between the several mills, and prices of wheat have been high, so that the business has not been a very profitable one to those concerned.

Class II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.

17. The following table contrasts the principal items under this heading for the last two years.

Table No. 25.

Articles.	1912-1913.		1913-1914.		Increase or decrease in 1913-14.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
A. Coal, coke and patent fuel... Tons.	20	12,18,58,732	40	12,69,06,464	+	50,47,732
		320		720	+	400
B. Gums, resins and lac ... Cwt.	3,991	2,18,157	3,664	2,15,356	-	2,801
{ Gums and resins ... "	46	1,208	...	...	-	1,208
{ Lac ... "	3,945	2,16,949	3,664	2,15,356	-	1,593

Table No. 25—continued.

Articles.	1912-1913.		1913-1914.		Increase or decrease in 1913-14.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
C. Hides and skins, raw ... Cwt.	220,164	1,57,65,979	194,748	1,49,56,576	- 25,416	- 8,09,403
{ Hides, raw ... { Cwt. { 109,013 { 72,21,623 { 79,669 { 56,37,691 { - 29,344 { - 15,83,932						
{ Skins, raw ... { No. { 1,139,807 { 85,00,054 { 763,008 { 93,04,183 { - 376,799 { - 8,04,129						
{ Cuttings of hides and skins, raw ... { Cwt. { 107,057 { 85,00,054 { 113,622 { 93,04,183 { + 6,565 { + 8,04,129						
{ No. { 6,278,094 { 85,00,054 { 6,724,362 { 93,04,183 { + 446,268 { + 8,04,129						
D. Metallic ores and scrap metal for remanufacture ... Tons.	4,094	44,302	1,457	14,702	- 2,637	- 29,600
Chromite (chrome iron ore) ...	8,639	2,73,426	3,598	1,38,078	- 5,041	- 1,35,348
Iron or steel, old, for remanufacture ...	3,087	1,34,626	3,598	1,38,078	+ 511	+ 3,452
E. Oils ... Galls.	5,552	1,38,800	...	...	- 5,552	- 1,38,800
...	65,406	1,33,757	24,273	49,873	- 41,133	- 83,884
F. Seeds ... Cwt.	4,188,273	3,39,24,802	4,486,284	3,83,03,274	+ 298,011	+ 43,78,472
Essential ... Cwt.	344	2,770	1,556	11,406	+ 1,212	+ 8,636
Cotton ...	472,379	19,06,468	378,261	13,96,489	- 94,118	- 5,09,979
Linseed ...	127,245	14,78,007	38,959	5,25,295	- 88,286	- 9,52,712
Mustard ...	...	...	18,102	1,34,850	+ 18,102	+ 1,34,850
Rape ...	3,288,154	2,66,51,651	3,778,339	3,24,76,377	+ 490,185	+ 58,24,726
Sesamum (til or jinjili) ...	297,654	38,62,329	269,068	37,47,112	- 28,586	- 1,15,217
Other sorts of oil seeds ...	2,455	23,122	1,999	11,743	- 456	- 11,379
Other than oil-seeds ...	42	455	...	2	- 42	- 453
G. Tallow, stearine and wax... ..	281	7,197	1,260	37,107	+ 979	+ 29,910
H. Textile materials ... Rs.	...	6,80,51,507	...	7,02,61,384	...	+ 22,09,877
Cotton, raw... .. Cwt.	1,317,687	5,08,23,237	1,493,736	5,60,77,121	+ 176,049	+ 52,53,884
Silk, raw Lbs.	679,641	27,41,925	260,433	12,63,815	- 419,208	- 14,78,110
Wool, raw	33,221,256	1,44,86,345	28,908,357	1,29,20,448	- 4,312,899	- 15,65,897
I. Wood and timber Rs.	...	80,443	...	32,125	...	- 48,318
J. Miscellaneous	...	34,03,144	...	29,11,971	...	- 4,91,173
Manures—						
Animal bones ... Tons.	36,816	27,85,371	25,606	20,23,589	- 11,210	- 7,61,782
Other kinds of manures ...	961	48,965	216	13,564	- 745	- 35,401
Other articles ... Rs.	...	5,68,808	...	8,74,818	...	+ 3,06,010

N.B.—The figures underlined added together make up the total in the first line.

The rise in the value figures of the class was 4 per cent.

C—Hides and skins, raw.—The drop in the heading was 11 per cent. in weight and 5 per cent. in value and occurred in hides, the shipments of skins being larger. It is remarkable such high figures have again been recorded considering the year has not been one of drought, in fact fodder was plentiful. The explanation seems to be that there is a pronounced scarcity in the world's supply of raw material and the ever-increasing demand for the finished articles causes prices to rise and all available supplies are shipped to Europe; however, at the close of the year rates were somewhat lower.

Hides raw.—The decrease in number was 33 per cent., in weight 26 per cent., and in value 21 per cent. The demand throughout the year has been greater than the supply in spite of a higher range of prices. Prices have in fact been remarkable, such rates not having been hitherto touched. The fall in—

Buffalo hides was cwts. 7,689, Nos. 66,739 and Rs. 4,13,236.

Cow hides was cwts. 16,795, Nos. 233,124 and Rs. 8,88,018.

Calf skins was cwts. 2,650, Nos. 63,302 and Rs. 1,62,254.

Other hides was cwts. 2,210, Nos. 13,634 and Rs. 1,20,424.

The following table compares the last two years' figures, and gives the destination of the hides exported:—

Table No. 26.

Countries.	1912-1913.			1913-1914.			Increase or decrease in 1913-1914.		
	Quantity.		Value.	Quantity.		Value.	Quantity.		Value.
	Cwt.	Pieces.	Rs.	Cwt.	Pieces.	Rs.	Cwt.	Pieces.	Rs.
United Kingdom	17,028	143,321	11,15,254	11,315	97,313	8,01,856	- 5,713	- 46,008	- 3,13,398
Germany	27,289	267,025	18,21,646	27,343	237,373	18,90,372	+ 54	- 29,452	+ 68,726
Belgium	7,892	61,825	5,16,885	13,771	95,822	10,19,086	+ 5,879	+ 33,997	+ 5,02,201
France	13,160	131,601	7,74,490	6,204	71,204	3,69,153	- 6,956	- 60,397	- 4,05,337
Spain	12,749	133,904	8,56,648	5,443	57,775	4,10,887	- 7,306	- 76,129	- 4,45,761
Italy	16,364	244,790	11,89,888	8,232	139,970	6,13,986	- 8,132	- 104,820	- 5,75,902
Austria-Hungary	4,581	41,965	2,85,204	3,921	34,856	2,77,122	- 660	- 7,109	- 8,082
United States of America—									
Atlantic coast	8,494	101,308	5,66,122	2,667	21,192	1,97,839	- 5,827	- 80,116	- 3,68,283
Other countries	1,456	14,068	95,486	773	7,303	57,390	- 683	- 6,765	- 38,096
TOTAL	109,013	1,139,807	72,21,623	79,669	763,008	56,37,691	- 29,344	- 376,799	- 15,83,932

Skins, raw.—The rise in—

Goat skins was cwts. 2,023, Nos. 208,582 and Rs. 3,65,697.

Sheep skins was cwts. 4,648, Nos. 250,665 and Rs. 4,45,639.

Holland, Belgium and France took much larger quantities of goat skins, the rise being 54 per cent., 4,011 per cent. and 278 per cent. in number respectively. Shipments to the United States of America fell off 2 per cent. in number, but nearly two-thirds of the export were to that country. The exports of *sheep skins* rose to all countries, the United States of America taking about seven-eighths of the trade. The figures are record ones with this country and show a remarkable expansion during the last five years. Prices have been maintained at a high level throughout the year.

F—Seeds.—The rise in quantity was 7 per cent. and in value 12 per cent.

Cotton.—The fall was 19 per cent. in quantity and 26 per cent. in value. There was a good cotton crop and plenty of seed available for export, but prices for local consumption were higher than the equivalent rates in England and that in spite of a rise in prices.

Linseed.—The fall was 69 per cent. in quantity and 64 per cent. in value. Very little linseed is grown in either Sind or the Punjab, most comes from the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. A smaller area was put under this seed, as December and January 1912, the time of sowing, were rainless. The late rain in February 1913 helped the late sown crop, but hardly benefited the earlier. There was a remarkable steadiness in the home markets in spite of large supplies from the Argentine and North America. A new outlet has been found for this seed by a hardening process which possibly helped to keep up rates, also the fact that stocks in consumers' hands were small at the commencement of the year. Soya bean, its chief competitor, was also not in such large supply as in the previous year.

Rape.—The Agricultural returns for the rabi crop are as follows:—

Table No. 27.

		Area cultivated.		Outturn.	
		1911-12.	1912-13.	1911-12.	1912-13.
		Acres.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.
Sind ...	...	53,958	45,686	4,711	4,757
Punjab ...	...	1,414,062	936,800	196,639	148,963

The export figures showed a rise of 14 per cent. in quantity and 21 per cent. in value. The year began with a fairly even level of rates for the rabi crop with a tendency to rise and the season closed with rates fairly high. The toria crop was an excellent one. Some of the toria became heated on the voyage home through not being thoroughly dried before shipment. Prices of toria were steady without much fluctuation. The new rabi crop will be a small one and local prices have opened high.

Rape.—The following table gives the distribution of the article for the last five years:—

Table No. 28.

	1909-1910.		1910-1911.		1911-1912.		1912-1913.		1913-1914.	
	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.
RAPE—										
United Kingdom ...	495,796	29,92,895	689,995	43,71,281	347,732	23,57,633	417,892	33,41,292	239,759	23,59,705
Other British Possessions ...	...	...	...	...	17	100	...	...	...	...
Germany ...	1,453,512	1,08,10,907	1,153,445	85,46,861	723,114	54,02,025	904,459	72,95,856	965,785	80,89,895
Belgium ...	1,476,294	1,04,71,879	1,326,059	94,01,341	1,626,108	1,21,47,693	1,362,115	1,11,68,358	1,810,871	1,55,43,576
France ...	741,793	50,54,856	570,898	38,75,212	509,058	37,33,300	580,686	46,56,341	641,355	53,68,115
Italy ...	...	...	200	1,440	...	...	...	...	21,002	2,14,524
Austria-Hungary ...	1,280	9,240	25,558	1,86,001	38,547	2,83,362	17,002	1,41,804	89,566	8,10,550
Other Foreign Countries.	8,000	62,634	...	...	4,000	28,908	6,000	48,000	10,001	90,012
TOTAL ...	41,76,675	2,94,02,411	3,768,155	2,63,82,136	3,248,576	2,39,53,023	3,288,154	2,66,51,651	3,778,339	3,24,76,377

Sesamum (til or jinjili).—The fall was 9 per cent. in quantity and 2 per cent. in value. Good water supply and plentiful rains helped to extend the area in Sind from 73,302 acres to 84,735, but there was a somewhat smaller area put under the seed in the Punjab, viz., 143,551 against 156,813 acres, cotton having displaced it. Outturn only fair. The average of local prices was rather lower than in the previous year.

H.—Textile Materials.—The increase in the total value of this heading was 3 per cent. and was brought about wholly by the larger exports of Cotton, raw. From table on page 17 it will be seen that raw cotton now takes second place in the value list of goods exported, viz., 21.67 per cent. of the whole export trade to Foreign countries against 15.87 per cent. in 1912-13 and 11.65 per cent. in 1911-12. The value of the exports ten years ago was Rs. 2,78,56,075 against Rs. 5,60,77,121 in the year under review,—a remarkable expansion.

Cotton raw.—The figures deal with two seasons, the end of one and the beginning of another. The actual season being practically from September in one year to September in the following.

The Agricultural Department figures upto date are given below and another column is added of the estimated quantity sent and to be sent to Karachi of the two seasons as above, so that a comparison of the growth of the trade can be made.

Table No. 29.

	Area cultivated.		Outturn.		Estimated receipt into Karachi.	
	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.
	Acres.	Acres.	Bales of 400 lbs.	Bales of 400 lbs.	Bales of 400 lbs.	Bales of 400 lbs.
Sind ...	296,375	331,642	123,152	132,214	174,336	194,530
Punjab ...	1,575,201	2,052,900	372,648	594,198	299,904	419,440
TOTAL ...	1,871,576	2,384,542	495,800	726,412	474,240	613,970

↑ The figures of the outturn for Sind in the above table are reported to be too low by some 50/60,000 bales.

Turning to the figures of table No. 25 the increase in quantity, viz., cwts. 176,049, was 13 per cent. and in value, viz., Rs. 52,53,884, was 10 per cent., and except for the fact that the present crop has been largely held for distant delivery, the figures would have been very much larger, as the stock in Karachi on 31st March 1914 was 134,599 (400 lbs.) bales against a stock held at the same time last year of 57,100 bales. Prices in October were quoted on the level of the previous season, viz., in the neighbourhood of Rs. 27/28 per maund, but finding no buyers there was a sudden drop to Rs. 25 and then a continuous fall, month by month, with slight variation, to Rs. 20/4 at the close of the financial year. It is a remarkable fact that the price to-day of Sind cotton is 2d. per lb. below that of American Middling Upland, whereas formerly the difference was rarely more than 1d. to 1½d. per lb. The quantity grown from American seed in Sind was some 500 bales and in Punjab possibly 25,000 bales may be given, though probably only 10,000 of real American was actually picked, but sad to relate, the cotton has largely been mixed with indigenous, partly in the sowing but more extensively by the zamindars and presses in the hope of gaining in price, a foolish policy which must in the end reap its own reward. It is a great pity, as the staple, especially in Sind, is excellent and if no mixing took place, much better prices would be realised, whereas naturally buyers will not pay a reasonable rate for the mixed article, but base their offers on the rates for indigenous.

The following table gives the distribution of the export of Cotton raw for the last five years:—

Table No. 30.

Countries.	1909-10		1910-11		1911-12		1912-13		1913-14	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
<i>British Empire—</i>										
United Kingdom ...	38,704	11,96,504	23,753	8,80,895	11,590	4,49,733	23,765	8,77,228	20,039	8,36,935
Hong Kong ...	525	15,750	9,083	3,63,420	...	...	8,417	3,06,410	...	...
Other British Possessions...	251	3,910	139	3,089	10	400	36	932	116	2,675
<i>Foreign countries—</i>										
Southern Russia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,150	1,26,000	7,700	3,08,000
Northern Russia ...	...	...	5,480	1,64,400	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden ...	...	...	2,380	1,15,500	...	...	392	15,680	2,364	82,760
Germany ...	5,36,332	1,70,33,837	420,735	1,57,40,726	2,69,253	94,74,113	3,58,182	1,42,35,479	674,234	2,53,00,756
Holland ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	80,000	9,269	3,45,630
Belgium ...	2,69,462	86,43,903	233,924	90,66,673	1,66,996	57,03,287	2,84,637	1,07,24,353	355,208	1,35,08,708
France ...	20,897	6,34,415	28,832	10,71,211	6,982	2,15,235	22,119	8,44,260	45,392	18,00,340
Spain ...	37,697	11,64,550	59,492	21,57,765	19,659	7,28,175	26,833	10,89,024	27,790	10,85,645
Italy ...	2,15,893	68,26,553	126,865	48,39,025	95,708	34,99,246	1,18,012	44,13,019	137,161	50,61,787
Austria-Hungary ...	1,24,583	40,60,001	94,735	37,55,663	73,160	25,78,963	91,823	34,88,370	163,875	59,22,386
China exclusive of Hong Kong and Macao ...	13,731	4,27,820	4,917	1,76,770	2,385	93,603	2,127	83,205	567	25,665
Japan ...	23,477	6,84,155	194,367	72,29,908	1,43,307	49,71,145	3,76,048	1,45,36,942	49,046	17,58,734
United States of America, Atlantic coast ...	3,395	1,01,865	3,377	1,29,897	892	28,540	...	...	437	17,480
Other Foreign Countries...	251	7,460	295	9,984	65	1,066	146	2,335	538	19,620
Total ...	12,85,198	4,08,00,723	1,208,876	4,57,04,926	7,90,007	2,77,43,486	1,317,687	5,08,23,237	1,493,736	5,60,77,121
Exports to Bombay ...	2,78,588	87,81,141	212,315	85,58,832	3,39,070	1,12,93,273	465,965	1,88,24,636	240,039	93,09,940

The larger shipments to Austria are partly due to the fact that freight to Trieste was lower than to the northern continental ports, and those manufacturers having their factories in the south of Germany ordered their purchases through that port instead of to Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, etc.

Silk.—The drop in the figures was wholly due to a fire which occurred in the Kashmir State Silk Filature Factory in August 1913. The factory was practically demolished and a large stock of cocoons, collected during the previous three or four months was also burnt, so the figures of both cocoons and raw silk were affected. The raw silk is shipped practically wholly to France and the waste to the United Kingdom, Italy and a small quantity to France. Prices in the European markets were on a higher level than in the previous year.

Wool.—The fall was 12 per cent. in quantity and 10 per cent. in value. Prices in Liverpool for clean parcels and especially higher class white Jorias and Vicaneres ruled distinctly higher than those of the previous year. Grey and black and sandy and dirty parcels met with little demand and prices were about

the same and in some cases lower. Large parcels were withdrawn from both the September and November series, high limits having been put on them in anticipation of a still further rise in rates, owing to the fact apparently that the world's supply of the raw material did not show any increase and in expectation of American buyers operating still more freely. However, manufacturers are complaining that there is no profit to be made at present rates and are only buying for immediate requirements, and at both the January and March series, prices ruled slightly lower. Experience seems at last to be teaching exporters that parcels not properly cleaned will not fetch fair rates but are neglected and there were fewer such lots sent forward during the year under review.

J—Miscellaneous.—The fall in value was 14 per cent.

Manures.—With smaller export of hides and fodder plentiful, there was a much smaller export of Bones.

Class III.—Articles wholly and mainly manufactured.

18. The following table compares the chief items under this class for the last two years :—

Table No. 31.

	1912-13.		1913-14.		Increase or decrease in 1913-14.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
<i>Total Rs.</i> ...	...	17,17,143	...	13,76,892	...	- 3,40,251
A. Apparel ... Rs.	...	42,733	...	18,366	...	- 24,367
C. Carriages and carts, including cycles and motor cars ... "	...	2,020	...	4,658	...	+ 2,638
D. Chemicals, drugs and medicines ... "	...	70,620	...	53,253	...	- 17,367
E. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools and instruments) ... "	...	7,446	...	25,137	...	+ 17,691
F. Dyes and colours ... Cwt.	3,911	65,098	3,444	65,731	- 467	+ 633
G. Furniture, cabinetwork and manufactures of wood ... Rs.	...	48,528	...	57,407	...	+ 8,879
H. Glassware and earthenware ... "	...	2,180	...	1,175	...	- 1,005
I. Hides and skins, tanned or dressed, and leather ... "	...	5,01,426	...	4,69,406	...	- 32,020
{ Hides, tanned or dressed ... { Cwt. 260 { 29,784 { 6 { 725 { - 254 { - 29,059						
{ Skins, tanned or dressed ... { Nos. 5,100 { 48 { 725 { - 5,052 { - 1,498						
{ Leather ... { Cwt. 2,472 { 4,64,566 { 2,400 { 4,63,068 { - 72 { - 1,463						
{ No. 3,40,400 { 7,076 { 317,720 { 5,613 { - 22,680 { - 1,463						
K. Metals, iron and steel, and manufactures thereof ... Ton	42	8,140	36	8,189	- 6	+ 49
L. Metals, other than iron and steel, and manufactures thereof ... Cwt.	60	6,002	22	3,506	- 38	- 2,496
M. Paper, pasteboard and stationery ... Rs.	...	3,648	...	3,005	...	- 643
O. Textile fabrics ... "	...	4,32,461	...	2,75,667	...	- 1,56,794
{ Cotton goods ... " ... 2,42,552 ... 1,75,796 ... - 66,756						
{ Wool manufactures ... " ... 1,29,674 ... 27,552 ... - 1,02,122						
{ Other textile fabrics ... " ... 60,235 ... 72,319 ... + 12,084						
P. Miscellaneous ... "	...	5,26,841	...	3,91,392	...	- 1,35,449
{ Oil-cakes ... Cwt. 13,518 ... 93,083 ... 66,042 ... - 2,735 ... - 27,041						
{ Other articles ... Rs. ... 4,33,758 ... 3,25,350 ... - 1,08,408						

N.B.—The figures underlined added together make up the total in the first line.

The only item that calls for comment is O Textile fabrics which showed a fall of 36 per cent.

In *Cotton goods* the shipments to Muscat, Bahrein Islands and Persian Gulf ports under Turkey Asiatic were much smaller and account for the drop of Rs. 66,756 as mentioned above. The disturbed state of the hinterland apparently interfered with trade generally.

The fall under *Wool manufactures* is due to the fact that goat hair is no longer registered under this heading but under *Other articles*, and the heavy decrease under *Other articles* was due to the very much smaller shipments of charcoal.

Class IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified.

19. The following table compares the chief items for the last two years :—

Table No. 32.

	1912-13.		1913-14.		Increase or decrease in 1913-14.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Total Rs. ...	...	Rs. 2,62,912	...	4,52,783	...	+ 1,89,871
Fodder, bran and pollards (excluding oil cake) Tons.	1,601	1,16,429	3,811	2,47,271	+ 2,210	+ 1,30,842
Other Articles	...	1,46,483	...	2,05,512	...	+ 59,029

N. B.—The figures underlined added together make up the total in the first line.

The increase under *Fodder, etc.*, was due to larger shipments of Pollards to Ceylon, Mauritius, Aden and Bahrein. 150 tons were also shipped to Germany, this being the first time this country has taken the article.

Treasure (Foreign Trade).

PRIVATE.

20. The following table compares the gross and net imports of gold and silver for the last two years :—

Table No. 33.

Description.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	Increase.	Decrease.	Description.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold—					Silver—continued.				
Imports—					Exports—				
Bullion, Bar, Ingots, &c.	1,62,534	15	...	1,62,519	Bullion	21,113	24,560	3,447	...
Coin—Sovereigns and other	7,59,405	14,225	...	7,45,180	Coin—Government of India	3,92,000	9,79,960	5,87,960	...
British Gold Coins	...	...	...	...	Rupees	35,360	...	...	35,360
Total ...	9,21,939	14,240	...	9,07,699	Do. Other Coin	...	...	...	...
Exports—					Total ...	4,48,473	10,04,520	5,56,047	...
Bullion and Coin	44,000	1,45,995	1,01,995	...	Net Imports ...	12,88,529	5,91,881	...	6,96,648
Net Imports ...	8,77,939	-1,31,755	...	10,09,694					
Silver—					Gold and Silver—				
Imports—					Imports	26,58,941	16,10,641	...	10,48,300
Bullion—Bar	11,54,289	11,01,614	...	52,675	Exports	4,92,473	11,50,515	6,58,042	...
Coin—Government of	5,80,943	4,93,050	...	87,893	Net Imports ...	21,66,468	4,60,126	...	17,06,342
India Rupees	1,770	1,737	...	33					
Do. Other Coin	...	...	...	...					
Total ...	17,37,002	15,96,401	...	1,40,601					

As mentioned last year the cessation of imports of *gold* is due to the fact that it is now imported into Bombay and sent to this port by rail. The Railborne trade returns compare as follows :—

		Ozs.	Rs.
1912-13	...	137,828	83,45,966
1913-14	...	75,790	46,69,827
Decrease	...	-62,038	-36,76,139

or a decrease of 44 per cent. Adding the decrease in the above table, *viz.*, 14,945 ozs. and Rs. 9,07,699 there was a total decrease of 75,983 ozs. and Rs. 45,83,838 or 49 per cent. The import of sovereigns was very much less. The following remarks on the gold output in 1913 taken from the "Economist" are of interest :—

"For the first time since the Boer War the world's output of gold shows a decline, thanks to a fall in the Transvaal production. This result, is, of course, primarily due to the strike of white miners on the Rand last June, and to the disturbances it involved, which for a while checked the recruiting of natives. But it has for some while been apparent that the output of the Rand must be near its maximum, and unless some remarkable discovery is made, we cannot expect to see again the rapid increase of the last decade. In view of the rise of prices of the last 20 years, a check to the world's gold output would be by no means an unmixed evil. The following table is a summary of production for the past eleven years :—

1903	...	65,895,080	1909	...	91,985,496
1904	...	69,817,659	1910	...	90,842,730
1905	...	75,682,211	1911	...	91,875,461
1906	...	81,110,204	1912	...	94,866,653
1907	...	82,258,892	1913	...	92,662,534
1908	...	88,686,905			

The production in the last five years, apart from the jump in 1912, has remained practically stationary, the Transvaal output having been the variable factor."

The imports of *silver* were again small, but on a par with those of the previous year. The following culled from Messrs. Samuel Montague & Co's. annual bullion letters gives the movements of this market: "Cash silver fell to 26½ on March the 25th, 1913. A steady recovery then set in and May saw 28½ for

cash and 28½ for two months delivery. However, the expectations of large purchases for China owing to a loan were not realised and prices fell to 26½ in June. In July an improvement set in and for the following three months the presence of the Indian Government in the market at intervals was felt and by September prices were up to 28½ when a downward tendency set in, and October saw 28d. The Indian Specie Bank had been able to dispose of a part of their colossal holding to the Indian Government on singularly favourable terms. The bank was doubtless more unable than unwilling to sell more before it became too late. The intelligence of Indian dealers then perceived that the long drawn out struggle of the Indian Specie Bank was nearing its close. Resolving these perceptions into action, heavy 'bear' sales accelerated the fall in prices, with the result that on November 29th, the Indian Specie Bank collapsed. A fall then commenced and January saw 26½. A further fall was checked by a powerful syndicate undertaking to liquidate the stock of silver held by the Indian Specie Bank and prices between January and the end of March fluctuated between 26½d. and 27d. per oz."

General distribution of Foreign trade by countries.

21. The following table gives the distribution of the foreign trade of this port for the years 1912-13 and 1913-14 and the percentages of the trade of each country compared with the whole, and also the total of the trade with British possessions, and its percentage to the whole:—

Table No. 34.

Countries.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.						Total of Imports and Exports.		Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	
			1912-1913.			1913-1914.						
	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	Foreign.	Indian.	TOTAL.	Foreign.	Indian.	TOTAL.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.
British Empire—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	9,32,50,167	9,75,08,747	54,26,075	15,19,51,037	15,73,77,112	42,18,176	9,74,56,486	10,16,74,642	25,06,27,279	19,91,83,389	52.28	46.52
Aden and Depend- encies ...	21,709	38,390	1,13,820	6,91,464	8,07,284	1,07,142	20,12,169	21,19,311	8,28,993	21,57,701	.17	.59
Bahrain Islands ...	1,94,763	1,59,923	3,06,477	5,75,605	9,42,082	1,46,726	10,15,047	11,61,773	11,36,845	13,21,696	.24	.31
Ceylon ...	83,588	1,23,458	6,722	17,03,442	17,10,164	29,698	32,54,471	32,84,169	17,93,752	34,07,627	.38	.60
Mauritius and De- pendencies ...	21,67,867	17,70,085	60	10,55,614	10,55,674	270	13,18,558	13,18,828	32,23,541	30,88,913	.67	.72
Other British Pos- sessions ...	5,81,051	7,92,253	82,180	14,53,391	15,35,571	78,590	8,43,123	9,21,653	21,16,622	17,13,906	.44	.40
Total British Em- pire ...	9,62,99,145	10,03,92,836	59,97,854	15,74,30,553	16,34,27,887	45,80,548	10,58,99,834	11,04,80,376	25,97,27,032	21,08,73,232	54.18	49.25
Foreign Countries—												
Europe—												
Russia ...	16,14,307	3,56,512	...	1,55,900	1,55,900	...	3,18,313	3,18,313	17,70,207	6,74,825	.37	.16
Sweden ...	8,93,584	7,75,564	...	10,45,910	10,45,910	...	13,15,610	13,15,610	19,39,494	20,91,174	.41	.49
Denmark ...	859	46,979	...	5,49,544	5,49,544	...	12,51,700	12,51,700	5,50,403	12,98,679	.11	.30
Germany ...	71,33,238	84,28,238	1,41,932	4,07,04,338	4,08,46,290	64,263	4,06,64,476	4,07,28,739	4,79,7,528	4,91,56,977	10.01	11.48
Holland ...	4,53,468	4,18,516	10,560	12,18,590	12,29,150	4,800	10,07,000	10,11,800	16,82,618	14,30,316	.35	.33
Belgium ...	42,40,429	58,48,244	12,565	5,07,59,570	5,07,72,155	18,540	4,87,85,767	4,88,04,267	5,50,12,564	5,46,52,511	11.48	12.76
France ...	18,13,060	24,76,956	12,077	2,24,98,085	2,25,10,162	70,801	2,37,01,099	2,37,77,900	2,43,23,222	2,62,54,856	5.07	6.18
Spain ...	7,117	9,350	...	19,45,832	19,45,832	...	6,89,012	26,89,013	19,52,949	26,98,362	.41	.63
Switzerland ...	7,50,182	11,55,621	...	...	...	10	...	10	7,50,182	11,55,621	.16	.27
Italy ...	6,64,653	15,18,359	...	97,57,541	97,57,541	1,10,000	62,28,329	63,38,329	1,04,22,194	78,56,888	2.17	1.84
Austria-Hungary ...	55,19,504	92,03,911	12,045	51,52,363	51,44,408	985	80,88,429	80,89,364	1,06,63,912	1,72,93,275	6.22	4.04
Other Countries ...	2,12,122	1,78,317	...	6,27,332	6,27,332	...	70,790	70,790	8,39,654	2,49,107	.18	.06
Total of Europe ...	2,33,02,523	3,04,16,767	1,89,179	13,43,95,225	13,45,84,404	2,75,300	13,41,20,825	13,43,95,834	15,78,86,927	16,48,12,601	32.94	38.49
Asia—												
Turkey Asiatic ...	9,11,675	8,92,246	2,12,972	14,43,166	16,56,138	1,55,644	22,76,497	24,32,141	25,67,813	33,24,387	.53	.78
Muscat Territory and Turical Oman ...	3,99,674	3,22,583	5,76,409	7,48,523	13,24,931	5,49,870	10,82,581	16,02,451	17,24,605	19,25,034	.36	.45
Persia ...	9,66,699	9,95,562	5,46,091	8,93,260	14,39,551	5,03,116	15,65,326	21,28,442	24,06,050	31,24,004	.50	.74
Java ...	2,41,18,163	2,39,47,226	283	283	283	...	448	448	2,41,18,446	2,39,47,674	5.08	5.59
Japan ...	2,14,209	1,59,895	2,340	1,47,31,418	1,47,33,758	1,300	18,23,328	18,24,628	1,49,47,967	19,84,523	3.12	.47
Other Countries ...	4,38,860	7,29,085	665	1,66,303	1,66,968	45,838	9,32,982	9,78,820	6,05,828	17,07,905	.13	.39
Total of Asia ...	2,70,49,280	2,70,46,597	13,38,477	1,79,82,952	1,93,21,429	18,15,768	76,51,162	89,66,930	4,63,70,709	3,60,13,527	9.67	8.42
Africa—												
Egypt ...	50,162	1,18,181	74,042	26,76,539	27,50,581	45,984	35,85,665	36,31,649	28,00,743	37,49,830	.58	.78
Other Countries ...	2,37,765	2,07,554	15,649	2,66,754	2,82,408	3,152	3,42,284	3,45,436	5,20,168	5,52,990	.11	.13
Total of Africa ...	2,87,927	3,25,735	89,691	29,43,293	30,32,984	49,136	39,27,949	39,77,085	33,20,911	43,02,820	.69	1.01
America—												
United States of America ...	42,02,299	45,89,786	4,03,039	74,40,977	78,44,016	3,48,011	71,94,612	75,42,623	1,20,46,315	1,21,32,409	2.52	2.83
Other Countries ...	2,529	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,529	...	...	...
Total of America ...	42,04,828	45,89,786	4,03,039	74,40,977	78,44,016	3,48,011	71,94,612	75,42,623	1,20,48,844	1,21,32,409	2.52	2.83
Total of Foreign Countries ...	5,48,44,558	6,23,78,885	20,20,386	16,27,62,447	16,47,82,833	19,88,224	15,28,94,248	15,48,82,478	21,96,27,391	21,72,61,357	45.82	50.75
Grand Total of British Posses- sions and Foreign Countries ...	15,11,43,703	16,27,71,741	80,17,720	32,01,93,000	32,82,10,720	65,68,766	25,87,94,082	26,58,62,848	47,93,54,423	42,81,34,599	100	100

British Empire.—The *British Empire's* share in the total trade again declined, *vis.*, from 54.18 per cent. to 49.25 per cent. or from Rs. 25,97,27,032 to Rs. 21,08,76,232, a decrease of Rs. 4,88,50,800 or 18 per cent. While imports advanced by 4 per cent., exports fell by 32 per cent. *United Kingdom* alone was affected by this. She however retained her premier position with 46.52 per cent. of the total trade. Imports from the *United Kingdom* represented nearly 60 per cent. of the total import trade and exhibited an increase of Rs. 42½ lakhs or 4 per cent. due chiefly to larger receipts of cotton coloured piece-goods.

Exports on the other hand fell by Rs. 557 lakhs or 35 per cent. The contraction was brought about by smaller shipments of barley, gram, maize, wheat, hides and skins, raw, cotton seed, linseed, rapeseed, cotton, raw, and wool, raw (the chief commodities of this port). Jawar and bajra, however, showed an advance. *Ceylon* and *Aden* recorded an advance of 42 per cent. and 33 per cent., respectively, due to heavy shipments of rice to the former and wheat flour and rice to the latter. *Mauritius* rose by 05 per cent., for though her import trade fell by Rs. 4 lakhs owing to smaller arrivals of sugar, there was an increase in the exports under rice.

Foreign countries—Collectively attained a higher position than the British Empire during the year under notice, having risen from 45.82 per cent. in 1912-13 to 50.75 per cent. in 1913-14 or an advance of 4.93 per cent., *Continental Europe* alone absorbing 5.55 per cent. more than in the previous year. *Asia* declined by 1.25 per cent.

Europe—Her share in the total trade rose from 32.94 per cent. to 38.49 per cent. *Belgium* again took the lead with 12.76 per cent. of the total trade or 1.28 per cent. more than in the previous year. However, it is probable that a good deal of the export trade which is entered in the returns as Belgian, being shipped to ports in Belgium, is really for Germany. Notwithstanding the rise in Belgium's percentage, the total trade showed a decline of Rs. 3½ lakhs or 6 per cent. Imports advanced from Rs. 42,40,429 to Rs. 58,48,244 or by 37 per cent. The rise is accounted for by larger consignments of iron or steel and cotton piece-goods received during the year. The contraction in exports of 3 per cent. or Rs. 19,67,868 was brought about by restricted shipments of barley, gram and wheat with a set-off in hides, raw, rapeseed, tilseed and cotton, raw. *Germany* showed an improvement of 1.47 per cent. in her percentage of the total trade. Imports recorded an expansion of 13 lakhs and exports a drop of over a lakh of rupees. The increase in the former was caused by larger imports of cotton piece-goods and iron or steel and the decrease in the latter by the smaller exports of barley and gram. Hides, raw, cotton, raw and rapeseed, however, exhibited increases. *France* again rose by 1.06 per cent., both imports and exports participating in the rise. The principal articles which brought about this increase were silk and woollen piece-goods in imports and cereals, rapeseed and cotton, raw under exports, with a set-back in hides, raw and silk, raw. The position of *Austria Hungary* again rose from 2.22 per cent. to 4.04 per cent., both imports and exports showing increases. Sugar in imports and rapeseed and cotton, raw in exports are responsible for the rise. The trade with *Italy* was affected by smaller shipments of wheat and hides, raw, her percentage of the total trade for the past two years being 2.17 per cent. and 1.84 per cent., respectively. Imports of cotton piece-goods again showed an improvement. *Russia*, which had risen by .28 per cent. in 1912-13 owing to larger receipts of Kerosene oil, reverted almost to the previous years' level, having declined from .37 per cent. to .16 per cent. owing to the absence of any imports of oil.

Asia—The fall in her position of 1.25 per cent. was brought about by the restricted exports of cotton, raw to *Japan*, which country exhibited a decline of 2.65 per cent. in her total trade. The exports to this country receded from Rs. 1,47,33,758 to Rs. 18,24,628, showing a drop of Rs. 1,29,09,130 or 87 per cent. The decrease was due to the fact that Bengal cotton was in good supply in Bombay, and Japan found it cheaper to buy it than Sind cotton. This fall under cotton was partly counterbalanced by larger receipts of sugar from *Java* and Kerosene oil from the *Persian Gulf* and partly by larger exports of rice and wheat flour to other ports of *Asia*.

Africa—*Egypt* alone claims 87 per cent. of the total trade with this group. Both imports and exports shared in the rise noticed in the above statement. Fuel oil, which was received from this country for the first time, and loaf sugar are responsible for the increase under imports and wheat flour under exports.

America—Claimed 2.83 per cent. of the total trade against 2.52 per cent. in the previous year. Larger receipts of Kerosene oil and heavier shipments of skins raw account for the rise. The trade was wholly carried on with the *United States of America*.

Government Transactions.

22. The following table compares the items of importance to the commercial public in Government transactions with foreign countries during the two years 1912-1913 and 1913-1914:—

Table No. 35.

Articles.	1912-1913.		1913-1914.		Increase or decrease over 1912-1913.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
IMPORTS.						
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Coal, coke and patent fuel ... Tons.	66,617	11,78,251	191,104	37,56,054	+ 124,487	+ 25,77,803
Machinery and millwork ... Value.	...	7,40,532	...	10,84,726	+	3,44,194
Metals and ores ... Tons.	11,909	19,05,553	9,142	20,43,069	- 2,767	+ 1,37,516
Railway plant and rolling stock—						
Carriages and trucks and parts thereof. Value.	...	61,77,734	...	1,16,67,481	...	+ 54,89,747
Locomotive Engines and tenders and parts thereof ... "	...	60,94,781	...	70,88,645	...	+ 9,93,864

Table No. 35—continued

Articles.	1912-1913.		1913-1914.		Increase or decrease over 1912-1913.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Materials for construction—						
Rails and fishplates of steel and iron ... Cwt.	241,260	9,08,818	659,344	38,79,568	+ 418,084	+ 29,70,750
Sleepers and keys of steel and iron ... "	26	169	64	763	+ 38	+ 594
Sleepers of wood ... "	3,213	15,374	...	...	- 3,213	- 15,374
Other sorts ... "	120,261	13,74,875	200,268	20,92,235	+ 80,007	+ 7,17,360
<i>Total Railway Plant, &c.</i> ...	...	1,45,71,751	...	2,47,28,692	...	+ 1,01,56,941
Other articles ... Value.	...	60,15,979	...	57,10,192	...	- 3,05,787
<i>Total Imports</i> ...	...	2,44,12,066	...	3,73,22,733	...	+ 1,29,10,667
Treasure ... Value.	...	3,00,000	...	21,500	...	- 2,78,500
<i>Grand Total</i> ...	...	2,47,12,066	...	3,73,44,233	...	+ 1,26,32,167
EXPORTS.						
<i>Re-exports Value</i> ...	...	1,08,267	...	83,129	...	- 25,138
<i>Exports Value</i> ...	...	84,756	...	1,02,279	...	+ 17,523
<i>Treasure Value</i> ...	...	82,558	...	7,710	...	- 74,848
<i>Total Exports</i> ...	...	2,75,581	...	1,93,118	...	- 82,463
<i>Total Entire Foreign Trade</i> ...	...	2,49,87,647	...	3,75,37,351	...	+ 1,25,49,704

The totals are the largest since 1908-09 and show a rise of 51 per cent. Some 6,305 tons more English, 29,426 tons more Natal and 88,756 tons Transvaal coal was purchased as it was found to compete favourably with Indian during the prevalence of high rates in the early part of the year. Trucks showed a respectable rise in value of 88 per cent. and Locomotives of 16 per cent. and Rails of 326 per cent. All were imported from the United Kingdom.

The actual increase in mileage on the North-Western Railway was 269·23, the following lines having been opened for traffic during the year :—

	Miles.		Miles.
Jullundur-Hoshiarpur Railway ...	24·09	Ferozepur-Makhu Section of the Jullundur	
Seraikala-Havelian Railway ...	34·70	Doab Railway ...	26·43
Kalabagh-Bannu Railway ...	89	Lohian Khas-Gidar Pindi of the Jullundur	
Jakhal-Hissar Railway ...	50·63	Doab Railway ...	4·39
Phillour-Lohian Khas Section of the			
Jullundur Doab Railway ...	39·99		269·23

Some 48 miles of doubling the line between Ambala and Saharanpur were completed during the year and 11½ miles taken in hand on other parts of the North-Western Railway. The following lines were under construction :—

Miles.		Miles.	
Laki-Pezu-Tank Rail- way ... 47·92	By Government.	Jacobabad-Kash- more Railway ... 76·50	{ By Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co.
Mandra-Bhon Rail- way ... 46·5	{ Do. on behalf of Messrs. Kil- lick Nixon & Co.	Makhu-Gidar Pindi Section of the Jullundur Doab Railway ... 10·5	{ By the Southern Punjab Railway.
Jullundur-Mukerian Railway via Dasuya 45·15	{ By the agency of Messrs. Gillan- ders, Arbuthnot & Co.	Jullundur-Nakodar, Section of the Jullundur Doab Railway ... 19·82	{ By the Southern Punjab Railway.
Phagwara-Rahon Railway via Nawan shahr. ... 28			

23. The excess of exports or imports of merchandise and treasure for each of the past five years is shown below :—

Table No. 36.

Years.	INCLUDING GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS.				EXCLUDING GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS.			
	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of exports on imports.	Excess of imports on exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of exports on imports.	Excess of imports on exports.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1909-1910 ...	13,41,54,063	22,41,11,568	8,99,57,505	...	10,79,98,280	22,40,23,376	11,60,25,096	...
1910-1911 ...	14,18,70,890	22,51,66,816	8,32,95,926	...	12,64,40,276	22,50,58,481	9,86,18,205	...
1911-1912 ...	16,71,94,848	25,07,56,177	8,35,61,329	...	14,21,47,202	25,04,51,240	10,83,04,038	...
1912-1913 ...	17,85,14,710	32,89,78,774	15,04,64,064	...	15,38,02,644	32,87,03,193	17,49,00,549	...
1913-1914 ...	20,17,26,615	26,67,06,481	6,49,79,866	...	16,43,82,382	26,65,13,363	10,21,30,981	...

II.—COASTING TRADE.

Private.

24. The subjoined table shows the total value of the coasting trade of the port of Karachi (excluding Government transactions) for the five years from 1909-10 to 1913-14 and contrasts the figures of the last two years :—

Table No. 37.

	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	Increase or decrease in 1913-14.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPORTS—						
Indian produce ...	4,11,51,961	4,21,78,965	5,15,17,129	5,25,75,145	4,80,64,652	— 45,10,493
Foreign merchandise ...	1,50,48,766	1,37,64,429	1,42,40,595	1,20,65,678	1,06,39,836	— 14,25,842
Gold ...	4,565	12,030	1,695	960	855	— 105
Silver ...	86,531	55,566	2,82,524	2,06,946	55,486	— 1,51,460
<i>Total Imports</i> ...	5,62,91,823	5,60,10,990	6,60,41,943	6,48,48,729	5,87,60,829	— 60,87,900
EXPORTS—						
Indian produce ...	1,87,04,546	2,04,58,048	2,60,56,089	3,46,33,694	2,51,14,501	— 95,19,193
Foreign merchandise ...	39,76,271	43,23,688	39,38,478	52,71,029	44,30,555	— 8,40,474
Gold ...	...	...	...	8,129	...	— 8,129
Silver ...	1,35,422	2,18,200	43,400	3,052	1,000	— 2,052
<i>Total Exports</i> ...	2,28,16,239	2,49,99,936	3,00,37,967	3,99,15,904	2,95,46,056	— 1,03,69,848
<i>Total Coasting Trade</i> ...	7,91,08,062	8,10,10,926	9,60,79,910	10,47,64,633	8,83,06,885	— 1,64,57,748

The aggregate value of the coasting trade, both imports and exports, including treasure but excluding Government stores and treasure for Government, showed a fall of Rs. 1,64,57,748 or 15 per cent. compared with the previous year and a rise of Rs. 91,98,823 or 11 per cent. over the first year of the quinquennium.

25. The following table compares the distribution of the coasting trade for the last two years :—

Table No. 38.

		IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
		1912-13.	1913-14.	Increase or decrease in 1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	Increase or decrease in 1913-14.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	{ Indian produce ...	43,99,611	42,79,970	— 1,19,641	1,07,543	13,84,233	+ 12,76,690
	{ Foreign merchandise ...	48,523	23,958	— 24,565	53,309	1,55,079	+ 1,01,770
Bombay	{ Indian produce ...	4,06,60,058	3,64,85,123	— 41,74,935	2,08,30,810	1,23,82,316	— 84,48,494
	{ Foreign merchandise ...	1,19,91,943	1,05,61,612	— 14,30,331	27,60,258	16,76,533	— 10,83,725
Burma	{ Indian produce ...	33,77,661	32,40,682	— 1,36,979	3,27,768	5,31,061	+ 2,03,293
	{ Foreign merchandise ...	4,117	25,322	+ 21,205	80,737	1,14,833	+ 34,096
Madras	{ Indian produce ...	18,85,286	17,01,543	— 1,83,743	58,06,637	65,51,125	+ 7,44,488
	{ Foreign merchandise ...	1,038	4,230	+ 3,192	3,23,244	1,86,290	— 1,36,954
<i>Total</i>	{ Indian produce ...	5,03,22,616	4,57,07,318	— 46,15,298	2,70,72,758	2,08,48,735	— 62,24,023
	{ Foreign merchandise ...	1,20,45,621	1,06,15,122	— 14,30,499	32,17,548	21,32,735	— 10,84,813

Table No. 38—*contd.*

		IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
		1912-1913.	1913-1914.	Increase or decrease in 1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	Increase or decrease in 1913-1914.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Britishports within the Province.	{ Indian produce ...	4,44,573	2,97,074	- 1,47,499	1,48,654	1,15,789	- 32,865
	{ Foreign merchandise ...	6,337	128	- 6,209	1,75,189	1,26,382	- 48,807
Cutch ...	{ Indian produce ...	51,341	32,550	- 18,791	24,61,144	13,94,170	- 10,66,974
	{ Foreign merchandise ...	646	1,638	+ 992	6,09,831	7,33,371	+ 1,23,540
Kathiawar ...	{ Indian produce ...	7,12,668	8,62,450	+ 1,49,782	41,52,330	21,57,976	- 19,94,354
	{ Foreign merchandise ...	2,566	11,371	+ 8,805	8,88,487	10,81,666	+ 1,93,179
Goa ...	{ Indian produce ...	79,097	27,713	- 51,384	2,15,190	91,521	- 1,23,669
	{ Foreign merchandise ...	4	...	- 4	41,099	9,714	- 31,385
Diu ...	{ Indian produce ...	4	...	- 4	22,166	2,126	- 20,040
	{ Foreign merchandise ...	...	...	...	1,158	3,285	+ 2,127
State of Travancore.	{ Indian produce ...	4,59,705	5,31,227	+ 71,522	571	338	- 233
	{ Foreign merchandise ...	135	...	- 135	...	...	...
Baluchistan Agency Tract.	{ Indian produce ...	5,05,141	6,06,320	+ 1,01,179	5,46,575	4,98,487	- 48,088
	{ Foreign merchandise ...	10,369	11,577	+ 1,208	3,37,717	3,43,402	+ 5,685
Pondicherry ...	Indian produce ...	...	...	...	14,306	5,359	- 8,947
Total ...	{ Indian produce ...	18,07,956	20,60,260	+ 2,52,304	74,12,282	41,49,977	- 32,62,305
	{ Foreign merchandise ...	13,720	24,586	+ 10,866	18,78,292	21,71,438	+ 2,93,146
Grand Total ...	{ Indian produce ...	5,25,75,145	4,80,64,652	- 45,10,493	3,46,33,694	2,51,14,501	- 95,19,193
	{ Foreign merchandise ...	1,20,65,678	1,06,39,836	- 14,25,842	32,71,029	44,30,555	+ 8,40,474
	Treasure ...	2,07,906	56,341	- 1,51,565	11,181	1,000	- 10,181
Grand Total ...		6,48,48,729	5,87,60,829	- 60,87,900	3,99,15,904	2,95,46,056	- 1,03,69,848

IMPORTS.

26. Imports of *Indian produce and manufactures* exhibited a fall of Rs. 45,10,493 or 8 per cent., having declined from Rs. 5,25,75,145 to Rs. 4,80,64,652. All the provinces except *Kathiawar*, the *State of Travancore* and *Baluchistan Agency Tracts* participated in the decrease. The articles responsible for the fall were Coal (—Rs. 1½ lakhs), Cotton twist and yarn (—3½ lakhs), Grey piece-goods (—Rs. 34½ lakhs), White piece-goods (—Rs. 2¼ lakhs), Cotton manufactures other sorts (—½ lakh), Fodder, bran and cattle-food (—Rs. ½ lakh), Cocoanut kernel or copra (—3¼ lakhs), Rice not in the husk (—Rs. 1¾ lakhs), Gunny bags (—Rs. 1¾ lakhs), Tilseed (—Rs. ½ lakh), Betelnuts (—Rs. ½ lakh), Cardamoms (—Rs. ½ lakh), Chillies (—Rs. ¼ lakh), Pepper (—Rs. ½ lakh), and Teakwood (—Rs. 9½ lakhs), with a set-off in Candles (+Rs. ¾ lakh), Cotton coloured piece-goods (+Rs. 4½ lakhs), Tobacco unmanufactured (+Rs. ½ lakh), Kerosene oil (+Rs. 6¼ lakhs), Other kinds of mineral oil (+Rs. 1½ lakhs), Cocoanut oil (+¼ lakh), Ghi (+Rs. 2 lakhs), Rapeseed (+Rs. ¾ lakh) and Tea black (+Rs. ¼ lakh). *Bombay*, which claims the major portion of the trade, showed a decline of Rs. 42 lakhs or 92 per cent. of the total decrease noticed above.

Coal.—The imports of coal from *Bengal* on private account showed a decline of 7 per cent. in quantity and 10 per cent. in value and on Government account 18 per cent. in quantity, but a rise of 19 per cent. in value as compared with the previous year. Notwithstanding the higher percentage of cost, the price paid by Government was lower than that of private imports. Taking together the figures of both private and Government imports and comparing them with those of the first year of the quinquennium, there was a fall of tons 49,164 or 11 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 3,75,875 or 6 per cent. in value.

The following table shows the imports of coal from *Bengal* by sea, on both private and Government accounts, for the last five years:—

Table No. 39.

	1909-10.		1910-11.		1911-12.		1912-13.		1913-14.		Increase or decrease in percentage in 1913-14 as compared with 1912-13.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Quantity.	Value.
Private ...	45,825*	6,15,889	42,648	5,52,358	59,249†	9,06,509	87,674	14,60,784	81,382	13,08,721	- 7%	- 10%
Government ...	378,890	54,43,848	365,228	42,70,381	173,430	20,05,916	358,789	36,77,617	293,869	43,75,141	- 18%	+ 19%

* Besides this 1,650 tons of Australian coal worth Rs. 26,400 were imported from Bengal.

† Besides this 342 tons of Indian coal worth Rs. 4,400 were imported from Bombay.

The decrease was more than made up by imports from the Transvaal and Natal.

Cotton twist and yarn again declined from lbs. 6,825,068 and Rs. 35,05,403 in 1912-13 to lbs. 6,205,105 and Rs. 31,49,873 in 1913-14, showing a fall of lbs. 619,963 or 9 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 3,55,530 or 10 per cent. in value.

Piece-goods.—The following table shows the trade in *Indian piece-goods* imported coastwise during the last ten years:—

Table No. 40

Years.	Grey.		White.		Coloured.		Years.	Grey.		White.		Coloured.	
	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.		Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.
1904-05 ...	73,679,864	87,96,564	50,693	8,317	9,128,158	15,95,753	1909-10 ...	121,347,388	1,72,07,875	416,351	76,147	17,261,167	37,11,323
1905-06 ...	96,205,520	1,21,20,137	76,383	14,513	9,896,477	17,93,591	1910-11 ...	133,418,550	1,99,17,835	634,529	1,03,993	29,545,734	65,21,050
1906-07 ...	104,718,211	1,39,31,433	221,732	35,601	9,668,687	18,26,193	1911-12 ...	121,425,601	1,84,08,469	815,794	1,74,950	37,395,873	86,57,475
1907-08 ...	107,198,836	1,53,36,495	572,008	1,00,290	10,340,772	18,85,056	1912-13 ...	140,181,028	2,32,14,850	1,564,630	3,33,163	43,362,813	97,85,228
1908-09 ...	123,691,314	1,77,69,632	607,227	1,06,516	11,617,730	23,49,895	1913-14 ...	118,202,366	1,87,37,073	1,353,742	2,63,589	44,482,977	99,64,034

Grey piece-goods.—There was a rise of yards, 44,522,502 or 60 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 99,40,509 or 113 per cent. in value in the decade, but a fall of yards 3,145,022 or 2 per cent. in quantity, with a rise in value of Rs. 15,29,198 or 8 per cent. in the quinquennium, and a drop in both quantity and value of yards 21,978,662 or 15 per cent. and Rs. 44,77,777 or 19 per cent. when compared with the figures of the previous year.

Whites also exhibited a set-back of yards 210,888 or 13 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 69,574 or 20 cent. in value. The figures are, however, larger than those of any of the previous years except the last.

There was a general decline in the trade in textiles from Bombay as there was less demand from the Punjab owing to the prevalence of plague and during the latter half of the year owing to financial stringency brought about by the failure of several Swadeshi banks.

Coloured piece-goods showed a rise of yards 1,120,164 or 2 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 1,78,806 or nearly 2 per cent. in value. The figures are the highest yet recorded. The rise in the decade was 387 per cent. in quantity and 524 per cent. in value, and in the quinquennium 157 per cent. in quantity and 168 per cent. in value.

Imports of *Foreign merchandise* again showed a decline of Rs. 14,25,842 or 13 per cent. which was shared by *Bengal, Bombay, British ports within the Province, Goa* and the *State of Travancore*. The decrease chiefly occurred in Apparel (—Rs. 2 lakhs), Cotton white piece-goods (—Rs. 6½ lakhs), Aniline dyes (—Rs. ¾ lakh), Silk, raw (—Rs. ¾ lakh) and Sugar refined (—Rs. 6½ lakhs); while on the other hand Cotton twist and yarn (+Rs. ¼ lakh), Copper wrought (+Rs. 1 lakh) and Tea green (+Rs. 2½ lakhs) showed an advance.

The following table contrasts the imports of *Foreign piece-goods* coastwise under each of the three headings, *Grey, White* and *Coloured* during the last ten years:—

Table No. 41.

Years.	Grey.		White.		Coloured.		Years.	Grey.		White.		Coloured.	
	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.		Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.
1904-05 ...	13,834,865	20,88,172	41,916,821	68,08,797	13,187,408	28,02,701	1909-10 ...	11,060,989	16,79,603	29,846,985	48,93,408	14,312,226	33,79,810
1905-06 ...	10,169,138	16,10,749	29,543,333	49,47,663	11,086,266	23,34,507	1910-11 ...	7,602,426	12,62,510	25,930,706	46,97,040	11,770,562	28,37,091
1906-07 ...	9,648,753	15,72,598	28,354,250	48,61,615	9,091,521	19,67,376	1911-12 ...	9,602,710	16,83,234	23,400,266	44,02,495	10,454,710	24,90,638
1907-08 ...	9,106,158	15,24,714	30,657,621	54,77,218	8,609,489	19,34,075	1912-13 ...	9,045,167	15,64,180	16,132,796	30,88,721	8,234,941	19,87,417
1908-09 ...	9,539,048	15,47,066	18,841,401	34,16,607	7,303,791	17,19,371	1913-14 ...	9,292,068	15,68,779	12,564,815	24,14,803	7,799,610	19,56,876

The decrease in Cotton *White* and *Coloured piece-goods* was brought about by the larger direct imports from foreign countries.

EXPORTS.

27. There was a contraction of Rs. 95,19,193 or 27 per cent. in the exports of *Indian produce and manufactures* to coast ports, which receded from Rs. 3,46,33,694 in 1912-13 to Rs. 2,51,14,501 in 1913-14. All the provinces except *Bengal, Burma* and *Madras* participated in the decline. *Cotton raw* was the principal article responsible for the decrease.

The following table contrasts the exports of *Cotton, raw* to *Bombay* during the last ten years:—

Table No. 42.

Years.			Quantity.			Value.			Years.			Quantity.			Value.		
			Cwts.			Rs.						Cwts.			Rs.		
1904-1905	...	...	297,139			83,95,158			1909-1910	...	..	278,588			87,81,141		
1905-1906	...	...	210,175			60,27,485			1910-1911	...	...	212,315			85,58,832		
1906-1907	...	...	55,274			16,47,834			1911-1912	...	..	339,070			1,12,93,273		
1907-1908	...	...	182,353			50,80,670			1912-1913	...	...	405,965			1,88,24,636		
1908-1909	...	...	124,182			36,31,877			1913-1914	...	...	240,039			93,09,940		

The drop of cwts. 225,926 or 48 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 95,14,696 or 50 per cent. in value is accounted for by the fact that very large shipments were made direct to foreign countries during the year under review and there were large stocks on hand at the end of the year.

The other articles which exhibited appreciable fluctuations were:—

Gram (—Rs. 8½ lakhs), Jawar and bajra (—Rs. 1 lakh), Pulse (—Rs. 4½ lakhs), Rice not in the husk (+Rs. 5½ lakhs), Wheat (+Rs. 13 lakhs), Wheat flour (—Rs. 1½ lakhs), Grain and pulse other sorts (—Rs. 1 lakh), Kerosene oil (—Rs. ½ lakh), Fish dry unsalted (+Rs. 1½ lakhs), Fish dry salted (+Rs. ½ lakh) and Cotton seed (—Rs. 7 lakhs).

Exports of *Foreign merchandise* declined by Rs. 8,49,474 or 15 per cent. from Rs. 52,71,029 in 1912-13 to Rs. 44,30,555 in 1913-14. While *Bombay, Madras, British ports within the Province and Goa* showed a decline, *Bengal, Burma, Cutch, Kathiawar, Diu and Baluchistan Agency Tracts* exhibited an increase. The articles responsible for the decrease were Fruits and vegetables, dried, salted and preserved (—Rs. 3½ lakhs) and Sugar refined (—Rs. 7 lakhs), with a set-off in Cotton white piece-goods (+Rs. 1 lakh) and Hardware (+Rs. ¼ lakh).

TREASURE.

28. The transactions in *Treasure* coastwise are insignificant and call for no comment.

GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS.

Stores.

29. The total value of both imports and exports amounted to Rs. 60,11,183 during the year under notice against Rs. 65,81,139 in the previous year, showing a fall of Rs. 5,69,956. As in the last year, the imports of *Indian produce and manufactures* rose from Rs. 38,36,530 in 1912-13 to Rs. 44,71,700 in 1913-14 and those of *Foreign merchandise* fell from Rs. 18,30,410 to Rs. 11,28,513. Exports of *Indian produce* during the year were Rs. 5,236 against Rs. 945 in the previous year. Exports of *Foreign merchandise* receded from Rs. 9,30,254 to Rs. 4,05,734 mostly due to smaller exports of Arms, &c., and Stationery.

Treasure.

30. There were no transactions in *Gold*. While imports of *Government of India rupees* from *Bombay* rose from Rs. 35,000 to Rs. 70,000, exports fell from Rs. 3,86,838 to Rs. 64,238. Exports to *Baluchistan Agency Tracts* also declined from Rs. 82,000 in 1912-13 to Rs. 3,000 in 1913-14.

SUBORDINATE PORTS.

31. **Keti Bunder and Sirganda.**—The total value of the entire trade of both these ports combined amounted to Rs. 15,12,738 during 1913-14 against Rs. 20,06,318 in 1912-13, showing a decrease of Rs. 4,93,580 or 24 per cent. Both the ports participated in the decrease: *Keti Bunder* claimed 47 per cent. of the total trade against 44 per cent. during the previous year and *Sirganda* 53 per cent. against 56 per cent. No Foreign trade was carried on with either of these ports during the year under review.

32. **Keti Bunder—Coasting.**—The total value of both imports and exports including treasure, showed a drop of Rs. 1,77,472 or 20 per cent. as compared with the previous year, the figures for the two years being Rs. 8,82,392 and Rs. 7,04,920 respectively. The decrease is accounted for by the fact that the paddy crop was not a good one, being about 25 per cent. of the normal and at the same time inferior in quality owing to heavy rains and unusual inundations. Exports to dutiable ports were, however, higher. Imports of *Indian produce and manufactures* declined from Rs. 99,388 to Rs. 80,425 and those of *Foreign merchandise* from Rs. 61,712 to Rs. 47,822, showing a deficit of Rs. 18,963 and Rs. 13,890 or 19 per cent. and 22 per cent. respectively. *Karachi* alone accounts for the whole of the contraction. In exports of both *Indian produce and manufactures* and *Foreign merchandise*, there was a drop of Rs. 1,63,344 and Rs. 616 respectively, the figures for the past two years being—

	1912-13.	1913-14.
Indian produce and manufactures ...	Rs. 7,16,826	Rs. 5,53,482
Foreign merchandise ...	1,066	450

While the export trade with *Cochin* and *Karachi* exhibited a fall, *Cutch, Kathiawar* and *Goa* showed a rise. Imports of *Treasure* showed an increase of Rs. 19,291 having advanced from Rs. 3,450 in 1912-13 to Rs. 22,741 during the year under report. The amount of *Import duty* recovered during the year was Rs. 76 against Rs. 67 in the previous year and that of *Export duty* Rs. 19,162 against Rs. 16,660. The erosion of the town of *Keti Bunder* still continues.

33. **Sirganda.**—The total value of the entire trade of this port during the year under review was Rs. 8,07,818 against Rs. 11,23,726. There were no transactions with foreign ports.

Coasting Trade.—Imports of both *Indian produce and manufactures* and *Foreign merchandise* receded from Rs. 89,487 and Rs. 91,256 in 1912-13 to Rs. 67,237 and Rs. 65,697 in 1913-14 respectively. *Karachi* alone showed a decline. Exports of *Indian produce and manufactures* also fell from Rs. 6,99,108 in the previous year to Rs. 5,12,300 during the year under comment. There was no trade with *Madras ports* this year. Heavy rains and high inundations damaged the crops to a considerable extent, and the outturn was very poor. Exports of *Foreign merchandise* amounted during the year to Rs. 120 against Rs. 13 last year. The *Treasure* imports of *Government of India rupees* fell from Rs. 2,43,862 to Rs. 1,62,464. *Import duty* rose from Rs. 69 to Rs. 72, while the *Export duty* declined from Rs. 30,453 in 1912-13 to Rs. 22,094 in 1913-14 or by Rs. 8,359 or 27 per cent.

THE INDIAN MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

34. The number of cases dealt with rose from 212 to 328 in 1913-14. The amount of penalties levied was Rs. 1,460 against Rs. 1,052-8 in the previous year. A summary of the cases is appended. There were no appeals.

35. **CLASS A.**—(Application of counterfeit trademark or false indication in respect of the persons by whom the goods were made or produced).

Fourteen consignments were detained under this head, 4 of Grey shirtings and 10 of Imitation German silver gold thread bearing labels in imitation of Russian registered labels. In the 4 cases of Grey shirtings, the parties came to an amicable settlement and the goods were passed; in 5 cases of Imitation German silver gold thread, the goods were passed with the consent of the complainants after the objectionable designs on the labels had been obliterated, and the remaining 5 cases were pending in Court at the end of the year. No penalties were inflicted.

36. **CLASS B.**—(Application of false trademark or other indication in respect of the country in which the goods were made or produced).

Under this head there were 279 cases. Names and addresses of British and British Indian dealers were unaccompanied by indication of the country of origin in 171 cases; in 85 cases English and vernacular descriptions appeared without indication of country of origin. There were 3 consignments of sewing machines bearing the words "Purana Sika" in English and 1 case with the word "Victoria"; 2 of paper in one of which "Special 1911" was watermarked on the sheets and in the other "Kashmir State," and a Sanskrit inscription meaning "Hail to the Victor in War." There were 3 cases of infringements by pictorial representations of British sovereigns and members of the British Royal Family. The British coat-of-arms with descriptive words was shown on labels attached to bottles of Rum from Germany in 2 cases and in 1 case on albums. A consignment of watches had the words "Superb, Systeme Roskopf Patent Double Superfine the Sun & Co."; one of the smokers' requisites had "Block Meerschaum" marked on some of the pipes, British Assay Marks on the mounts of others and "Sterling silver hall marked" on the pipe cases; one of watch-chains and imitation jewellery had "Latest Novelty" and "Novelty" marked on the cards to which they were fixed; one of talking machines bore the words "Favourite trademark" on celluloid discs attached to them and one of cycle tyres was marked with the words "Popular tyres." One consignment of Maraschino shipped from France and bearing words implying Austrian manufacture was allowed to pass after obliteration of the misleading words. Two consignments—one of aniline dye and the other of dog chains were marked "Made in Belgium" and "Made in Austria" respectively on one label and "Made in Germany" in vernacular on the other label. One consignment of piece-goods from England was marked "India Twilled Longcloth" with the apparent object of passing the goods as Swadeshi. Two consignments, one of *German* bitters and one of still hock and sparkling moselles, bore descriptions on the labels indicative of other origin without qualification.

37 **CLASS C.**—(Application of trade description false in other respects).

There were 9 cases under this clause, one of butter tins marked "1 lb. tin net," the actual contents being much less, one of yarn with a false count number; 2 of spoons described respectively as "Pluro Silver" and "Sumerling Silver;" of these the former was re-shipped and the latter passed after obliteration of the word "Silver"; 3 of leonic goods described as made of "gold," although consisting of gilt copper, were passed after the word "Gilt" was substituted for gold in one case, and in the other 2 cases the word "Imitation" was stamped before the description "Gold braids" and penalties were inflicted; one of milk described on the label as "Condensed milk" although prepared from skimmed milk; and a consignment of substitute turpentine without the percentage of adulteration being marked although the substance contained only 20 per cent. of turpentine.

38. **CLASS D.**—(Lengths not properly stamped on piece-goods).

There were 26 cases under this head. Lengths were omitted in 20 cases of woollen piece-goods, one of cotton and 5 of wool mixed with cotton.

39. All the cases were detected by the Appraisers and Examiners in the ordinary course of their duties.

ADMINISTRATION.

40. **Receipts.**—The gross receipts were Rs. 94,76,709 against Rs. 84,86,017 during the previous year, and the net receipts, after deducting drawbacks and refunds, Rs. 93,38,553 against Rs. 82,30,191. The revenue under Import and Export duty is compared below:—

IMPORT DUTY.		EXPORT DUTY.	
Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
1912-13...Rs. 81,64,954	Rs. 79,11,430	Rs. 2,64,724	Rs. 2,62,463
1913-14... „ 90,62,769	„ 89,40,954	„ 3,57,097	„ 3,41,054

41. **Expenditure.**—Refunds to the Kashmir Darbar amounted to Rs. 58,015, but further sums remain to be adjusted through the Exchange Account. The total of these refunds for 1912-13 amounted to Rs. 1,81,160.

Drawbacks.—The amount of drawback of seven-eighths of the Import duty paid on re-export of the goods was Rs. 42,857 against Rs. 55,329. The decline is almost wholly due to restricted exports of sugar to Persian Gulf ports.

Salaries.—The increase in the salaries of the Collector and Assistant Collectors was due to increments drawn during the year. The increase under Establishment was due to the payment of local allowances to clerical establishments and the decrease under Peons to the discontinuance of Grain compensation.

42. **Customs offences.**—The number of offences against the Customs Act, exclusive of those under the Merchandise Marks Act, was 648, of which 432 related to shortages in the cargo of vessels not satisfactorily accounted for. The fines realised amounted to Rs. 5,135, including those levied under the Merchandise Marks Act.

43. **Testing.**—The Chemical Analyser's Laboratory at Karachi was re-opened during the year; meanwhile 63 samples had to be sent to the Chemical Analyser, Bombay, for test. The total number of samples tested during the year was 219, of which 7 were of explosives, 64 of petroleum and other oils and 3 of methylated spirits. Of the last mentioned item, one failed to pass the prescribed test.

44. **General.**—The undersigned was in charge of the Department throughout the year. Mr. A. E. Boyd, Assistant Collector, returned from furlough on the 18th May 1913, relieving Mr. H. Crawford, who rejoined his appointment at Bombay.

Karachi Customs House,
26th May 1914.

F. S. PUNNETT,
Chief Collector of Customs in Sind.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the Receipts of the Customs Department in Sind for the year 1913-1914 contrasted with those of the year 1912-1913.

	1913-14.	1912-13.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net Increase.	Net Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Imperial.</i>						
Imports, Sea Customs ...	*90,62,768 7 1	81,64,953 12 5	8,97,814 10 8	.....	.....	.....
Exports do. ...	3,57,097 10 0	2,64,723 13 0	92,373 13 0	.....	.....	.....
Over-time Fees ...	38,588 8 0	34,951 0 0	3,637 8 0	.....	.....	.....
Recoveries of cost of Special Establishment paid for by private Companies.	1,184 3 0	1,102 11 6	81 7 6	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL ...	94,59,638 12 1	84,65,731 4 11	9,93,907 7 2	.....	9,93,907 7 2	.....
<i>Miscellaneous Receipts.</i>						
Warehouse and Wharf Rent ...	1,201 14 0	983 11 9	218 2 3	.....	.....	.....
Fines and Forfeitures under Sea Customs Act.	5,135 6 0	4,403 14 0	731 8 0	.....	.....	.....
Sale of Customs publications ...	178 6 0	124 5 0	54 1 0	.....	.....	.....
Do. forms, other Press receipts.	112 2 0	80 11 0	31 7 0	.....	.....	.....
Interest on the amount of Duty on goods which remained in bond for over 3 years.	2 0 8	3 10 1	.....	1 9 5	.....	.....
Fees for amending Documents, Imports and Exports.	5,836 1 0	4,186 1 0	1,650 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Sale proceeds of Government old stores.	301 5 0	425 14 0	.....	124 9 0	.....	.....
Profit on tendered goods ...	63 8 0	22 10 0	40 14 0	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous other Items ...	4,225 2 3	10,025 5 3	.....	5,800 3 0	.....	.....
Commission 7½% on Great and Little Besses Light Dues.	14 7 11	29 15 10	.....	15 7 11	.....	.....
TOTAL ...	17,070 4 10	20,286 1 11	2,726 0 3	5,941 13 4	.....	3,215 13 1
GRAND TOTAL ...	94,76,709 0 11	84,86,017 6 10	9,96,633 7 5	5,941 13 4	9,90,691 10 1	.....
<i>Deduct—</i>						
Refunds, Imports ...	178,957 8 9	1,98,193 13 5	.....	1,19,236 4 8	.....	.....
Do. Exports ...	16,043 14 0	2,261 8 0	13,782 6 0	.....	.....	.....
Do. Over-time ...	220 0 0	26 8 0	193 8 0	.....	.....	.....
Do. Miscellaneous Receipts	78 6 9	15 8 0	62 14 9	.....	.....	.....
Drawbacks ...	42,856 8 0	55,329 3 1	.....	12,472 11 1	.....	.....
TOTAL REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS...	1,38,156 5 6	2,55,826 8 6	14,038 12 9	1,31,708 15 9	.....	1,17,670 3 0
TOTAL NET REVENUE ...	93,38,552 11 5	82,30,190 14 4	.....	.....	.....	.....

* This includes Rs. 128-12-9 recovered by the Postal authorities.

† Do. Rs. 1,81,159-9-10 on account of refunds made to Kashmir Darbar through the Exchange Accounts during 1912-1913.

‡ Do. Rs. 58,015-4-9 do. do. do. do. upto date.

Karachi Customs House,
26th May 1914.

F. S. PUNNETT,
Chief Collector of Customs in Sind.

APPENDIX I—contd.

Statement showing the Expenditure of the Customs Department in Sind for the year 1913-1914 contrasted with that of the year 1912-1913.

	1913-14.	1912-13.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net Increase.	Net Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Imperial.</i>						
Chief Collector of Customs ...	27,499 7 5	23,313 9 6	4,185 13 11	.....	.....	.....
Assistant Collectors ...	23,043 6 9	20,994 13 5	2,048 9 4	.....	.....	.....
Customs Establishment including Statistical and Preventive and Sea Coast Establishment.	2,04,329 0 10	1,91,588 10 8	12,740 6 2	.....	.....	.....
Peons of all Sections ...	21,041 10 3	23,725 12 1	.....	2,684 1 10	.....	.....
Boat Establishment ...	5,776 13 3	6,328 15 5	.....	552 2 2	.....	.....
Bond Establishment paid by private Companies.	1,174 7 11	850 8 0	323 15 11	.....	.....	.....
Temporary Establishment ...	5,932 11 3	2,264 1 2	3,668 10 1	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL	2,88,797 9 8	2,69,066 6 3	22,967 7 5	3,236 4 0	19,731 3 5	.....
<i>Contingencies.</i>						
Travelling Allowances ...	1,380 13 0	1,770 1 9	.....	389 4 9	.....	.....
Boat Stores and Repairs ...	4,455 1 11	5,348 7 3	.....	893 5 4	.....	.....
Water-supply ...	424 15 10	439 8 0	.....	14 8 2	.....	.....
Boat-hire to Sea Coast Establishment.	709 13 9	716 3 11	.....	6 6 2	.....	.....
Municipal House taxes ...	133 14 0	144 15 0	.....	11 1 0	.....	.....
Do. Conservancy charges...	410 11 0	273 11 0	137 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Rewards in Customs cases ...	1,282 6 6	1,063 2 0	219 4 0	.....	.....	.....
Petty constructions...	90 5 6	1,879 13 10	.....	1,789 8 4	.....	.....
Telephone connection charges ...	1,130 0 0	980 0 0	150 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Rent ...	735 0 0	360 0 0	375 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Toneys ...	950 0 0	100 0 0	850 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Purchases, Repairs of Dead-stock.	650 1 0	327 15 0	322 2 0	.....	.....	.....
Do. of Rocks Steel Shelving and Safe ...	723 12 0	.....	723 12 0	.....	.....	.....
Petty repairs ...	425 11 0	93 2 3	332 8 9	.....	.....	.....
Purchase of books ...	126 6 0	71 7 0	54 15 0	.....	.....	.....
Petty supplies ...	2,487 9 11	2,293 3 4	194 6 7	.....	.....	.....
Clothing to peons ...	1,582 15 9	1,381 4 9	201 11 0	.....	.....	.....
Service Postage stamps ...	666 4 0	675 13 6	.....	9 9 6	.....	.....
Overtime fees ...	33,142 4 0	32,210 0 0	932 4 0	.....	.....	.....
Clothing to Special Boat Establishment.	7 14 0	10 11 6	.....	2 13 6	.....	.....
Plague Allowance to Customs Establishment.	75 0 0	135 0 0	.....	60 0 0	.....	.....
Purchase of Fumigating boxes ...	.....	540 0 0	.....	540 0 0	.....	.....
TOTAL CONTINGENCIES ...	51,590 15 2	50,814 8 1	4,492 15 10	3,716 8 9	776 7 1	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ...	3,40,388 8 10	3,19,880 14 4	.....	.....	.....	.....

Karachi Customs House,
26th May 1914.

F. S. PUNNETT,
Chief Collector of Customs in Sind.

35
APPENDIX II.

Statment showing particulars of cases dealt with under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act during the year 1913-14.

Class of cases.	I Passed without correction of marking or penalty.	II Passed on correction of marking without penalty.	III Passed with nominal penalty.	IV Passed with heavier penalty or re-shipped or confiscated subject to fine in redemption.	Total.	Remarks.
A.—Application of counterfeit trademark or false indication in respect of the person by whom goods were made or produced ...	4	5	.....	.....	14 (a)	(a) This number includes the 5 cases pending in court.
B.—Application of false trade description or other indication in respect of the country in which goods were made or produced—						
(1) as between the United Kingdom or British India and a Foreign country ...	108	32	133 (b)	.....	273	(b) 86 passed without correction of marking.
(2) as between two Foreign countries ...	1	2	2	.....	5	
(3) as between the United Kingdom and British India according to Section 33 of the Merchandise Marks Manual.	1	.....	.....	.....	1	
C.—Application of trade decription, that is, false in other respects, namely:—						
(1) as to the number, quantity, measure, gauge or weight of the goods ...	.....	1	1	.....	2	
(2) as to the time at which goods were made or produced ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(3) as to the mode of manufacture or production. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(4) as to the materials of which the goods are composed. ...	.....	4	2	1	7	
(5) as to the goods being the subject of an existing patent, privilege or copy-right ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
D.—Lengths not properly stamped on piece-goods ...	1	3	22	.....	26	
TOTAL ...	115	47	160	1	328 (a)	(a) Inclusive of 5 cases pending in court.

KARACHI, CUSTOMS HOUSE,
26th May 1914.

F. S. PUNNETT,
Chief Collector of Customs in Sind.

REPORT
ON THE
MARITIME TRADE
OF THE
PROVINCE OF SIND
FOR
1914-1915.



BY
THE CHIEF COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS IN SIND.

Price—Four Annas.

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1915.

No. C/94 OF 1915.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Commissioner in Sind,

Government House, Karachi, 17th June 1915.

MEMORANDUM.

The Commissioner in Sind has the honour to submit the accompanying report (received on the 9th instant) on the Maritime Trade of the Province of Sind for the year ending 31st March 1915.

2. The total value of imports fell from last year's record of 2,017 lakhs to 1,475 lakhs, a decrease of over 542 lakhs or over 36 per cent. The principal articles which caused the decrease in imports were yarns and textile fabrics, sugar, metals, wool, hardware, haberdashery and millinery, glass and glassware, machinery, tobacco, wearing apparel, boots and shoes, and coal, coke and patent fuel.

3. The total value of the export trade fell from 2,665 lakhs in 1913-14 to Rs. 2,012 lakhs, a decrease of over 6½ crores, or 32 per cent. on the preceding year. The decline occurred chiefly under wheat and wheat flour, raw cotton, rape-seed, raw skins, rice, barley, gram, sesamum seed and raw silk.

4. The total value of the trade at the subordinate ports of Ketī Bandar and Sirganda also fell from Rs. 15,12,738 in 1913-14 to Rs. 13,63,339 during 1914-15, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,49,399 or nearly 10 per cent. The contraction is due to the paddy crop of a large area in the delta being destroyed by the breaching of a protective bund.

5. There was a substantial decrease in the number of cases under the Merchandise Marks Act, which fell from 328 to 174. The Commissioner received no appeals from decisions of the Chief Collector.

6. The administration of the Customs Department was as usual efficiently conducted. The effect of the war is reflected in every head of the returns and Mr. Hood has submitted an interesting analysis of the year's trade.

R. P. BARROW,
Commissioner in Sind.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The maximum length of this Report, with Appendices, has been fixed at 35 pages (*vide* Government of India letter No. 9111-80, dated the 28th October 1913, Commerce and Industry Department, embodied in Bombay Government Resolution No. 10377, dated the 15th November 1913).

Para.		Page.
	SECTION A.—TRADE.	
	I.—Province of Sind.	
	GENERAL SUMMARY.	
1.	Statement of value of aggregate Trade of the Province of Sind, with general remarks ...	1 & 2
2.	Shipping ...	2
3.	Import and Export Duties ...	3
	II.—Chief Port Karachi.	
	FOREIGN TRADE.	
4.	Statement of Foreign Trade for five years ...	3
5.	Statement showing Total Foreign Trade of the Chief Port Karachi for ten years, with remarks ...	4
6.	Table showing aggregate value of the Trade of the Chief Port according to prescribed classification ...	4
7.	Variation in the average prices ...	4 & 5
	IMPORTS.	
8.	Comparative statement of principal articles of Imports ...	5
9.	Remarks on the above statement ...	6
10.	Class I.—Food, drink and tobacco—Statement of ...	6
	B. Fruits and vegetables ...	<i>ib.</i>
	D. Liquors ...	7
	E. Provisions and oilman's stores ...	<i>ib.</i>
	G. Sugar ...	<i>ib.</i>
	J. Tobacco ...	<i>ib.</i>
11.	Class II.—Raw materials, &c.—Statement of ...	8
	A. Coal, coke, and patent fuel ...	<i>ib.</i>
	E. Oils ...	8 & 9
	I. Wood and timber ...	9
12.	Class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—Statement of ...	9 & 10
	A. Apparel ...	11
	C. Carriages and carts ...	<i>ib.</i>
	E. Cutlery, hardware, &c. ...	<i>ib.</i>
	F. Dyes and colours ...	<i>ib.</i>
	H. Glassware and earthenware ...	<i>ib.</i>
	J. Machinery of all kinds ...	<i>ib.</i>
	K. Metals, iron and steel, and manufactures thereof ...	<i>ib.</i> & 12
	L. Metals other than iron and steel and manufactures thereof ...	12
	M. Paper, pasteboard and stationery ...	<i>ib.</i>
	N. Railway plant and rolling stock ...	<i>ib.</i>
	O. Yarns and textile fabrics ...	12 to 14
	P. Miscellaneous ...	14
13.	Miscellaneous and unclassified—Statement of ...	14
	EXPORTS.	
14.	Comparative statement of principal articles of re-exports of Foreign merchandise, with general remarks thereon ...	15 & 16
15.	Exports of Indian produce and manufactures—Share of the principal articles in the total trade ...	16
16.	Class I.—Food, drink and tobacco—Statement of ...	17

Para.		Page.
	EXPORTS.—continued.	
	A. Fish ...	17
	B. Fruits and vegetables ...	<i>ib.</i>
	C. Grain, pulse and flour ...	<i>ib.</i> & 18
17.	Class II.—Raw materials, &c.—Statement of ...	19
	C. Hides and skins ...	19 & 20
	F. Seeds ...	20
	H. Textile materials ...	20 & 21
	J. Miscellaneous ...	21
18.	Class III.—Articles wholly and mainly manufactured—Statement of ...	21 & 22
	F. Dyes and colours ...	22
	O. Textile fabrics ...	<i>ib.</i>
19.	Class IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified—Statement of, with remarks ...	22
20.	Treasure (Foreign Trade) ...	<i>ib.</i> & 23
21.	Distribution of Foreign Trade by Countries ...	23 & 24
22.	Government Transactions (Foreign Trade) ...	24 & 25
23.	Balance of Trade (Foreign Trade) ...	25
24.	Comparative Statement of the Trade of Germany and Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom and the rest of the world, with comments ...	26 & 27
	COASTING TRADE.	
25.	General remarks, with comparative statement of value of Imports and Exports ...	27
26.	Distribution of the Coasting Trade by provinces ...	27 & 28
27.	Imports ...	28 & 29
28.	Exports ...	29 & 30
29.	Treasure ...	30
30.	Government Stores ...	<i>ib.</i>
31.	Treasure ...	<i>ib.</i>
	III.—Trade of Subordinate Ports.	
32.	Combined trade of Keti Bandar and Sirganda ...	<i>ib.</i>
33.	KETI BANDAR.—Coasting Trade ...	<i>ib.</i>
	Customs Revenue ...	<i>ib.</i>
34.	SIRGANDA.—Coasting Trade ...	30 & 31
	Customs Revenue ...	31
	SECTION B.—ADMINISTRATION.	
35.	Indian Merchandise Marks Act—Introductory remarks ...	<i>ib.</i>
	Class A ...	<i>ib.</i>
	Do. B ...	<i>ib.</i>
	Do. C ...	<i>ib.</i>
	Do. D ...	<i>ib.</i>
	General ...	<i>ib.</i>
36.	Customs offences ...	<i>ib.</i>
37.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE—Receipts ...	<i>ib.</i>
	Expenditure ...	32
	Drawbacks ...	<i>ib.</i>
	Salaries ...	<i>ib.</i>
38.	Testing ...	<i>ib.</i>
	General ...	<i>ib.</i>
APPENDIX I.	... ..	33 & 34
Do. II.	... ..	35

REPORT ON THE MARITIME TRADE OF THE PROVINCE OF SIND FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1914-1915.

The following statement shows in tabular form the sea-borne trade of the Province of Sind, both Foreign and Coasting, for the five years from 1910-11 to 1914-15, and compares the last two years' figures. It embraces the trade not only of the chief port, Karachi, but also of the subordinate ports of Sind, viz., Keti Bandar and Sirganda :—

Table No. 1.

	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	Increase or decrease in 1914-1915 as compared with 1913-1914.
IMPORTS—						
Private—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Merchandise ...	11,52,40,011	13,22,46,699	15,11,43,703	16,27,71,741	11,59,30,514	— 4,68,41,227
Gold ...	67,77,577	73,09,427	9,21,939	14,240	44,325	+ 30,085
Silver ...	44,22,688	25,91,076	17,37,002	15,96,401	25,12,013	+ 9,15,612
Total Private ...	12,64,40,276	14,21,47,202	15,38,02,644	16,43,82,382	11,84,86,852	— 4,58,95,530
Government—						
Stores ...	1,54,21,614	2,50,47,646	2,44,12,066	3,73,22,733	2,90,37,321	— 82,85,412
Silver ...	9,000	...	3,00,000	21,500	...	— 21,500
Total Government ...	1,54,30,614	2,50,47,646	2,47,12,066	3,73,44,233	2,90,37,321	— 83,06,912
Total Imports Rs. ...	14,18,70,890	16,71,94,848	17,85,14,710	20,17,26,615	14,75,24,173	— 5,42,02,442
EXPORTS—						
Private—						
Foreign Merchandise re-exported ...	49,80,102	90,75,810	80,17,720	65,68,766	1,07,36,829	+ 41,68,063
Indian Produce and Manufactures ...	21,60,85,470	23,79,81,276	32,01,93,200	25,87,94,082	19,00,90,126	— 6,87,03,956
Gold ...	15,075	30	44,000	1,45,995	24,990	— 1,21,005
Silver ...	39,77,834	33,94,124	4,48,473	10,04,520	3,57,846	— 6,46,674
Total Private ...	22,50,58,481	25,04,51,240	32,87,03,393	26,65,13,363	20,12,09,791	— 6,53,03,572
Government Stores—						
Foreign Manufactures	30,307	2,16,484	1,08,267	83,129	3,60,618	+ 2,77,489
Indian Produce and Manufactures ...	32,683	40,583	84,756	1,02,279	3,12,640	+ 2,10,361
Gold ...	...	...	33,750	...	...	...
Silver ...	45,345	47,870	48,808	7,710	15,225	+ 7,515
Total Government ...	1,08,335	3,04,937	2,75,581	1,93,118	6,88,483	+ 4,95,365
Total Exports Rs. ...	22,51,66,816	25,07,56,177	32,89,78,974	26,67,06,481	20,18,98,274	— 6,48,08,207
Grand Total of Foreign Trade Rs. ...	36,70,37,706	41,79,51,025	50,74,93,684	46,84,33,096	34,94,22,447	— 11,90,10,649
IMPORTS—						
Private Merchandise—						
Indian Produce and Manufactures ...	4,23,36,652	5,17,21,206	5,27,63,970	4,82,12,314	4,83,64,126	+ 1,51,812
Foreign Manufactures	1,38,99,268	1,43,90,095	1,22,18,646	1,07,53,355	99,35,847	— 8,17,508
Gold ...	12,030	1,605	1,605	2,362	84,665	+ 82,303
Silver ...	1,60,084	4,90,145	4,53,613	2,39,184	2,58,936	+ 19,752
Total Private ...	5,64,08,034	6,66,03,141	6,54,37,834	5,92,07,215	5,86,43,574	— 5,63,641
Government Stores—						
Indian Produce and Manufactures ...	50,35,453	24,78,097	38,36,530	44,71,700	45,10,954	+ 48,254
Foreign Manufactures	13,78,631	21,23,926	18,13,410	11,28,513	8,46,660	— 2,81,853
Gold ...	37,50,000	3,00,000	...	...	...	...
Silver ...	3,00,000	2,72,000	35,000	70,000	1,00,000	+ 30,000
Total Government ...	1,04,64,084	51,74,023	56,84,940	56,70,213	54,66,614	— 2,03,599
Total Imports Rs. ...	6,68,72,118	7,17,77,164	7,11,22,774	6,48,77,428	6,41,10,188	— 7,67,240
EXPORTS—						
Private Merchandise—						
Indian Produce and Manufactures ...	2,14,64,327	2,74,11,753	3,60,49,628	2,61,80,283	2,15,35,203	— 46,45,080
Foreign Manufactures	43,23,893	39,44,625	52,72,108	44,31,125	78,39,049	+ 34,67,924
Gold ...	...	...	8,129	...	30,000	+ 30,000
Silver ...	2,18,200	43,400	3,052	1,000	26,300	+ 25,300
Total Private ...	2,60,06,420	3,13,99,778	4,13,32,917	3,06,12,408	2,91,30,552	— 11,81,856
Government Stores—						
Indian produce and Manufactures ...	...	...	945	5,236	37,414	+ 32,178
Foreign Manufactures	2,41,018	4,86,632	9,30,254	4,05,734	5,20,773	+ 1,15,039
Silver ...	72,243	1,14,513	3,86,838	67,238	...	— 67,238
Total Government ...	3,13,261	6,01,145	13,18,037	4,78,208	5,58,187	+ 79,979
Total Exports Rs. ...	2,63,19,681	3,20,00,923	4,26,50,954	3,10,90,616	2,99,88,739	— 11,01,877
Grand Total of Coasting Trade Rs. ...	9,31,91,799	10,37,78,087	11,37,73,728	9,59,68,044	9,40,98,927	— 18,69,117
Total of Entire Trade Rs.	46,02,29,505	52,17,29,112	62,12,67,412	56,44,01,140	44,35,21,374	— 12,08,79,766

The fall in the total value of the trade of the Province of Sind during the year under review was 21 per cent, as compared with that of the previous year, and 3 per cent. when compared with 1910-1911. There was, however, a rise of 38 per cent. in the decade. Foreign trade, which claims 78 per cent. of the total trade, fell by 25 per cent., imports showing a set-back of Rs. 5,42,02,442 or 26 per cent. and exports Rs. 6,48,08,207 or 24 per cent., while coasting trade, claiming 22 per cent., fell by 1 per cent. only, both imports and exports showing a decline.

At the beginning of the year there were already indications of a decline in the world's trade, but the war overshadowed all other features, and a comparison of the figures for the year just ended with those of former years shows the marked effect of the great conflagration on the trade of the Province.

In Sind, the inundation of 1914 was very favourable, and though damage was done in certain parts owing to breaches in the river bunds and canal banks, the rabi crops are expected to be excellent on the whole. The effect will, however, appear only in the figures of the year just begun. The rainfall of the year was normal. In the Punjab also, the inundation canals ran freely and the rainfall was abundant; but conditions were not so favourable in the United Provinces.

In exports, there is a decline under almost every head, the largest decreases being under wheat, rapeseed and barley, due to the partial failure of crops in the United Provinces.

Diminished imports have enabled dealers to get rid of some of the large stocks held at the end of last year, and owing to the rise in prices, importers of sugar and matches have been able to make handsome profits.

In freights, there were extraordinary fluctuations; at the beginning of the year they stood between 10s. 6d. and 13s., with a downward tendency, business being done at 8s. at the end of April. Then a slight improvement set in and rates oscillated between 13s. 6d. and 14s. until early in July, when there was again a sharp decline. With the outbreak of war there was a recovery. At the end of December the rate rose to 22s. 6s. and continued to advance rapidly until it had reached 60s. by the end of February.

2. **Shipping.**—The table below gives the number of vessels entering at and clearing from the ports of the Province of Sind during the past two years.

Table No. 2.

Years.	Description.	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
		Steam.		Sailing.		Total.		Steam.		Sailing.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1913-1914. ...	Foreign ...	392	954,563	159	14,511	551	969,074	426	1,039,399	146	12,484	572	1,051,883
	Coasting ...	510	924,109	2,976	108,674	3,486	1,032,783	476	839,375	3,392	112,995	3,868	952,370
	Total ...	902	1,878,672	3,135	123,185	4,037	2,001,857	902	1,878,774	3,538	125,479	4,440	2,004,253
1914-1915. ...	Foreign ...	267	613,866	171	15,219	438	629,085	306	720,693	209	18,473	515	739,166
	Coasting ...	464	849,184	2,718	104,112	3,182	953,296	418	711,308	3,056	105,349	3,474	816,657
	Total ...	731	1,463,050	2,889	119,331	3,620	1,582,381	724	1,432,001	3,265	123,822	3,989	1,555,823

The total arrivals at and departures from the ports in the Province during the year both from and to foreign and coast ports amounted to 7,609 vessels (both steam and sailing) with a tonnage of 3,138,204 tons against 8,477 vessels and 40,06,110 tons during the past year, showing a drop of 868 vessels and 8,67,906 tons.

The war is mainly responsible for the decrease, which is common to both steamers and sailing vessels. After the first four months, German and Austrian vessels dropped out of the trade, and even the movements of coasting sailing vessels were affected by the stringent harbour restrictions at the principal ports.

The number of steamers leaving the port was 724 with a tonnage of 1,43,200. Of this number, 306 vessels of 7,20,693 tons cleared to foreign ports and 418 of 7,11,308 tons to coast ports.

The following figures give the classification of the steamships that entered the port during the year as compared with 1913-1914:—

	1914-15.	1913-14.		1914-15.	1913-14.
British ...	...	629	754	Russian ...	...
British Indian...	...	35	32	Greek ...	...
German ...	...	17	45	French ...	...
Austrian ...	...	12	36	Japanese ...	...
Norwegian ...	...	10	9	Danish ...	...
Swedish ...	...	5	3		
Dutch ...	...	13	7		
Italian ...	...	2	3		
				Total ...	731 902

It should be noted that the above figures do not include the large number of steamers hired by Government for transport purposes which visited this port during the year. The Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Company had made arrangements for a special direct service of fast passenger steamers between Karachi and Europe, but the war broke out shortly before the advertised date of the first sailing.

3. **Revenue.**—The following table shows the total collections for the Province on account of import and export duty and the refunds thereon, and the duty on imported salt separately, for the last five years, and compares the last two:—

Table No. 3.

				1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	Increase or decrease in 1914-1915 as compared with 1913-1914.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPORT DUTY (exclusive of duty on Salt).									
Karachi	...	...	...	71,07,391	75,95,162	81,64,818	90,62,621	67,94,226	- 22,68,395
Keti	...	...	...	76	77	67	76	104	+ 28
Sirganda	...	...	...	73	91	69	72	84	+ 12
Total				71,07,540	75,95,330	81,64,954	90,62,769	67,94,414	- 22,68,355
EXPORT DUTY.									
Karachi	...	...	...	1,95,233	1,69,908	2,17,612	3,15,841	2,44,905	- 70,936
Keti	...	...	...	17,624	20,831	16,659	19,162	14,767	- 4,395
Sirganda	...	...	...	25,036	33,713	30,453	22,094	24,303	+ 2,209
Total				2,37,893	2,24,452	2,64,724	3,57,097	2,83,975	- 73,122
Total Gross Duty				73,45,433	78,19,782	84,29,678	94,19,866	70,78,389	- 23,41,477
REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS.									
Imports	...	...	...	58,814	2,18,989	72,364	63,800	1,93,410	+ 1,29,610
Payments to the Kashmir Darbar	...	...	...	1,58,081	1,57,239	1,81,160	*2,04,596	1,08,966	- 95,630
Exports	...	...	...	2,093	1,718	2,261	16,043	14,487	- 1,556
Total				2,18,988	3,77,946	2,55,785	2,84,439	3,16,863	+ 32,424
Total Net Duty				71,26,445	74,41,836	81,73,893	91,35,427	67,61,526	- 23,73,901
Import Duty on Salt				2,339	1,953	2,066	2,004	1,629	- 375
Refund and Drawback on Salt				3	...	...	...	...	...

* Payments up to date.

The total gross Customs Revenue during the year 1914-1915 amounted to Rs. 70,78,389 against Rs. 94,19,866, showing a decline of Rs. 23,41,477 or nearly 25 per cent. Compared with the years 1910-1911 and 1905-1906 there was a fall of Rs. 267,044 or 3 per cent. and a rise of Rs. 22,77,095 or 47 per cent., respectively. Both imports and exports were responsible for the fall. Imports fell by Rs. 22,68,355 or 25 per cent. and exports by Rs. 73,122 or 20 per cent. Of the total decrease under import duty, *sugar* claimed 42 per cent., against a rise of 51 per cent. last year, *cotton goods* 40 per cent. against an advance of 29 per cent., *manufactured articles* 16 per cent. against an increase of 8 per cent. and *metals and manufactures of (excluding silver)* 3 per cent. against an improvement of 6 per cent. *Silver, spirit and liqueurs and petroleum*, on the other hand, exhibited a rise of Rs. 80,067 or 57 per cent., Rs. 70,083 or 6 per cent. and Rs. 8,545 or 1 per cent., respectively. The increase under *spirit and liqueurs* was due to the clearance from bond of large quantities of spirit towards the end of the year, as importers apprehended an enhancement of duty. The decrease under export duty was due to smaller despatches of rice to both foreign and dutiable coast ports as the Sind crop for the year 1913-1914 was not a good one, and also to a general rise in the price of all cereals.

CHIEF PORT—KARACHI.

FOREIGN TRADE.

4. The following table summarises the total sea-borne trade (excluding Government transactions) of the Port of Karachi with foreign countries for five years, and compares the last two:—

Table No. 4.

		1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	Increase or decrease in 1914-1915 as compared with 1913-1914.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—FOREIGN TRADE.							
IMPORTS—							
Merchandise	...	11,52,40,011	13,22,46,699	15,11,43,703	16,27,71,741	11,59,30,514	- 4,68,41,227
Gold	...	67,77,577	73,09,427	9,21,939	14,240	44,325	+ 30,085
Silver	...	44,22,688	25,91,076	17,37,002	15,96,401	25,12,013	+ 9,15,612
Total Imports		12,64,40,276	14,21,47,202	15,38,02,644	16,43,82,382	11,84,86,852	- 4,58,95,530
EXPORTS—							
Foreign merchandise	...	49,80,102	90,75,810	80,17,720	65,68,766	1,07,36,829	+ 41,68,063
Indian produce	...	21,60,85,470	23,79,81,276	32,01,93,000	25,87,94,682	19,00,89,805	- 6,87,04,277
Gold	...	15,075	30	44,000	1,45,995	24,990	- 121,00
Silver	...	39,77,834	33,94,124	4,48,473	10,04,520	3,57,846	- 6,46,674
Total Exports		22,50,58,481	25,04,51,240	32,87,03,193	26,65,13,363	20,12,09,470	- 6,53,03,893
Total Foreign Trade		35,14,98,757	39,25,98,442	48,25,05,837	43,08,95,745	31,96,96,322	- 11,11,99,423

5. The total Foreign trade of the port, excluding Government transactions, for the last 10 years, is given below :—

Table No. 5.

1905-1906	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
20,62,95,174	25,93,01,378	29,75,03,784	20,59,29,608	33,20,21,656	35,14,98,757	39,25,98,442	48,25,05,837	43,08,95,745	31,96,96,322

The figures in the above table show a rise of Rs. 11,34,01,148 or 54 per cent. in the decade, but a fall in the quinquennium of Rs. 3,18,02,435 or 9 per cent. and a decrease of Rs. 11,11,99,423 or 25 per cent. as compared with the previous year.

6. The following table gives the figures of the Import, Re-export (i.e. export of Foreign merchandise) and Export trade of the port of Karachi under four main heads for the last five years and compares the last two.

Table No. 6.

Articles,	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	Increase or decrease in 1914-1915
IMPORTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Food, drink and tobacco ...	3,19,56,506	3,24,87,558	3,75,00,554	3,99,06,893	3,17,53,604	— 81,53,289
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured ...	47,20,193	64,37,589	61,16,545	64,03,163	54,33,040	— 9,70,123
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ...	7,82,30,210	9,29,13,823	10,70,72,936	11,59,72,433	7,83,91,078	— 3,75,81,355
IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified ...	3,33,102	4,07,729	4,53,668	4,89,252	3,52,792	— 1,36,460
<i>Total Imports</i> ...	11,52,40,011	13,22,46,699	15,11,43,703	16,27,71,741	11,59,30,514	— 4,68,41,227
<i>Treasure</i> ...	1,12,00,265	99,00,503	26,58,941	16,10,641	25,56,338	+ 9,45,697
<i>Grand total of Imports</i> ...	12,64,40,276	14,21,47,202	15,38,02,644	16,43,82,382	11,84,86,852	— 4,58,95,530
EXPORTS.						
(Foreign Merchandise.)						
I.—Food, drink and tobacco ...	13,52,761	55,69,824	15,43,090	10,54,978	51,34,016	+ 40,79,038
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured ...	25,78,082	25,22,093	53,69,582	42,27,081	43,28,926	+ 1,01,845
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ...	10,37,062	9,70,261	10,59,198	12,54,491	12,47,115	— 7,376
IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified ...	11,297	13,632	45,850	32,216	26,772	— 5,444
<i>Total Foreign Merchandise</i> ...	49,80,102	90,75,810	80,17,720	65,68,766	1,07,36,829	+ 41,68,063
(Indian Produce and Manufactures.)						
I.—Food, drink and tobacco ...	10,77,41,730	15,20,98,309	19,63,54,213	13,00,57,943	9,94,89,737	— 3,05,68,206
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured ...	10,62,99,612	8,36,78,670	12,18,58,732	12,69,06,464	8,90,04,839	— 3,79,01,625
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ...	17,98,961	18,53,757	17,17,143	13,76,892	11,75,998	— 2,00,894
IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified ...	2,45,167	3,50,540	2,62,912	4,52,783	4,19,231	— 33,552
<i>Total Indian Produce and Manufactures</i> ...	21,60,85,470	23,79,81,276	32,01,93,000	25,87,94,082	19,00,89,805	— 6,87,04,277
<i>Total Exports</i> ...	22,10,65,572	24,70,57,086	32,82,10,720	26,53,62,848	20,08,26,634	— 6,45,36,214
<i>Treasure</i> ...	39,92,909	33,94,154	4,92,473	11,50,515	3,82,836	— 7,67,679
<i>Grand total of Exports</i> ...	22,50,58,481	25,04,51,240	32,87,03,193	26,65,13,363	20,12,09,470	— 6,53,03,893

This table is treated separately below, under the headings "Imports, Re-exports, and Exports."

7. The following statement shows the variations in the average prices of certain articles imported into and exported from the Province of Sind, the average prices of the years 1898-1899, 1899-1900 and 1900-1901 being taken as 100.

Table No. 7.

		1898-1899, 1899-1900 and 1900-1901.	1910-11.	1911-12	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
IMPORTS.							
Coal ...	Ton.	100	87.61	85.41	104.03	99.62	107.93
Dates ...	Cwt.	100	128.23	122.19	123.21	122.59	125.91
Copper ...	"	100	94.73	93.01	110.62	104.90	99.52
Iron and steel ...	Ton.	100	97.63	101.47	108.77	102.77	131.11
Iron bars and channel ...	"	100	111.29	120.45	114.85	127.22	160.01
Steel bars and channel ...	"	100	80.03	79.22	92.57	86.38	82.29
Kerosene oil ...	Gall.	100	111	105.95	102.76	95.50	84.53
Sugar, 16 Dutch standard and above ...	Cwt.	100	90.59	98.27	93.00	82.05	103.84
Cotton twist and yarn ...	Lb.	100	144.86	153.15	149.94	161.51	155.19
Do. grey piece-goods ...	Yd.	100	146.05	152.52	164.51	172.79	168.32
Do. white " ...	"	100	123.59	139.51	143.78	136.90	140.03
Do. coloured, printed or dyed piece-goods ...	"	100	140.97	146.54	155.13	168.23	152.65
Silk, raw ...	Lb.	100	95.00	132.91	118.29	20.16	134.39
Woollen piece-goods ...	Yd.	100	108.42	113.10	109.74	117.82	123.08

EXPORTS.				1898-1899, 1899-1900 and 1900-1901	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
Indigo	...	...	Cwt.	100	107.72	108.64	94.68	95.30	155.72
Rice not in the husk	...	...	"	100	113.39	128.72	147.45	143.49	153.57
Wheat	...	...	"	100	110.08	105.93	114.64	118.08	126.72
Hides, raw	...	...	"	100	171.32	163.65	187.02	199.78	215.19
Skins, raw	...	...	"	100	138.95	128.49	142.16	146.64	128.39
Rapeseed	...	...	"	100	115.92	122.08	134.20	142.32	133.20
Sesamum til or jinjili seed	...	...	"	100	116.03	120.14	148.59	159.48	150.42
Cotton	...	...	"	100	155.32	144.27	158.45	154.23	134.42
Wool (Indian)	...	...	lb.	100	97.21	100.29	98.04	100.47	104.56
Do. (Foreign)	...	...	"	100	110.73	111.85	108.34	108.50	112.65

IMPORTS.

8. The following table shows the imports for the last five years and compares the last two. The last column gives the percentage of each item to the total imports.

Table No. 8.

Articles.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	Increase or decrease in 1914-1915.	Percentage of each item to total imports of merchandise in 1914-1915.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton manufactures...	4,76,71,793	5,49,85,717	6,62,99,769	7,29,42,268	4,65,91,153	- 2,63,51,115	40.18
Sugar	2,60,58,482	2,62,66,012	3,07,96,391	3,33,25,176	2,59,72,703	- 73,52,473	22.40
Metals and ores	65,67,228	85,45,371	85,96,996	1,06,03,553	79,56,061	- 26,47,492	6.86
Oils	39,53,106	54,76,263	49,12,394	46,15,887	41,48,667	- 4,67,220	3.58
Wool	49,76,060	57,48,832	55,66,460	67,87,471	31,74,146	- 36,13,325	2.74
Railway plant and rolling stock	8,60,971	25,77,773	39,77,661	28,72,757	28,28,692	- 44,065	2.44
Liquors, including methylated and perfumed spirits	21,14,212	21,44,613	22,76,084	22,47,070	20,34,702	- 2,12,368	1.76
Cotton twist and yarn	14,36,485	22,78,277	21,22,719	20,45,271	19,45,045	- 1,00,226	1.68
Machinery and millwork	24,24,128	23,12,898	25,44,166	21,87,150	18,52,730	- 3,34,420	1.60
Provisions and oilman's stores	14,89,669	13,30,766	18,44,079	16,65,136	14,73,785	- 1,91,351	1.28
Hardware, excluding cutlery and electroplated ware	16,90,844	19,04,040	19,97,953	22,61,645	14,69,749	- 7,91,896	1.27
Fruits and vegetables	16,33,078	16,39,153	14,77,890	14,34,054	13,42,393	- 91,661	1.16
Chemicals and chemical preparations	6,06,608	7,16,204	7,48,122	7,70,688	9,22,571	+ 1,51,883	.79
Matches	7,94,953	10,54,604	10,17,818	9,44,596	8,52,735	- 91,861	.74
Tobacco	6,64,577	8,79,916	9,48,060	11,63,926	8,23,241	- 3,40,685	.71
Ships, parts of	4,235	4,358	76,548	3,096	8,13,599	+ 8,10,413	.70
Paper and pasteboard	7,76,005	8,69,004	8,74,466	10,25,743	8,03,038	- 2,22,705	.69
Building and engineering materials	3,19,280	4,78,021	8,47,131	5,31,723	8,01,704	+ 2,69,981	.69
Apparel (excluding hosiery and boots and shoes)	11,32,513	17,30,601	17,82,586	11,22,237	7,44,092	- 3,78,145	.64
Soap	4,89,143	5,12,080	6,59,691	6,56,789	7,31,025	+ 74,236	.63
Boots and shoes	5,25,842	6,10,664	8,47,120	10,65,607	7,14,481	- 3,51,126	.62
Haberdashery and millinery	9,78,375	12,50,728	11,11,019	13,05,463	6,05,200	- 7,00,263	.53
Instruments, apparatus and appliances and parts thereof	4,94,577	4,99,270	6,30,814	6,82,723	5,87,318	- 95,405	.50
Motor cars and motor cycles and parts thereof	2,67,031	5,30,908	5,39,244	7,54,734	5,44,692	- 2,10,042	.47
Coal, coke and patent fuel	2,32,431	2,99,641	4,72,178	7,95,355	4,69,022	- 3,26,333	.40
Glass and glassware	10,18,251	9,39,871	9,83,506	11,28,246	4,65,452	- 6,62,794	.40
Wood and timber	2,19,120	4,31,572	3,57,069	6,45,447	4,35,869	- 2,09,578	.38
Drugs and medicines	5,80,012	4,56,135	5,54,716	5,10,603	3,94,349	- 1,16,254	.34
Paints and painters' materials	3,33,375	2,94,629	4,25,971	4,13,480	3,84,338	- 49,142	.33
Articles imported by post	3,13,380	3,80,442	4,36,916	4,67,364	3,41,286	- 1,26,078	.29
Stationery, (excluding paper)	2,34,822	2,23,461	2,31,999	3,25,405	2,67,662	- 57,743	.24
Arms, Ammunition and military stores	3,79,741	3,91,388	3,04,254	3,39,944	2,54,049	- 85,895	.22
Dyeing and tanning substances	3,97,498	3,65,032	4,64,994	4,56,093	2,47,350	- 2,08,743	.21
Silk	4,74,917	4,44,606	5,80,032	6,60,690	2,10,936	- 4,49,754	.18
Cycles and parts thereof and accessories	2,23,219	2,50,838	2,37,026	2,65,802	1,86,491	- 79,311	.16
Cutlery	2,38,681	2,16,525	2,58,308	2,48,687	1,82,398	- 66,289	.16
Toys and requisites for games and sports	3,25,310	2,85,220	2,90,577	3,05,991	1,65,017	- 1,40,974	.14
Earthenware and porcelain	1,75,431	2,20,692	2,08,523	2,33,278	1,54,160	- 79,118	.13
Books, printed and printed matter (including maps and charts)	1,31,624	1,35,513	1,49,340	1,34,007	1,26,431	- 7,576	.11
Leather	2,25,432	2,68,791	1,89,730	2,03,434	1,26,223	- 77,211	.11
Flax	91,576	1,81,956	1,41,820	1,55,356	1,24,744	- 30,612	.11
Toilet requisites	...	...	1,07,533	1,26,023	1,09,561	- 16,462	.10
Tea	50,217	68,885	91,960	1,02,236	97,210	- 5,026	.08
Carriages and carts and parts thereof	1,05,006	1,80,983	1,30,839	1,44,065	96,339	- 48,626	.08
Furniture and cabinetware	1,75,647	2,40,051	1,98,282	2,31,249	93,779	- 1,37,470	.08
Polishes	...	...	1,10,711	1,17,511	92,568	- 24,943	.08
Rubber manufactures	1,20,995	1,05,676	1,07,813	1,00,963	77,365	- 23,598	.07
Hides and skins, raw	80,837	59,653	89,609	1,04,771	76,150	- 28,621	.06
Printing and lithographing machinery and materials	48,779	41,695	1,16,622	1,96,557	75,081	- 1,21,476	.06
Grain, pulse and flour	8,856	1,28,212	1,04,273	45,111	66,483	+ 21,372	.06
Hops	37,473	1,36,561	36,345	44,603	22,754	- 21,847	.02
Other articles	11,48,186	11,56,589	12,47,576	12,33,807	8,54,013	- 3,79,794	.74
Total Imports	11,52,40,011	13,22,46,699	15,11,43,703	16,27,71,741	11,59,30,514	- 4,68,41,227	100

9. The above is a record of decreases under almost every head, the exceptions being few. The most important items are commented on below.

Class I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco.

10. The following table compares the last two years' imports of the chief items of the main heading and shows a decrease of Rs. 81,53,289 or 20 per cent. for the year under review:—

Table No. 9.

Articles of food.	1913-14.		1914-15.		Increase or decrease in 1914-15.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>Total Rs.</i> ...	.....	Rs. 3,99,06,893	.....	Rs. 3,17,53,604	...	Rs. - 81,53,289
A. Fish (excluding canned fish). Cwts.	729	6,845	732	7,372	+ 3	+ 527
B. Fruits and vegetables ... Rs.	.....	14,34,054	.....	13,42,393	...	- 91,661
Fresh fruits and vegetables—						
Fresh fruits ...	.....	382	.....	846	...	+ 464
Vegetables, fresh ...	.....	1,32,378	.....	1,02,778	...	- 29,600
Fruits and vegetables, dried, salted or preserved, not being canned or bottled—						
Almonds ... Cwts.	2,919	81,155	2,626	82,544	- 293	+ 1,389
Dates ...	212,675	11,87,547	194,955	11,18,123	- 17,720	- 69,424
Other sorts ...	1,702	32,592	2,322	38,102	+ 620	+ 5,510
C. Grain, pulse and flour ...	8,263	45,111	10,288	66,483	+ 2,025	+ 21,372
D. Liquors ... Gallons.	7,39,913	20,90,437	643,404	19,22,809	- 96,509	- 1,67,628
Ale, beer and porter ...	5,57,428	616,481	464,838	5,17,121	- 92,590	- 99,360
Cider and other fermented liquors ...	2,136	8,478	1,112	4,476	- 1,024	- 4,002
Spirit ...	1,45,546	1,126,791	147,889	11,60,521	+ 2,343	+ 33,730
Brandy ...	31,531	2,82,358	32,585	3,13,884	+ 1,054	+ 31,526
Whisky ...	103,125	7,13,772	105,602	7,34,814	+ 2,477	+ 21,042
Other sorts of spirits ...	10,890	1,30,661	9,702	1,11,823	- 1,188	- 18,838
Wines ...	34,803	3,38,687	29,565	2,40,691	- 5,238	- 97,996
Champagne and other sparkling wines ...	3,481	98,757	1,406	37,928	- 2,075	- 60,829
Port ...	9,099	96,333	8,135	78,827	- 964	- 7,506
Other sorts of wines ...	22,223	1,43,597	20,024	1,23,936	- 2,199	- 19,661
E. Provisions and oilman's stores, Rs.	...	1,665,136	...	14,73,785	...	- 1,91,351
Bacon and hams ... Lb.	1,56,369	1,20,976	152,606	1,17,504	- 3,763	- 3,472
Biscuits and cakes ...	527,670	2,50,806	510,397	2,51,791	- 17,273	+ 985
Cheese (including canned) ...	241,805	1,48,074	246,999	1,62,115	+ 5,194	- 14,041
Farinaceous foods ... Cwts.	4,104	1,36,246	3,895	1,34,755	- 109	- 1,491
Ghi ... Lb.	171,124	1,01,560	45,315	22,130	- 125,809	- 79,430
Jams and jellies ...	321,109	1,06,079	243,565	87,659	- 77,544	- 18,420
Canned and bottled provisions. Cwt.	9,545	4,99,471	8,444	4,55,758	- 1,101	- 43,713
Other sorts of provisions ... Rs.	...	3,01,924	...	2,42,073	...	- 59,851
F. Spices ... Lb.	194,656	18,146	152,540	14,676	- 42,116	- 3,470
G. Sugar ... Cwt.	3,716,935	3,33,25,176	2,322,668	2,59,72,703	- 1,394,267	- 73,52,473
Sugar, 16 Dutch standard and above ... Cwt.	3,558,837	3,24,63,212	2,202,399	25,425,007	- 1,356,438	- 70,38,205
Do. 15 Dutch standard and below) ...	8,605	58,421	2,001	11,406	- 6,604	- 47,015
Molasses ...	134,001	2,01,600	110,678	2,43,214	- 23,323	- 48,386
Confectionery ...	15,419	4,83,974	7,531	2,72,332	- 7,888	- 2,11,642
Saccharin ... Lb.	8,149	27,969	6,568	20,744	- 1,581	- 7,225
H. Tea— ...	170,139	1,02,236	159,834	97,210	- 10,305	- 5,026
I. Other food and drink ... Rs.	...	55,826	...	32,932	...	- 22,894
Hops ... Cwts.	262	44,603	209	22,756	- 53	- 21,847
Other sorts ... Rs.	...	11,223	...	10,176	...	- 1,047
J. Tobacco ... Lb.	3,37,772	11,63,926	316,945	8,23,241	- 20,827	- 3,40,685
Unmanufactured ...	3,193	4,109	16	48	- 3,177	- 4,061
Manufactured—						
Cigarettes ...	240,476	9,00,890	216,885	6,76,648	- 23,591	- 3,14,242
Other sorts ...	94,103	1,68,927	100,044	1,46,545	+ 5,941	- 22,382

N. B.—The figures underlined added together make up the total of the first line.

B. Fruits and vegetables.—The decline under *Vegetables fresh* was due to smaller imports of potatoes from Italy. As regards *Dates*, the crop is said to have been below the average. Owing, however, to the cessation of German trade early in the season, shipments to Karachi were fairly large, but fell off when Turkey entered the conflict. Imports from Asiatic Turkey, (Persian Gulf) show a falling off of 44,139 cwts. or 26 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 2,05,462 or 24 per cent. in value. Imports from the Bahrein Islands, Maskat and Persia, however, showed a rise of 5,074 cwts. or 24 per cent., 14,241 cwts or 127 per cent. and 5,994 cwts. or 37 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 17,902 or 11 per cent., Rs. 86,749 or 117 per cent. and Rs. 25,810 or 23 per cent. in value, respectively. Koweit, which was formerly shown under the Ottoman Empire, but is now taken under Other Native States in Arabia, exported 1,109 cwts. valued at Rs. 5,569.

D. Liquors.—Of the total decrease of 96,509 gallons or 13 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 1,67,628 or 8 per cent. in value, *Ale, Beer and Porter* showed a falling off of 92,590 gallons or 16 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 99,360 or 16 per cent. in value, and *Wines* a diminution of 5,238 gallons or 15 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 97,996 or 28 per cent. in value, with a set-off in *spirit* of 2,343 gallons or 1 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 33,730 or 3 per cent. in value.

Beer.—Difficulty in obtaining outward freight and the absence of a large number of troops on service contributed to the decrease under this item. *Brandy and Whisky* both show a small increase. The decline in *Champagne* was inevitable and the trade in other descriptions of wine has suffered to some extent from difficulties of transport.

E. Provisions and Oilman's stores.—The fall under this heading was 11 per cent. with the exception of *Cheese*, which showed an increase of 2 per cent. in quantity and 9 per cent. in value, all sorts of provisions and oilman's stores showed a decline, e.g., *Bacon and hams* 2 per cent. in quantity and 2 per cent. in value, *Farinaceous foods* 2 per cent. in quantity and 1 per cent. in value, *Jams and Jellies* 24 per cent. in quantity and 17 per cent. in value, *Canned and Bottled provisions* 11 per cent. in quantity and 8 per cent. in value and *Other sorts of provisions* 19 per cent. in value. The decreases were due to large purchases at home for the use of the troops on service. The increase under *Cheese* was mainly from Holland. There was again a fall in *Ghi* of 73 per cent. in quantity and 78 per cent. in value owing to prices ruling low in Sind, in consequence of a good rainfall.

G. Sugar.—The total shows a decrease of 1,394,267 cwts. or 37 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 73,52,473 or 22 per cent. in value, the decrease in respect of Austria and Germany together being 464,118 cwts. and Rs. 45,69,693. The decline of 67,822 tons of *Sugar, 16 Dutch standard and above* is attributable to the fact that large sales of Java sugar for shipment to Karachi were cancelled in England owing to the rise in prices after the outbreak of war. Consumption in this country was reduced by high prices, and a good crop in the United Provinces (the chief sugarcane-producing centre) also helped to replace the shortage in imports. Although the area under sugarcane cultivation in those provinces during the year was some 13 per cent. lower than that of the previous year, the yield was 12 per cent. higher. The total increase in the outturn was maunds 3,231,223 or 118,698 tons, the figures for the two years being maunds 26,527,516 or 974,480 tons and maunds 29,758,739 or 1,093,178 tons, respectively. The year opened with white Javas 'ready' at Rs. 9-12-6 per cwt., but by the end of July the price had fallen to Rs. 9-2-0 per cwt. When the war broke out the rate at once rose to Rs. 10-4-0 per cwt. and subsequently advanced to Rs. 16-4-6 per cwt. in the second week of March.

The following table gives the imports from foreign countries, coastwise from Bombay, re-exports to foreign countries, and exports coastwise for the past five years, of *Sugar 16 Dutch standard and above* :—

Table No. 10.

Whence imported.	1910-11.		1911-12.		1912-13.		1913-14.		1914-15.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	3,386	50,934	2,416	38,675	11,663	1,76,166	1,513	28,928	868	16,596
Aden and Dependencies. ...	...	...	1	20	...	...	7	100	...	...
Ceylon ...	...	...	9	91	...	...	59	751	16	167
Straits Settlements ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	15
Hong-Kong ...	31,548	3,63,059	702	7,690	...	...	519	5,190	...	...
Mauritius and Dependencies. ...	430,917	42,61,953	276,863	26,34,516	184,757	21,42,664	173,826	17,10,483	235,024	21,89,777
Victoria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
New South Wales ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany ...	1,520	20,977	750	8,250	200	2,500	...	...	2,000	17,812
Holland ...	...	...	...	24	471	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium ...	...	...	101	1,749	157	2,602	157	2,227	...	...
Spain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	41
Austria-Hungary ...	464,139	46,93,106	176,778	17,97,370	334,550	37,89,293	760,539	71,62,775	294,421	25,75,270
Turkey, Asiatic—	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	30	...	...
Persian Gulf ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maskat Territory and	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Trucial Oman ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia ...	...	...	953	13,543	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java ...	1,610,983	1,62,17,188	1,886,922	2,11,14,189	2,350,433	2,37,62,616	2,620,688	2,35,29,346	1,670,057	2,06,25,191
China (exclusive of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong-Kong and	...	...	4,381	55,771	4,465	68,860	...	...	7	115
Macao). ...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan ...	...	...	623	9,390	...	...	1,526	23,375	...	...
Egypt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States of Ame-	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...
rica (Atlantic Coast).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,542,493	2,56,07,221	2,350,499	2,56,81,261	2,896,249	2,99,45,172	3,558,837	3,24,63,212	2,202,399	2,54,25,007
Imports from Bombay..	18,477	1,86,181	34,601	3,84,532	58,337	8,24,912	14,074	1,45,752	3,114	34,986
Re-exports ...	93,970	9,40,539	496,449	47,79,711	102,146	10,53,151	67,356	7,45,386	384,240	46,63,686
Exports in Coasting	143,966	15,35,250	142,958	15,96,619	230,685	24,20,260	171,922	17,28,822	359,124	47,47,292
Trade.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Of the above quantity 13,293 tons of Java sugar were reshipped from this port to the United Kingdom.

J. Tobacco.—The figures show a fall of 6 per cent. in quantity and 29 per cent. in value. *Cigarettes*, the chief item under this heading, showed a falling off of 23,591 lbs. or 9 per cent. and Rs. 3,14,242 or 31 per cent. mostly in imports from the United Kingdom.

Class II.—Raw Materials and Produce and Articles mainly unmanufactured.

11. The following table compares the chief articles under this heading for the last two years.
The decrease was 15 per cent.

Table No. 11.

Articles.		1913-14.		1914-15.		Increase or decrease in 1914-15.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
A. Coal, coke and patent fuel	... Tons.	41,985	64,03,163	22,931	54,33,040	-	9,70,123
			7,95,355		4,69,022	-	3,26,333
B. Gums, resins and lac	... Cwt.	829	12,132	959	10,731	+	1,401
C. Hides and skins, raw	Cwt. & No.	1,342—84,955	1,04,771	1,288—64,892	76,150	-54—20,063	28,621
D. Metallic ores and scrap metal for remanufacture	... Tons.	111	25,798	232	47,600	+	21,802
E. Oils	... Gals.	10,613,893	46,15,887	11,648,428	41,48,667	+ 1,034,535	4,67,220
Fuel oils ...	... "	359,373	51,475	1,400,988	1,09,406	+ 1,041,615	57,931
Kerosene—							
In bulk...	... "	8,053,988	29,32,932	7,482,699	23,87,985	- 571,289	5,44,947
In tins ...	... "	1,413,652	9,88,654	2,202,532	11,62,948	+ 788,880	1,74,294
Lubricating	... "	730,899	5,25,409	491,748	3,34,776	- 239,151	1,90,633
Other kinds of mineral oils	... "	13,058	18,158	6,888	7,947	- 6,170	10,211
Linseed oil	... "	40,568	84,161	51,765	1,12,969	+ 11,197	28,808
Other sorts of vegetable oil not essential	... "	1,895	3,536	11,098	13,707	+ 9,203	10,171
Other kinds of oils	... "	460	11,562	710	18,929	+ 250	7,367
F. Seeds	... Cwt.	951	12,850	425	7,277	- 526	5,573
G. Tallow, stearine and wax	... "	273	5,492	143	3,299	- 130	2,193
H. Textile materials	... Rs.		1,18,858		1,51,532		32,674
Wool	... Lbs.	342,323	1,15,910	466,918	1,50,852	+	34,942
Other textiles	... Rs.		2,948		680		2,268
I. Wood and timber	... "		6,14,743		4,12,111		2,02,632
Timber other than Railway sleepers	Cubic tons.	7,812	6,13,414	4,306	4,12,111	- 3,506	2,01,303
Wood	... Rs.		1,329				1,329
Miscellaneous	... "		97,277		1,06,651		9,374

N.B.—The figures underlined added together make up the total of the first line.

A. Coal, Coke and Patent fuel.—The decrease in Coal was 18,973 tons or 45 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 3,20,552 or 40 per cent. in value and was brought about by smaller imports from the United Kingdom of 2,106 tons or 16 per cent.; from Natal of 11,204 tons or 63 per cent.; and from the Transvaal via Delagoa Bay of 5,613 tons or 48 per cent.

E. Oils.—There was an increase in quantity, under this head, of 1,034,535 gallons or 9 per cent. and a decrease in value of Rs. 4,67,220 or 10 per cent., the anomaly being explained by the fact that a large quantity of Fuel oil, a cheap commodity, was imported during the year, showing an increase of 1,041,615 gallons or 289 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 57,931 or 112 per cent. in value. It was imported solely from Persia, chiefly for the use of the North-Western Railway.

The following table shows the imports of mineral oils for the last five years as well as the imports from Burma and Bombay (duty-paid, foreign as well as Indian), transferred to replenish stocks here:—

Table No. 12.

		1910-11.		1911-12.		1912-13.		1913-14.		1914-15.	
		Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.
Mineral—											
Kerosene—											
United Kingdom	... Tins.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	25
Straits Settlements	... Bulk.	1,666,783	7,51,884	...	...	250,757	96,952	...	...	...	...
Southern Russia	... Bulk.	1,004,223	4,21,523	277,324	1,20,996	3,896,081	15,73,820	992,573	3,41,197	...	...
Holland	... Tins.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States of America (Atlantic Coast.)	{ Tins. 1,975,220 13,12,407			2,927,236 19,28,113	1,549,093 10,42,130	1,401,697 9,80,307	2,198,654 11,60,632	9,60,314 1,512,404	4,50,665		
United States of America (Pacific Coast.)	{ Bulk. 2,340,275 8,77,603			7,205,245 27,32,857	2,149,977 8,05,795	2,765,383 9,60,314	1,512,404 4,50,665				
Dutch Borneo	... Bulk.	...	...	93,236	35,778	524,075	2,12,906	1,463,008	4,72,317	4,220,858	13,13,783
Turkey, Asiatic—											
Levant and Black Sea	... Bulk.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia	{ Tins. ...			25	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia	{ Bulk. ...			...	...	875,510	3,89,279	1,154,878	5,50,794	1,176,616	4,48,424
Persia	{ Tins. ...			...	...	...	...	11,955	8,347	3,842	2,291
Total Kerosene	{ Bulk. 5,011,281 20,51,010			7,575,805 28,98,631	7,606,400 30,78,752	8,053,988 29,32,932	7,482,699 23,87,985				
	{ Tins. 1,975,220 13,12,407			2,927,261 19,28,124	1,549,093 10,42,130	1,413,652 9,88,654	2,202,532 11,62,948				
Grand Total	...	6,986,501	33,63,417	10,503,066	48,26,755	9,245,493	41,20,882	9,467,640	39,21,586	9,685,231	35,50,933
Total Other sorts of mineral oils.	{ Fuel ...			582,263 85,338	116,850 16,498	359,373 51,475	1,400,988 1,09,406				
	{ Lubricating ...	756,553 4,79,194		787,984 4,52,593	922,682 6,54,745	730,899 5,25,409	491,748 3,34,776				
	{ Other sorts ...	21,305 26,837		8,517 11,432	6,822 7,970	13,058 18,158	6,888 7,947				
Total	...	777,858	5,06,031	1,378,764	5,49,363	1,046,424	6,79,163	1,103,330	5,95,042	1,899,624	4,52,129
Kerosene—											
Bombay	{ Foreign. ...			390,497 1,58,440	80 69	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burmah	{ Indian. 32,000 13,000			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burmah	{ Indian. 3,414,686 13,60,760			4,351,151 16,35,674	4,419,427 19,65,250	5,821,433 25,77,893	5,196,737 23,84,231				
Total	...	3,446,686	13,73,760	4,741,648	17,94,114	4,419,507	19,65,316	5,821,433	25,77,893	5,196,737	23,84,231

The figures for *Kerosene oil* in the above table disclose a fall of 571,289 gallons or 7 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 5,44,947 or 18 per cent. in value in *bulk oil*, but a rise of 788,880 gallons or 55 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 1,74,294 or 17 per cent. in value in *case oil*, the net result being an increase of 217,591 gallons or 2 per cent. in quantity and a fall in value of Rs. 3,70,653 or 9 per cent., owing to lower prices.

The total imports of *bulk oil* from America were 1,504,871 gallons or 35 per cent. more than last year. While Atlantic ports sent 1,252,979 gallons or 48 per cent. less, Pacific ports supplied 2,757,850 gallons or 188 per cent. in excess of the previous year. Dutch Borneo sent 1,105,325 gallons or 65 per cent. less: Persia supplied 21,738 gallons or 1 per cent. more. There were no imports from Russia during the year. Imports of Burma oil receded by 624,696 gallons or 10 per cent. and Rs. 193,662 or 7 per cent. The figures are, however, higher than in any previous year, except the last, which was record one.

I. **Wood and Timber.**—The decrease in this item was 32 per cent. and was brought about by a reduction in the imports of *Farrah* and *Teak* woods from foreign countries, which were very large last year.

Western Australia sent 2,097 cubic tons or 71 per cent. of *Farrah wood* and Java 111 cubic tons or 10 per cent. of *Teak wood* less than in 1913-14.

Class III - articles wholly or mainly manufactured

12. The table below compares the principal articles under this main heading for the last two years:—

Table No. 13.

Articles manufactured and partly manufactured.	1913-14.		1914-15.		Increase or decrease in 1914-15.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
<i>Total Rs.</i> ...	...	11,59,72,433	...	7,83,91,078	...	— 3,75,81,355
A. Apparel ...	...	21,87,844	...	14,58,573	...	— 7,29,271
Apparel (including drapery, uniforms and accoutrements) ...	Rs. ...	3,12,050	...	2,03,536	...	— 1,08,514
Boots and shoes ...	Pairs. 415,313	10,65,607	241,844	7,14,481	— 173,469	— 3,51,126
Gold and silver thread ...	Rs. ...	2,32,934	...	53,204	...	— 1,79,730
Hats, caps, bonnets, and hatters' ware ...	" ...	1,24,727	...	1,06,577	...	— 18,150
Second-hand clothing ...	" ...	4,02,498	...	3,71,927	...	— 30,571
Other descriptions ...	" ...	50,028	...	8,848	...	— 41,180
B. Arms, ammunition and military stores ...	...	3,39,944	...	2,54,049	...	— 85,895
C. Carriages and carts (including cycles and motor cars) ...	...	11,65,501	...	8,27,522	...	— 3,37,979
D. Chemicals, drugs and medicines. ...	...	14,00,203	...	14,04,494	...	+ 4,291
Chemicals ...	" ...	7,70,688	...	9,22,571	...	+ 1,51,883
Drugs and medicines, including opium ...	" ...	5,16,200	...	3,98,471	...	— 1,17,729
Spirit present in drugs, etc. ...	Galls. 9,139	1,13,315	6,749	83,452	— 2,390	— 29,863
E. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments ...	Rs. ...	33,79,083	...	23,20,619	...	— 10,49,464
Cutlery ...	" ...	2,48,687	...	1,82,398	...	— 66,289
Builders' hardware, etc. ...	" ...	3,10,687	...	1,71,821	...	— 1,38,866
Domestic hardware, etc. ...	" ...	1,36,154	...	67,359	...	— 68,795
Enamelled ironware ...	" ...	1,32,096	...	49,117	...	— 82,979
Implements and tools (other than agricultural implements and machine tools) ...	" ...	3,10,111	...	2,60,606	...	— 49,505
Lamps, metal ...	No. 754,747	3,22,860	165,886	1,29,026	— 588,861	— 1,93,834
Other sorts of hardware ...	Rs. ...	10,49,737	...	7,91,820	...	— 2,57,917
Instruments ...	" ...	6,82,723	...	5,87,318	...	— 95,405
Other articles ...	" ...	1,77,028	...	81,154	...	— 95,874
F. Dyes and colours ...	Rs. ...	8,89,725	...	6,32,220	...	— 2,57,505
Alizarine dye ...	Lbs. 379,596	2,17,327	218,240	1,17,071	— 161,356	— 1,00,256
Aniline ...	" 295,660	1,90,999	144,539	98,625	— 151,121	— 92,374
Other dyes obtained from coal-tar ...	" 1,317	761	922	1,255	— 395	+ 494
Other dyeing and tanning substances ...	Rs. ...	47,006	...	30,399	...	— 16,607
Paint and painters' materials ...	" ...	4,33,480	...	3,84,338	...	— 49,142
Spirit, methylated ...	Galls. 65	152	348	532	+ 283	+ 380

Table No. 13—continued.

Articles manufactured and partly manufactured.	1913-14.		1914-15.		Increase or decrease in 1914-15.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs. ^a
G. Furniture and cabinetware and manufactures of wood ... Rs.	...	2,61,953	...	1,17,537	...	1,44,416
H. Glassware and earthenware ... "	...	13,71,895	...	6,24,782	...	7,47,113
{ Chinese and Japanese ware ... "	...	10,371	...	5,170	...	5,201
{ Earthenware and porcelain, &c... "	...	2,33,278	...	1,54,160	...	79,118
{ Glass and glassware ... "	...	11,28,246	...	4,65,452	...	6,62,794
I. Hides and skins, tanned or dressed, and leather ... "	...	2,03,434	...	1,26,223	...	77,211
J. Machinery of all kinds, including belting for machinery ... "	...	23,56,795	...	19,64,532	...	3,92,263
{ Belting for machinery ... "	...	79,317	...	91,684	...	12,367
{ Prime-movers (other than electrical) ... "	...	5,97,486	...	7,47,319	...	1,49,833
{ Electrical machinery of all kinds not including instruments ... "	...	74,368	...	80,535	...	6,167
{ Sewing and knitting machines and parts thereof ... "	...	7,29,898	...	3,30,337	...	3,99,561
{ Textile machinery ... "	...	1,36,825	...	1,76,935	...	40,110
{ Other sorts of machinery, including printing presses ... "	...	7,38,901	...	5,37,722	...	2,01,179
K. Metals, iron and steel, and manufactures thereof ... Tons	76,062	97,15,911	47,869	66,60,631	28,193	30,55,280
{ Iron ... "	617	70,659	222	18,875	395	51,784
{ Iron or steel ... "	42,838	63,72,424	39,705	50,02,480	12,133	13,69,944
{ Steel ... "	32,607	32,72,828	16,942	16,39,276	15,665	16,33,552
L. Metals other than iron and steel, and manufactures thereof ... Cwt.	17,404	8,61,844	23,890	12,47,830	6,486	3,85,936
{ Aluminium ... "	44	5,395	26	3,631	18	1,764
{ Brass, bronze and similar amalgams... "	365	29,035	277	19,447	88	9,588
{ Copper... "	9,607	5,51,071	20,060	10,91,646	10,453	5,40,575
{ German silver ... "	588	47,074	68	5,756	520	41,318
{ Lead ... "	2,358	42,927	2,028	39,018	330	3,909
{ Quicksilver ... Lbs.	...	...	760	1,095	760	1,095
{ Solder ... Cwt.	233	19,166	203	13,922	30	5,244
{ Tin ... "	501	71,942	355	46,896	146	25,046
{ Zinc or spelter ... "	3,438	85,175	756	20,991	2,682	64,184
{ Metals, unenumerated ... "	270	10,059	111	5,428	159	4,631
M. Paper, pasteboard and stationery. Rs.	...	13,51,148	...	10,70,700	...	2,80,448
N. Railway plant and rolling stock. "	...	28,72,757	...	28,28,692	...	44,065
O. Yarns and textile fabrics ... "	...	8,37,98,396	...	5,25,22,581	...	3,12,75,815
{ Cotton—						
{ Twist and yarn ... Lbs.	2,481,877	20,45,271	2,456,426	19,45,045	25,451	1,00,226
{ Piece-goods—						
{ Grey (unbleached) ... Yds.	39,518,350	71,78,125	31,356,564	55,48,326	8,161,786	16,29,799
{ White (bleached) ... "	217,727,981	3,42,59,048	162,548,155	2,61,65,283	55,179,826	80,93,765
{ Coloured, printed or dyed... "	156,148,659	2,96,89,162	78,100,210	1,34,77,504	78,048,449	1,62,11,658
{ Fents of all descriptions ... "	650,528	1,00,420	2,393,761	3,06,770	1,743,233	2,06,350
{ Piece-goods of cotton and artificial silk ... "	...	...	20,074	15,884	20,074	15,884
{ Other manufactures ... Rs.	...	17,15,513	...	10,77,386	...	6,38,127
{ Flax ... "	...	1,55,285	...	1,24,744	...	30,541
{ Haberdashery and millinery ... "	...	13,05,463	...	6,05,200	...	7,00,263
{ Silk—						
{ Silk yarn, noils and warps ... Lbs.	108,358	2,00,740	55,795	1,16,288	52,563	84,452
{ Goods of silk mixed with other materials ... Yds.	349,737	3,65,199	37,728	47,064	312,009	3,18,135
{ Silk piece-goods... "	89,673	76,777	25,207	30,426	64,466	46,351
{ Other manufactures ... Lbs.	3,379	17,965	13,686	17,118	10,307	847
{ Wool—						
{ Yarn and knitting wool ... Lbs.	567,575	13,22,188	186,649	4,16,014	380,926	9,06,174
{ Carpets and rugs ... "	45,623	83,047	110,357	1,32,213	64,734	49,166
{ Piece-goods ... Yds.	5,065,478	43,80,943	2,510,542	22,68,307	2,554,936	21,12,636
{ Shawls ... No.	170,535	5,87,801	19,766	86,121	150,769	5,01,680
{ Other manufactures ... Lbs.	231,974	2,97,582	56,847	1,20,639	175,127	1,76,943
{ Other yarns and textile fabrics... Rs.	...	17,867	...	22,249	...	4,382
P. Miscellaneous ... "	...	38,25,000	...	43,30,093	...	5,05,093
{ Cement ... Cwt.	167,288	3,67,593	251,731	6,32,969	84,443	2,65,376
{ Matches ... Gross of boxes.	1,332,970	9,44,596	899,876	8,52,735	433,094	91,861
{ Other articles ... "	...	25,12,811	...	28,44,389	...	3,31,578

N.B.—The figures underlined added together make up the total of the first line.

The decrease under this main heading amounted to Rs. 3,75,81,355 or 32 per cent. as compared with the previous year, but there was a rise of Rs. 1,60,868 or 2 per cent. in the quinquennium.

A. Apparel.—The fall of 33 per cent. under this heading was contributed to by decreased imports under all the component items and especially under *Boots and shoes*. The drop under this item was 41 per cent. in quantity and 32 per cent. in value.

The trade for the first four months of the year was of a fluctuating character, but after the war broke out it went on steadily decreasing owing to the demand at home for army purposes. The fall under *Apparel* was Rs. 1,08,514 or 34 per cent., Rs. 18,150 or 14 per cent. under *Hats, caps, etc.*, and Rs. 30,571 or 7 per cent. under *Second-hand clothing*. The drop of Rs. 1,79,730 or 77 per cent. in *Gold and Silver thread* is accounted for by the stoppage of imports from Germany.

C. Carriages and Carts, etc.—The figures for the past two years are as under:—

	1913-14.	1914-15.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Carriages, carts, etc.</i> ...	1,44,965	96,339	—33 per cent.
<i>Cycles and parts thereof</i> ...	2,65,802	1,86,491	—29 „
<i>Motor cars, motor cycles and parts thereof.</i> ...	7,54,734	5,44,692	—28 „

The fall was mostly in imports from the United Kingdom with which the greater portion of the trade under these articles is carried on.

E. Cutlery, etc.—There is a falling off of 31 per cent. In *cutlery* the decrease was brought about by a reduction in imports from the United Kingdom to the extent of 13 per cent. During the first four months of the current year, Germany sent goods to the value of Rs. 39,130 against Rs. 20,002 during the same period last year. In *Builders' hardware*, the drop of Rs. 1,38,866 or 44 per cent. was due to the United Kingdom having supplied materials worth 38 per cent. less than last year, Sweden 23 per cent. less, and Germany 78 per cent. less. The United Kingdom, however, as usual, took the lead with 47 per cent. against 42 per cent. last year, Sweden being second with 33 per cent. against 24 per cent. in 1913-14. *Enamelled Ironware*, which is largely imported from Austria-Hungary and Germany, suffered a great check, the decrease for the year being Rs. 82,979. Under *Lamps, metal*, the decrease in quantity was 78 per cent. and in value 60 per cent. All the countries contributed to the decrease.

The fall under *Instruments* of 13 per cent. in value was due to smaller imports of all descriptions except *Electrical*, which rose by 73 per cent. from Rs. 1,62,449 in 1913-14 to Rs. 2,82,531 in 1914-15, owing to the establishment of a new Electric Supply Company in Karachi.

F. Dyes and colours.—The drop of 28 per cent. in the total value is due to smaller imports, of *Coaltar dyes* from Germany. *Alizarine dye* declined by 161,356 lbs. or 42 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 1,00,256 or 46 per cent. in value, and *Aniline dye* by 151,121 lbs. or 51 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 92,374 or 48 per cent. in value.

H. Glassware and Earthenware.—The figures in Table 13 under this head disclose a fall of 53 per cent., *Chinese and Japanese ware* showing a drop of 50 per cent., *Earthenware and porcelain* of 33 per cent., and *Glass and Glassware* of 58 per cent. Under the last item, with the exception of *Soda-water bottles* and *Sheet and plate*, the bulk of the trade was with Austria-Hungary and Germany. The trade in *Sheet and plate* is mainly with Belgium and has come to a standstill.

J. Machinery of all kinds, including belting for machinery.—The decrease of Rs. 3,92,263 or 16 per cent. is more than accounted for by the fall in imports of *sewing and knitting machines and parts of sewing machines and accessories*, the imports under these two subheads for the last two years being—

	1913-14.	1914-15.
	Nos. Rs.	Nos. Rs.
<i>Sewing and knitting machines</i> ...	15,661 6,99,428	6,479 3,21,341
<i>Parts of sewing and knitting machines and accessories</i> ...	30,470	8,996

Under the first item, Germany showed a fall of 80 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 3,31,702 or 80 per cent. in value, and the United Kingdom 5 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 32,665 or 11 per cent. in value. Under the second item, German imports fell 84 per cent and those from the United Kingdom 50 per cent. *Prime-movers*, *Electrical machinery* and *Textile machinery* showed a rise of Rs. 1,49,833 or 25 per cent., Rs. 6,167 or 8 per cent. and Rs. 40,110 or 29 per cent., respectively, all to the credit of the United Kingdom. The increase under *Prime-movers* is due to large importations by local undertakings, and that under *Textile machinery* to new plant laid down by an upcountry woollen mill.

K. Metals, iron and steel and manufactures thereof.—The annexed table compares the shares of each country in the totals of iron and steel trade for the last two years.

Table No. 14.

	1913-14.				1914-15.			
	Tons.	Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	Rs.	Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	Tons.	Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	Rs.	Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.
United Kingdom ...	20,471	27	36,26,040	37	20,813	43%	38,12,978	57
Germany ...	13,309	17	14,88,700	15	6,274	13%	6,18,182	9
Belgium ...	40,026	53	42,55,444	44	17,920	38%	17,88,705	27
France ...	802	1	81,019	1	1,571	3%	1,55,799	2
Austria Hungary ...	864	1	1,36,890	1	183	...	29,903	1
United States of America—								
Atlantic Coast ...	199	...	50,011	1	802	2%	1,77,611	3
Other countries ...	391	1	77,807	1	306	1%	77,453	1
Total ...	76,062	100	97,15,911	100	47,869	100%	66,60,631	100

There was a fall of 28,193 tons or 37 per cent. and Rs. 30,55,280 or 31 per cent., *Iron* showing a drop of 395 tons or 64 per cent. and Rs. 51,784 or 73 per cent., *Iron or Steel* 12,133 tons or 28 per cent. and Rs. 13,69,944 or 21 per cent. and, *Steel* 15,665 tons or 48 per cent. and Rs. 16,33,552 or 49 per cent. Germany, Belgium and Austria-Hungary were the only countries which contributed to the decline, all others showing an improvement.

Last year Belgium took the first place with 53 per cent. in quantity and 44 per cent. in value, followed by the United Kingdom with 27 per cent. in quantity and 37 per cent. in value, but during the year under review, owing to the cessation of imports from Belgium, the United Kingdom held the premier position with 43 per cent. in quantity and 57 per cent. in value, Belgium following with 38 per cent. in quantity and 27 per cent. in value. As in the previous year, Germany was third with 13 per cent. in quantity and 9 per cent. in value against 17 per cent. in quantity and 15 per cent. in value. The year began with large stocks, and dealers found it difficult to make clearances at the low prices obtainable. *Steel bars, rods and plates* were quoted at Rs. 4-4-0, Rs. 4-9-6 and Rs. 4-14-6 per cwt., respectively; but with the outbreak of war and stoppage of supplies from Germany and Belgium, there was an immediate improvement, which continued until by the middle of March 1915 prices had risen to Rs. 7-8-0, Rs. 9-12-0 and Rs. 8, respectively.

L. Metals other than Iron and Steel and Manufactures thereof.—The figures show a rise of 6,486 cwts. or 37 per cent. and Rs. 3,85,986 or 44 per cent. With the exception of *Copper* and *Quicksilver*, all the other metals showed a decline. The increase under *Copper* was 10,453 cwts. or 108 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 5,40,575 or 98 per cent. in value. The lower percentage of increase in value was due to larger imports of *Mixed or yellow metal*. In *Braziers and sheets* there was an increase of 2,772 cwts. and Rs. 1,43,772 and in *Mixed or yellow metal* of 5,633 cwts. and Rs. 2,80,536—wholly from the United Kingdom.

M. Paper, Pasteboard and Stationery.—The items comprising this heading are compared in the following statement:—

Table No. 15.

Articles.	1913-14.		1914-15.		Increase or decrease in 1914-15.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Paper and Pasteboard—						
Paper—		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Packing paper ... Cwt.	1,805	18,740	1,618	16,678	— 187	— 2,062
Printing paper ... Cwt.	25,221	2,95,858	20,776	2,61,152	— 4,445	— 34,706
Writing paper and envelopes ... Value.	...	3,32,209	...	1,51,379	...	— 1,80,830
Other kinds of paper ... Cwt.	51,007	3,46,296	60,485	3,57,334	+ 9,478	+ 11,038
Total ... Value.	...	9,93,103	...	7,86,543	...	— 2,06,560
Pasteboard, Millboard, &c. ... Cwt.	3,620	32,640	2,113	16,495	— 1,505	— 16,145
Total of Paper and Pasteboard ... Value.	...	10,25,743	...	8,03,038	...	— 2,22,705
Stationery ... Value.	...	3,25,405	...	2,67,662	...	— 57,743
Grand Total of Paper, Pasteboard and Stationery ... Value.	...	13,51,148	...	10,70,700	...	— 2,80,448

The decrease of 20 per cent. in value was chiefly brought about by smaller imports of *printing paper* from Germany and of *writing paper* and *stationery* from the United Kingdom and Germany.

N. Railway plant and Rolling stock.—The fall of 1 per cent. in the total value was due to smaller imports of *Bridge work, Crossings and Switches* and *Fishbolts and nuts*, and also to the stoppage of imports of *Iron and wooden sleepers* which were replaced by Indian *wooden sleepers* on non-Government railways importing through Karachi. There was an increase, however, under *Carriages and wagons* and *Locomotive Engines and tenders*. The increase in the quantity of *rails and fishplates* was due to larger imports for two new railways—the Amritsar Patti Kasur and Hooshiarpur Doab—which were under construction during the year.

O. Yarns and Textile fabrics.—The first line of the following table gives the total value figures of *yarns and textile fabrics* for the last ten years and the second that of *cotton goods*.

Table No. 16.

	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Textile fabrics ...	4,38,09,548	4,85,26,730	5,17,92,994	4,94,41,188	3,74,68,349	5,56,05,525	6,49,16,736	7,57,64,350	8,37,98,396	5,25,22,581
Cotton goods ...	4,03,93,256	4,40,11,623	4,77,87,984	4,38,14,315	3,39,46,302	4,91,08,278	5,72,63,994	6,84,22,488	7,49,87,539	4,85,36,198

In Textile fabrics there was a fall of 37 per cent. as compared with the previous year. In Cotton goods there was a drop of 35 per cent.

In the *Cotton* as well as in the *Woollen* trade, conditions were most unfavourable at home at the commencement of the year. There had been a good deal of overtrading in *cotton* goods in the previous two years, and the markets of the world were overstocked; and, as stated in last year's report, heavy balances were held here. Purchases were consequently small. The price of cotton at the beginning of 1914 was 7·05*d.* for middling American and 9·90*d.* for fully good fair Egyptian. By the end of the year, however, it had come down to 4·64 *d.* and 6½ *d.*; and with the consequent decline in home prices, a fairly large business was put through, some of the surplus stock having been cleared meanwhile. A subsequent stiffening of Manchester prices has assisted dealers in clearing out their holdings, but the recrudescence of plague in a severe form in Sind and the Punjab, threatens to interfere with trade.

Wool.—The price of the raw material was high, with a decreased demand for the finished article, and short time had to be resorted to in the home mills. With the outbreak of war, the outlook became gloomy in the extreme, and it was feared that many mills would have to shut down; but the situation soon changed, and the mills are now fully employed in supplying military requirements.

The following table compares the last two years' imports of each textile (not being raw material):—

Table No. 17.

Description.	1913-14.	1914-15.	Increase or decrease in 1914-15.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton	7,49,87,539	4,85,36,198	- 2,64,51,341
Flax	1,55,285	1,24,744	- 30,541
Haberdashery and millinery ...	13,05,403	6,05,200	- 7,00,203
Hemp	10	413	+ 403
Jute	17,857	21,836	+ 3,979
Silk	6,60,681	2,10,896	- 4,49,785
Wool	66,71,561	30,23,294	- 36,48,267
Total	8,37,98,396	5,25,22,581	- 3,12,75,815

Cotton.—Twist and yarn.—There was a fall of 25,451 lbs. or 1 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 1,00,226 or 4 per cent. in value. The relatively large drop in value was due to a fall in prices towards the close of the year, and also to smaller imports of *mercerised yarn* and high priced *coloured yarn 40 s.* from Switzerland and Italy. The total imports from these two countries fell by 296,087 lbs. or 50 per cent. and Rs. 2,67,264 or 52 per cent. and 61,412 lbs. or 88 per cent. and Rs. 60,846 or 87 per cent., respectively. This fall was nearly made up by larger imports of *grey 40 s.* and *coloured 40 s.* from the United Kingdom which showed an increase of 43,684 lbs. or 12 per cent. and Rs. 15,192 or 5 per cent. and 278,443 lbs. or 30 per cent. and Rs. 2,16,432 or 31 per cent., respectively. There was a large demand for these two counts from the Punjab markets, and dealers exhausted all their old stocks, imports in the previous year having been small.

Piece-goods.—The following table gives the totals of the three headings *Grey, White* and *Coloured* (including *Printed*) for the last ten years. The main features brought out by the table are the expansion of the direct trade of the port in *White* and *Coloured*, in which latter *Prints* are included.

Table No. 18.

Years.	Grey.		White.		Coloured.	
	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.
1905-06	59,849,948	82,17,574	112,763,181	1,50,08,285	105,797,978	1,48,28,184
1906-07	53,424,472	76,27,618	131,864,611	1,68,90,134	112,932,362	1,68,34,244
1907-08	46,120,776	66,16,864	161,089,154	2,37,16,007	100,039,933	1,53,44,728
1908-09	46,604,134	69,36,692	128,320,960	1,82,76,310	107,105,580	1,57,15,286
1909-10	38,313,588	58,47,151	93,979,923	1,33,70,421	80,133,254	1,23,25,014
1910-11	32,083,045	49,23,274	159,028,161	2,25,83,770	118,637,356	1,89,00,793
1911-12	49,509,702	79,37,171	157,671,589	2,52,80,916	123,773,503	2,05,05,197
1912-13	58,333,570	1,00,86,951	210,508,729	3,47,78,394	114,897,758	2,01,49,577
1913-14	39,518,350	71,78,125	217,727,981	3,42,59,048	156,148,659	2,96,89,162
1914-15	31,356,564	55,48,326	162,548,155	2,61,65,283	78,100,210	1,34,77,504

Grey.—The contraction in imports under this heading was 8,161,786 yards or 20 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 16,29,799 or 22 per cent. in value. The items that showed noticeable decreases were—

	Yards.	Rs.
<i>Drills and Jeans</i>	1,090,405 or 16 per cent.	3,41,499 or 21 per cent.
<i>Faconets including Madapolams, &c.</i>	3,418,421 or 50 per cent.	4,19,702 or 55 per cent.
<i>Longcloth and Shirtings.</i>	3,876,926 or 15 per cent.	9,16,234 or 20 per cent.

There was, however, a rise under *Dhotis Saris and Scarves* of 298,366 yards or 18 per cent. and Rs. 59,558 or 22 per cent., the stocks in hand at the beginning of the year being small. It is interesting to note that Japan sent, for the first time to this market, 898,081 yards of grey goods valued at Rs. 1,66,810, as detailed below:—

	Yards.	Rs.
<i>Dhotis, Saris and Scarves</i>	50	11
<i>Drills and Jeans</i>	419,505	96,488
<i>Faconets, &c.</i>	266,700	34,790
<i>Longcloth and Shirtings</i>	211,826	35,521.

With the exceptions mentioned above, stocks were so heavy at the commencement of the year that dealers were unable to send fresh orders, and clearances had to be made at a loss. In November and December, prices at home went down appreciably, and large purchases of *Shirtings Dhatis* and other *Grey goods* were effected before rates rose again in January.

Whites.—The fall of 55,179,826 yards or 25 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 80,93,765 or 23 per cent. in value is almost wholly accounted for by diminished imports of *Mulls* and *Nainsooks*, the figures for these items for the past two years being:—

	1913-14.		1914-15.	
	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.
<i>Faconets, Madapollams, Mulls, &c.</i> ...	96,576,130	1,49,52,238	68,391,127	1,09,34,807
<i>Nainsooks</i> ...	65,546,539	81,21,352	38,745,083	48,55,510

The decrease under other items was more or less counterbalanced by larger imports of *Dhotis, Saris* and *Scarves* and *Longcloth and Shirtings*, the imports of which during the past two years were as under:—

	1913-14.		1914-15.	
	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.
<i>Dhotis, &c.</i> ...	2,778,901	4,79,009	3,359,741	5,88,245
<i>Longcloth and Shirtings</i> ...	37,095,015	73,54,895	43,816,267	81,58,487

The large stocks of *Mulls* and *Nainsooks* at the close of last year were not only a source of loss to the dealers but also restrained importers from making purchases freely for near shipments when prices fell at home at the close of the year. Stocks are still large but fair deliveries are now being made for upcountry markets.

Coloured (including Prints).—The fall of 49 per cent. in quantity and 54 per cent. in value was the natural sequel to last year's heavy imports. Very large stocks remained in hand at the close of that year and practically every heading of the trade shows a decline. The up country demand has slackened owing to the stringency of the money market and plague. Stocks are still large but considerably below those of last year.

Other manufactures.—The total value declined by 37 per cent. The largest fall occurred in *Blankets*, in which business was overdone last year. *Handkerchiefs and Shawls in the piece* also declined from 3,258,521 (number) and Rs. 10,63,864 in 1913-14 to 2,293,157 (number) and Rs. 7,31,379 during 1914-15.

Wool.—The fluctuations under the several sub-heads were as under:—

	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.
<i>Yarn and knitting wool</i> ... Lbs. —	380,929 or 67 per cent. —	9,06,174 or 68 per cent.
<i>Braids</i> ... Lbs. —	2,003 or 100 per cent. —	5,659 or 100 per cent.
<i>Carpets and Rugs</i> ... Lbs. +	64,734 or 141 per cent. +	49,166 or 59 per cent.
<i>Hosiery</i> ... Lbs. —	4,588 or 15 per cent. —	5,535 or 5 per cent.
<i>Piece-goods</i> ... Yds. —	2,504,936 or 50 per cent. —	21,12,636 or 48 per cent.
<i>Shawls</i> ... No. —	150,769 or 88 per cent. —	5,01,680 or 85 per cent.
<i>Other sorts</i> ... Lbs. —	168,536 or 84 per cent. —	1,65,749 or 84 per cent.

There were decreases in imports from the United Kingdom, Germany and France under every item. The increase under *Carpets and Rugs* is only apparent and is due to the fact that *Bed rugs* and *Blankets* which have previously been classed under *Other sorts*, are now shown under *Carpets and rugs*.

P. *Miscellaneous*.—The rise of 13 per cent. in the total value under this heading is accounted for by larger imports of *Cement* and *parts of ships*. The increase under the former was 84,443 cwts. or 50 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 2,65,376 or 72 per cent. in value. Imports from the United Kingdom nearly doubled themselves in value, the figures for the last two years being 139,265 cwts. and Rs. 3,07,259 and 237,157 cwts. and Rs. 6,02,481, respectively. Germany also sent 10,286 cwts. valued at Rs. 22,095 during the current year against 1,504 cwts. valued at Rs. 3,499 last year. Imports of *parts of ships* amounted to Rs. 8,13,509 against Rs. 3,096 last year, the increase being accounted for by the importation of dredging plant and a motor launch by the Karachi Port Trust. *Matches* show a falling off of 4,33,094 gross of boxes or 32 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 91,861 or 9 per cent. in value. With the outbreak of war prices rose to an abnormal height, and the fall in value is not therefore proportionate to the quantitative decrease. Prices were somewhat easier at the close of the year. Japan sent 7,825 gross of boxes worth Rs. 6,535 against nil during the quinquennium, but all other countries showed a decline.

IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified.

13. The following table compares the totals of the principal articles under this main heading for the last two years:—

Table No. 19.

Articles.	1913-14.		1914-15.		Increase or decrease in 1914-15.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Articles imported by post	...	4,89,252	...	3,52,792	...	-1,36,460
Other articles	...	4,67,364	...	3,41,286	...	-1,26,078
	...	21,888	...	11,506	...	-10,382

The fall in the total was Rs. 1,36,460 or 27 per cent. the greater portion of which is attributable to the stoppage of imports by post from Germany and Austria.

EXPORTS.

Foreign Merchandise Re-exported.

14. The following table gives the most important items of the re-export trade for the last five years and compares the last two:—

Table No. 20.

Articles.	1910-1911.		1911-1912.		1912-1913.		1913-1914.		1914-1915.		Increase or decrease in 1914-1915 as compared with 1913-1914.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>Total Rupees</i> ...		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	...	49,80,102	...	90,75,810	...	80,17,720	...	65,68,766	...	1,07,36,829	...	+ 41,68,063
Class I.—Food, drink and tobacco ... Rs.	...	13,52,761	...	55,69,824	...	15,43,090	...	10,54,978	...	51,34,016	...	+ 40,79,038
B. Fruits and vegetables— Fresh fruits and vegetables ... "	...	...	...	...	...	221	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vege- tables, dried, salted or pre- served— Dates ... Cwt.	1,243	6,266	484	2,426	597	3,278	3,312	15,533	94	633	- 2,318	- 14,900
Other sorts... "	11,382	3,02,767	24,079	7,54,432	16,402	4,46,790	7,930	2,49,034	11,367	4,09,204	+ 3,437	+ 1,60,170
G. Sugar ... "	93,970	9,40,539	496,449	47,79,711	102,397	10,60,259	67,641	7,52,781	384,291	46,65,264	+ 316,650	+ 39,12,483
Other articles ... Rs.	...	1,03,189	...	33,255	...	32,542	...	37,630	...	58,915	...	+ 21,285
Class II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured ... "	...	25,78,982	...	25,22,093	...	53,69,582	...	42,27,081	...	43,28,926	...	+ 1,01,845
D.—Metallic ores, and scrap iron or steel for re- manufacture ... Tons	3,691	1,20,922	18	432	104	6,494	5,119	1,16,930	18	1,090	- 5,101	- 1,15,840
H. Textile mate- rials— Wool, raw ... Lbs.	4,745,664	24,29,460	4,764,343	24,63,530	10,669,466	53,44,618	8,133,279	40,79,784	8,249,855	42,96,495	+ 116,576	+ 2,16,711
Other textile materials ... Rs.	...	1,843	...	875	...	2,740	...	3,580	...	1,400	...	- 2,180
Other articles ... "	...	26,757	...	57,256	...	15,730	...	26,787	...	29,941	...	+ 3,154
Class III.—Arti- cles wholly or mainly manu- factured ... Rs.	...	10,37,062	...	9,70,261	...	10,59,108	...	12,54,491	...	12,47,115	...	- 7,376
A. Apparel ... "	...	71,051	...	1,06,381	...	1,58,445	...	1,59,571	...	3,25,328	...	+ 1,65,757
O. Textile fab- rics— Cotton goods— White piece- goods ... Yds.	1,296,581	1,90,571	1,262,174	2,03,231	10,37,965	1,74,804	1,241,618	1,93,781	877,031	1,48,722	- 364,587	- 45,059
Coloured, printed or dyed piece- goods ... "	2,022,418	3,81,546	1,523,276	3,00,179	1,252,578	2,22,380	1,696,045	2,80,715	879,924	1,65,722	- 816,121	- 1,14,993
Other cotton goods, in- cluding twist and yarn ... Rs.	...	35,036	...	21,897	...	42,773	...	34,326	...	35,737	...	+ 1,411
Other textile fabrics ... "	...	20,598	...	30,563	...	76,794	...	1,00,182	...	95,427	...	- 4,755
Other articles ... "	...	3,38,260	...	3,08,010	...	3,84,002	...	4,85,916	...	4,76,179	...	- 9,737
Class IV.—Mis- cellaneous and unclassified ... "	...	11,297	...	13,632	...	45,850	...	32,216	...	26,772	...	- 5,444

N.B.—The figures underlined added together make up the total of the first line.

The figures in the above statement show a rise of Rs. 41,68,063 or 63 per cent. as compared with last year and are the highest yet recorded. For the quinquennium the increase is Rs. 57,56,727 or 115 per cent. The most important item was *Sugar* which alone showed a gain of 316,650 cwts. or 468 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 39,12,483 or 519 per cent. in value. A large quantity, amounting to 265,856 cwts. worth Rs. 31,52,829, was re-exported to the United Kingdom, where prices had risen owing to the outbreak of war, and all contracts for beet which had been bought from the continent were cancelled. Persia took 36,008 cwts. worth Rs. 4,92,526 or 259 per cent. more than last year. The increase is mainly due to shipments being made *via* Karachi instead of direct from Europe, owing to the disturbed state of the country. Other Native States in Arabia, and Aden and Dependencies also exhibited appreciable increases of 9,325 cwts. and 11,677 cwts. in quantity and Rs. 1,30,147 and Rs. 1,75,117, respectively. Maskat Territory and Trucial Oman, however, declined by 7,004 cwts. or 30 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 64,890

or 25 per cent. in value. The rise of 43 per cent. in quantity and 64 per cent. in value in *Dried fruits* was due to 8,863 cwts. of *Kandahar raisins* worth Rs. 3,32,670 having been shipped during the last four months to the United Kingdom where there was a good demand owing to the stoppage of shipments of Sultana raisins after the declaration of war with Turkey. There was a slight increase of 1 per cent. in quantity and 5 per cent. in value in the exports of *Kandahar wool*. The increase of Rs. 1,65,757 or 103 per cent. in the total value of *Apparel* was due to the shipment home of large quantities of the personal effects of officers ordered to the front. Owing to the great demand for *Boots and shoes* for the army, 3,156 pairs of ammunition boots worth Rs. 18,366 were reshipped to United Kingdom from this port under drawback.

Indian Produce and Manufactures.

15. The following table shows the relative values of the more important exports for the last five years, arranged in the order of their comparative importance and compares the last two years (articles under one lakh not separately specified):—

Table No. 21.

Articles,	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	Increase or decrease in 1914-1915.	Percentage of each item to total exports of Indian produce in 1914-1915.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Wheat	9,85,70,189	10,23,23,751	14,04,73,261	9,78,20,092	8,14,62,851	-1,63,57,241	42·85
Cotton, raw	4,57,04,926	2,77,43,406	5,08,23,237	5,60,77,121	4,73,50,850	-87,26,271	24·90
Wool, raw	1,47,03,765	1,46,16,415	1,44,86,345	1,29,20,448	1,25,98,775	-3,21,673	6·63
Rapeseed	2,63,82,136	2,39,53,023	2,66,51,651	3,24,76,377	93,86,502	-2,30,89,875	4·93
Skins, raw	60,35,867	62,16,469	85,00,054	93,04,183	72,33,356	-20,70,827	3·80
Rice not in the husk	31,06,983	25,50,172	38,02,782	73,35,062	60,39,783	-12,95,279	3·18
Hides, raw	16,26,666	26,23,900	72,21,623	56,37,691	60,01,359	+3,63,668	3·16
Wheat flour	18,47,277	30,15,501	48,48,318	59,80,199	43,33,878	-16,46,321	2·28
Barley	10,11,363	1,48,84,434	3,62,18,377	1,07,16,729	25,73,761	-81,42,968	1·36
Gram	19,42,351	2,44,74,966	86,70,942	49,95,686	18,30,358	-31,65,328	·96
Jawar and bajra	62,813	6,305	2,93,018	20,59,485	18,21,374	-2,38,111	·96
Sesamum seed	58,24,406	22,79,055	38,62,329	37,47,112	16,28,336	-21,18,776	·86
Bones	11,60,938	19,21,273	27,85,371	20,23,589	13,97,945	-6,25,644	·74
Cotton seed	15,45,800	6,98,438	19,06,468	13,96,489	9,88,403	-4,08,086	·52
Linseed	5,35,847	2,22,449	14,78,007	5,25,295	7,31,800	+2,06,505	·39
Silk, raw	20,13,856	24,72,900	27,41,925	12,63,815	6,03,975	-6,59,840	·32
Fish, dry, salted	1,22,276	1,66,289	2,25,184	2,40,579	4,32,806	+1,92,227	·23
Skins, tanned or dressed	6,12,961	5,89,745	4,64,566	4,63,068	3,99,209	-63,859	·21
Pulse	3,60,154	2,13,778	5,83,071	2,06,301	3,60,673	+1,54,372	·19
Fishmaws and sharkfins	2,55,569	2,50,450	3,09,181	3,33,933	3,47,362	+13,429	·18
Fodder, bran and pollards	74,859	1,07,578	1,16,429	2,47,271	2,44,919	-2,352	·13
Chromite or chrome iron ore	1,04,912	1,26,622	1,34,626	1,38,078	1,85,307	+47,229	·10
Cotton manufactures	1,23,716	2,35,252	2,37,638	1,72,136	1,55,277	-16,859	·08
Fruits and vegetables	1,26,599	1,03,908	1,90,165	2,09,633	1,22,113	-87,520	·06
Lac	1,97,845	2,37,203	2,16,949	2,15,356	72,990	-1,42,366	·04
Animals living	51,375	1,04,906	55,668	78,283	69,605	-8,678	·04
Indigo	3,14,610	1,89,830	22,900	22,223	67,825	+45,602	·04
Oils	75,496	38,302	1,33,757	49,873	43,324	-6,549	·02
Wool manufactures	65,196	1,06,340	1,29,674	27,552	14,798	-12,754	·01
Grain, pulse and flour—other sorts	2,65,486	40,36,949	8,906	13,616	9,521	-4,095	...
Maize	...	...	6,67,565	55,418	1,474	-53,944	...
Mustard seed	3,841	909	...	1,34,850	...	-1,34,850	...
Iron, old, for remanufacture	182	...	1,38,800	...	...	...	...
Other articles	12,55,210	14,70,758	17,94,213	19,06,539	15,79,296	-3,27,243	·83
TOTAL EXPORTS OF INDIAN PRODUCE ...	21,60,85,470	23,79,81,276	32,01,93,000	25,87,94,082	19,00,89,805	-6,87,04,277	100

The value figures of exports of Indian produce and manufactures disclose a fall of 26 per cent. as compared with the figures of the previous year, and of 12 per cent. in the quinquennium; but a rise of 71 per cent. in the decade. The decrease was brought about by smaller shipments of Barley 75 per cent., Rapeseed 71 per cent., Gram 63 per cent., Sesamum 56 per cent., Wheat 16 per cent. and Cotton, raw 15 per cent. with a set-off of 79 per cent. in Fish, dry, salted, 74 per cent. in Pulse, 39 per cent. in Linseed and 6 per cent. in Hides, raw.

Class I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco.

16. The following table contrasts the principal items under the heading for the last two years. There was again a fall of 23 per cent. in the total value when compared with the figures of last year, and of 7 per cent. in the quinquennium. Compared with the record year 1912-13, the fall was nearly 50 per cent.

Table No. 22.

Articles.	1913-1914.		1914-1915.		Increase or decrease in 1914-15.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Total Rs.	...	Rs. 13,00,57,943	...	Rs. 9,94,89,737	...	Rs. - 3,05,68,206
A—Fish (excluding canned fish) ... Cwt.	15,219	5,81,147	22,872	7,94,951	+ 7,653	+ 2,13,804
{ Fish, dry, salted ... "	12,406	2,40,579	19,554	4,32,806	+ 7,148	+ 1,92,227
{ Fishmaws and sharkfins ... "	2,528	3,33,933	2,812	3,47,362	+ 284	+ 13,429
{ Other sorts ... "	285	6,635	506	14,783	+ 221	+ 8,148
B—Fruits and vegetables ... Rs.	...	2,09,633	...	1,22,113	...	- 87,520
{ Fresh fruits ... "	...	6,977	...	976	...	- 6,001
{ Fresh vegetables of all kinds. ... "	...	1,97,221	...	1,13,305	...	- 83,916
{ Fruits and vegetables, dried, salted or preserved. ... Cwt.	544	5,435	776	7,832	+ 232	+ 2,397
C—Grain, pulse and flour ... "	23,914,985	12,91,82,588	16,631,936	9,84,33,673	- 7,283,049	- 3,07,48,915
{ Barley ... "	2,552,435	1,07,16,729	577,279	25,73,761	- 1,975,156	- 81,42,968
{ Gram ... "	1,112,766	49,95,686	378,175	18,30,358	- 734,591	- 31,65,328
{ Jawar and bajra ... "	456,726	20,59,485	396,665	18,21,374	- 60,061	- 2,38,111
{ Maize ... "	13,289	55,418	333	1,474	- 12,956	- 53,944
{ Pulse ... "	38,681	2,86,301	61,564	3,60,673	+ 22,883	+ 1,54,372
{ Rice not in the husk ... "	1,074,785	73,35,062	826,900	60,39,783	- 247,885	- 12,95,279
{ Wheat ... "	17,866,472	9,78,20,092	13,864,572	8,14,62,851	- 4,001,900	- 1,63,57,241
{ Wheat flour ... "	797,631	59,80,199	525,008	43,33,878	- 272,623	- 16,46,321
{ Other sorts ... "	2,200	13,616	1,440	9,521	- 760	- 4,095
E—Provisions and oilman's stores ... Rs.	...	27,252	...	37,918	...	+ 10,666
F—Spices ... Lbs.	67,557	18,344	78,617	20,376	+ 11,060	+ 2,032
G—Sugar ... Cwt.	792	10,392	681	7,844	- 111	- 2,548
H—Tea ... Lbs.	20,998	15,884	38,318	21,222	+ 17,326	+ 5,338
I—Other food and drink ... Rs.	...	10	...	12,926	...	+ 12,916
J—Tobacco ... Lbs.	49,742	12,693	114,925	38,714	+ 65,183	+ 26,021

N. B.—The figures underlined added together make up the total in the first line.

A.—Fish.—There was a gain of 50 per cent. in quantity and 36 per cent. in value, all the sub-headings participating in the increase. The fishing season is reported to have been disappointing, but the previous season, which ended in May last year, was favourable, and enabled dealers to make large shipments during the year. Ceylon took *dry salted fish* to the extent of 7,025 cwts. or 58 per cent. and Rs. 1,91,621 or 81 per cent. in value, more than in the previous year. With a large demand, the price of fish rose considerably.

B.—Fruits and vegetables.—The fall of 41 per cent. under this heading was partly due to a smaller export of potatoes to Ceylon owing to a poorer crop at Malir, and was also due to a large local demand for supply to the Indian Expeditionary Forces which were located at this port for a short time prior to embarkation.

C.—Grain, pulse and flour.—The contraction of 30 per cent. in quantity and 23 per cent. in value was due to smaller crops of almost all foodstuffs in Sind, as well as in the Punjab and the United Provinces. The outbreak of war also seriously affected exports, and with the exception of *Pulses*, all the items under this head show a decline.

Barley.—The drop of 1,975,156 cwts. or 77 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 81,42,968 or 75 per cent. in value was due to a weaker demand from Europe, the surplus of the Punjab crops of 1914 being exported to the United Provinces where there was a shortage. The United Kingdom took 76,051 tons or 74 per cent. less than last year and shipments to Belgium and France also fell by 17,541 tons or 93 per cent. and 3,749 tons or 74 per cent., respectively.

Gram.—The total area sown in the Punjab was 16 per cent. less than that of last year and was only 73 per cent. of the estimated normal, the decrease being due to the dryness of the seedbed in the south-east. The outturn was also some 20 per cent. lower than last year. The drop of 734,591 cwts. or 66 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 31,65,328 or 67 per cent. in value was shared by all the importing countries, excepting Mauritius, which took 5,731 cwts. more than in the previous year. Exports to the United Kingdom were *nil* against 169,386 cwts. last year. The other countries in Europe to which shipments were much reduced were—

	Cwts.	Rs.
Germany ...	113,267 or 84 per cent.	4,66,861 or 82 per cent.
France ...	417,747 or 60 "	17,67,536 or 58 "

Exports of *Maize* fell to 333 cwts. during the year as against 13,289 cwts. in 1913-14 and 158,207 cwts. in 1912-13.

Jawar and bajra.—The fall amounted to 60,061 cwts. or 13 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 2,38,111 or 11 per cent. in value. The figures are, however, higher than in any of the previous years, except the last, which was a record one. Exports to Aden fell by 62,178 cwts. and Rs. 2,67,927: Other Native States in Arabia, Egypt and Italian East Africa also declined by 25,114, 4,202 and 11,848 cwts. from 25,896, 22,001 and 52,172 cwts., respectively. The United Kingdom, Belgium and France, and also the Turkish Red Sea Ports advanced from 47,251, 10,989, 700 and 97,160 cwts. in 1913-14 to 54,729, 16,008, 3,494 and 119,536 cwts., respectively in 1914-15.

Pulse.—The rise of 59 per cent. in quantity and 74 per cent. in value was due to larger shipments of *Lentils* and *Peas* to the United Kingdom, and *Pulses of different kinds* to Mauritius and Ceylon. Persia and Egypt showed a falling off.

Rice not in the husk.—The fall was 23 per cent. in quantity and 17 per cent. in value. The crop in Sind was about three-fourths of the normal and prices were about 10 per cent. higher than those of the previous year. Shipments to Aden fell by 34 per cent. in quantity, Bahrein Islands 24 per cent., Ceylon 51 per cent., Persia 41 per cent. and Egypt 33 per cent.; while those to Mauritius rose 21 per cent., Turkish Red Sea Ports 23 per cent. and Maskat 94 per cent. Ceylon, as usual, was the largest importer.

Wheat.—The Agricultural Department's returns compare areas cultivated and outturns for the last two years as follows:—

Table No. 23.

		Area cultivated.		Outturn.	
		1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.
		Acres.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.
Sind	...	487,247	481,287	203,903	114,287
Punjab	...	9,316,000	9,383,909	2,988,675	3,071,570

The crop in Sind was 44 per cent. below that of the previous year owing to a deficient water-supply, while in the Punjab it was estimated to be 2·7 per cent. larger, the season having been favourable. The outturn in the United Provinces was, however, less by 24·9 per cent: it was reduced by prolonged drought, and supplies had to be drawn from the Punjab for local consumption. The figures of *Wheat* exports in Table No. 22 show a contraction of 22 per cent. in quantity and 16 per cent. in value due mainly to smaller shipments to continental ports. The United Kingdom also took 3,582 tons less than last year. The crop in the United States of America was a bumper one, the yield during 1914 being 111,376,000 quarters against 95,425,000 in 1913. In the world's exports to England, the United States took the lead with 1,711,008 tons, followed by Canada with 1,572,854 tons. Australia was third with 605,670 tons; while India, which in the years 1904, 1911 and 1912 was first, fell to the fourth place with 535,445 tons. Of the total exports of 706,383 tons from British India to Foreign countries, Karachi claimed 98 per cent. The quantity exported would have been greater had not Government restricted shipments in the last three months of the year: prices were very high and there was grave risk of stocks in the country being reduced to an undesirably low level.

The following table gives the distribution of the wheat exports for the last five years:—

Table No. 24.

	1910-1911.		1911-1912.		1912-1913.		1913-1914.		1914-1915.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
United Kingdom	16,037,430	8,20,39,400	16,899,323	8,31,51,811	19,696,768	10,48,27,641	12,104,436	6,65,19,898	12,032,787	7,11,49,691
Malta and Gozo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105,000	6,45,625
Bahrein Islands	2,670	14,500	1,195	5,469	8,869	48,828	35,660	2,09,088	9,136	55,141
Other British Possessions	797	5,684	138	778	109	637	1,892	14,782	1,269	8,987
Sweden	171,800	8,59,000	252,530	12,07,895	203,935	10,30,230	217,378	12,32,850	100,076	5,00,380
Norway	...	...	...	...	116,058	5,80,290	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	26,000	1,30,000	241,640	12,51,700	...	...
Germany	116,700	6,06,000	379,428	18,62,890	371,745	19,78,418	463,509	26,12,277	46,784	2,52,124
Holland	...	...	61,000	2,95,000	49,160	2,72,380	...	...	...	...
Belgium	844,402	43,00,365	3,032,585	1,48,71,105	3,480,880	1,81,96,607	2,684,654	1,46,40,723	555,020	29,51,190
France	2,114,648	1,06,20,526	177,300	8,85,350	1,661,880	91,42,196	1,797,112	95,58,105	905,428	52,41,682
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	194,114	10,62,280	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	766,234	40,03,845	30,000	1,79,500	...	...
Turkey, Asiatic	4,448	24,706	1,764	8,782	735	4,520	31,993	1,91,548	18,992	1,19,619
Maskat Territory and Trucial Oman	12,513	67,084	1,718	9,211	19,060	1,07,443	42,445	2,17,545	15,349	88,007
Egypt	941	4,391	4,227	23,335	20,730	1,19,754	4,693	30,562	72,360	4,35,861
Other Foreign countries	5,337	28,533	399	2,125	5,391	30,472	16,946	99,234	2,371	14,544
TOTAL	19,311,687	9,85,70,189	20,811,607	10,23,23,751	26,427,554	14,04,73,261	17,866,472	9,78,20,092	13,864,572	8,14,62,851

Wheat flour.—The fall was 34 per cent. in quantity and 27 per cent. in value. Egypt, the principal recipient, took 145,631 cwts. less than last year, and Ceylon 34,630 cwts. less. The decrease was largely due to the mills being unable to ship their products owing to the difficulty of obtaining freight; and milling operations were further curtailed by the restriction imposed by Government on the exportation of flour during the last quarter of the year.

Class II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.

17. The following table contrasts the principal items under this heading for the last two years. The fall in the total value was 30 per cent.

Table No. 25.

Articles.	1913-1914.		1914-1915.		Increase or decrease in 1914-15.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Total Rs. ...	...	12,69,06,464	...	8,90,04,839	...	— 3,79,01,625
A. Coal, coke and patent fuel... Tons.	40	720	3	104	37	616
B. Gums, resins and lac ... Cwt.	3,664	2,15,356	1,229	73,609	2,435	1,41,747
{ Gums and resins ... "	...	...	20	619	+ 20	+ 619
{ Lac ... "	3,664	2,15,356	1,209	72,990	— 2,455	— 1,42,366
C. Hides and skins, raw ... Cwt.	194,748	1,49,56,576	179,607	1,32,34,715	15,141	17,21,861
{ Hides, raw ... { Cwt. { 79,669 } 56,37,691 { 78,733 } 60,01,359 { — 936 } + 3,63,668						
{ " " " { No. { 763,008 } 792,865 { 792,865 } 792,865 { + 29,857 } + 29,857						
{ Skins, raw ... { Cwt. { 113,622 } 93,04,183 { 100,874 } 72,33,356 { — 12,748 } — 20,70,827						
{ " " " { No. { 6,724,362 } 5,362,672 { 5,362,672 } 5,362,672 { — 1,361,690 } — 1,361,690						
{ Cuttings of hides and skins, raw ... Cwt.	1,457	14,702	...	...	1,457	14,702
D. Metallic ores and scrap metal for remanufacture ... Tons.	3,598	1,38,078	3,630	1,85,307	32	47,229
Chromite (chrome iron ore) ... "	3,598	1,38,078	3,630	1,85,307	32	47,229
Iron or steel, old, for remanufacture ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...
E. Oils ... Galls.	24,273	49,873	21,741	43,324	2,532	6,549
F. Seeds ... Cwt.	4,486,284	3,83,03,274	1,634,606	1,28,10,344	2,851,678	2,54,92,930
{ Essential ... Cwt.	1,556	11,406	1,338	9,554	218	1,852
{ Cotton ... "	378,261	13,96,489	275,122	9,88,403	103,139	4,08,086
{ Linseed ... "	38,959	5,25,295	59,252	7,31,800	20,293	2,06,505
{ Mustard ... "	18,102	1,34,850	...	...	18,102	1,34,850
{ Rape ... "	3,778,339	3,24,76,377	1,166,760	93,86,502	2,611,579	2,30,89,875
{ Sesamum (til or jinjili) ... "	269,068	37,47,112	123,972	16,28,336	145,096	21,18,776
{ Other sorts of oil-seeds ... "	1,999	11,743	8,145	65,534	6,146	53,791
{ Other than oil-seeds ... "	...	2	17	215	17	213
G. Tallow, stearine and wax... "	1,260	37,107	511	12,898	749	24,209
H. Textile materials ... Rs.	...	7,02,61,384	...	6,05,62,775	...	96,98,609
{ Cotton, raw... Cwt.	1,493,736	5,60,77,121	1,447,078	4,73,50,850	46,658	87,26,271
{ Silk, raw ... Lbs.	260,433	12,63,815	101,887	6,03,975	1,58,546	6,59,840
{ Wool, raw ... "	28,908,357	1,29,20,448	27,086,173	1,25,98,775	1,822,184	3,21,673
{ Other textiles ... "	...	...	675	9,175	675	9,175
I. Wood and timber ... Rs.	...	32,125	...	20,017	...	12,108
J. Miscellaneous ... "	...	29,11,971	...	20,61,746	...	8,50,225
{ Manures—						
{ Animal bones ... Tons.	25,606	20,23,589	17,858	13,97,945	7,748	6,25,644
{ Other kinds of manures ... "	216	13,564	535	41,970	319	28,406
{ Other articles ... Rs.	...	8,74,818	...	6,21,831	...	2,52,987

N.B.—The figures underlined added together make up the total in the first line.

C.—Hides and skins, raw.—The drop was 7 per cent. in quantity and 11 per cent. in value. *Skins, raw* showed a decline but *hides, raw* a rise.

Hides, raw.—The increase was 3 per cent. in number and 6 per cent. in value, but the weight fell by 1 per cent. At the beginning of 1914 large stocks were on hand in the European markets, while in America there was a deficit of about two million pieces. On the outbreak of war, exports from continental markets to America were cut off and a very large demand sprang up, especially for all classes of leather suitable for military purposes.

The following table compares the last two years' figures and gives the destination of the hides exported :—

Table No. 26.

Countries.	1913-1914.			1914-1915.			Increase or decrease in 1914-1915.		
	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.	
	Cwt.	Pieces.	Rs.	Cwt.	Pieces.	Rs.	Cwt.	Pieces.	Rs.
United Kingdom	11,315	97,313	8,01,856	31,032	248,223	23,27,254	+19,717	+150,910	+15,25,398
Germany	27,343	237,573	18,90,372	9,061	97,027	7,90,515	-18,282	-140,546	-10,99,857
Belgium	13,771	95,822	10,19,086	4,833	31,200	3,58,230	-8,938	-64,622	-6,60,856
France	6,204	71,204	3,69,153	3,957	47,301	2,67,268	-2,247	-23,903	-1,01,885
Spain	5,443	57,775	4,10,887	9,986	109,935	7,52,459	+4,543	+52,160	+3,41,572
Italy	8,232	139,970	6,13,986	7,858	152,350	6,04,402	-374	+12,380	-9,584
Austria-Hungary	3,921	34,856	2,77,122	2,604	20,419	1,83,800	-1,317	-14,437	-93,322
United States of America—									
Atlantic coast	2,667	21,192	1,97,839	8,970	83,152	6,90,182	+6,303	+61,960	+4,92,343
Other countries	773	7,303	57,390	432	3,258	27,249	-341	-4,045	-30,141
TOTAL	79,669	763,008	56,37,691	78,733	792,865	60,01,359	-936	+29,857	+3,63,668

It will be observed that the countries which showed a rise are the United Kingdom, America and Spain. Italy also showed an increase in pieces, but a fall in weight and value, due to the exports including a larger proportion of *Calf skins*. The fluctuations in the several sub-heads of *Hides, raw* are shown below :—

		Cws.	Pieces.	Rs.
<i>Buffalo hides</i>	...	+ 6,158	+ 40,089	+ 4,49,371
<i>Cow hides</i>	...	— 12,017	— 78,841	— 4,66,803
<i>Calf skins</i>	...	+ 4,865	+ 67,246	+ 3,75,640
<i>Other hides</i>	...	+ 58	+ 1,363	+ 5,460

Skins, raw.—The fall was 11 per cent. in weight, 20 per cent. in number and 22 per cent. in value. *Goat skins* fell by 5,280 cws., 887,478 pieces and Rs. 14,37,439, and *Sheep skins* by 7,472 cws., 481,324 pieces and Rs. 6,53,887. *Other skins* showed a slight increase of 4 cws., 7,112 pieces and Rs. 20,499. Almost all countries shared in the decline under *Goat and sheep skins*. The United States were, as usual, our largest customers, and the bulk of the trade was with that country.

F.—Seeds.—There was a fall of 2,851,678 cws. or 63 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 2,54,92,930 or 66 per cent. in value.

Cotton seed.—The decrease of 27 per cent. in quantity and 29 per cent. in value was due to demands from Cutch and Kathiawar ports for cattle feeding purposes having reduced the quantity available for export to foreign countries.

Linseed.—This was the only item under Seeds which showed an increase (+20,293 cws. or 52 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 2,06,505 or 39 per cent. in value). The price of *Soya beans* ruled high in the European markets, and this was probably the cause of a greater demand for *Linseed*. Exports to the United Kingdom rose by 11,776 cws. and Rs. 1,01,025 from 10,490 cws. and Rs. 1,57,195 and to France by 12,401 cws. and Rs. 1,37,080 from 2,000 cws. and Rs. 30,000 during the last year. Belgium also took 19,085 cws. worth Rs. 2,39,500 against none last year. Germany and Spain, on the other hand, showed a decline.

Rape.—The agricultural returns for the rabi crop are as follows :—

Table No. 27.

		Area cultivated.		Outturn.	
		1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.
		Acres.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.
Sind	...	43,783	61,828	4,644	6,855
Punjab	...	887,781	969,508	156,554	161,538

Owing to a good rainfall in August, and high prices, the area placed under *Toria* in the Punjab was above the average and the yield was estimated at 117 per cent. of the normal. In the United Provinces, however, the crops suffered from the prolonged drought. The figures of exports in Table No. 25 represent a fall of 26,11,579 cws. or 69 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 2,30,89,875 or 71 per cent. due to the cessation of exports to Germany, Belgium, and Austria-Hungary, and the restriction of trade with other countries owing to the difficulty of transport. Prices also ruled high for local consumption. The United Kingdom alone exhibited a rise, the shipments of rapeseed amounting to 444,226 cws., Rs. 33,34,922 against 239,759 cws. valued at Rs. 23,59,705.

The following table gives the distribution of rapeseed for the last five years :—

Table No. 28.

	1910-1911.		1911-1912.		1912-1913.		1913-1914.		1914-1915.	
	Cws.	Rs.	Cws.	Rs.	Cws.	Rs.	Cws.	Rs.	Cws.	Rs.
United Kingdom	689,995	43,71,281	347,732	23,57,633	417,892	33,41,292	239,759	23,59,706	444,226	33,34,922
Other British Possessions	...	...	17	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	1,155,445	85,46,861	723,114	54,02,025	904,459	72,95,856	965,785	80,89,895	96,343	8,18,359
Belgium	1,326,039	94,01,341	1,626,108	1,21,47,693	1,362,115	1,11,68,358	1,810,871	1,55,43,576	458,471	38,57,531
France	570,898	38,75,212	509,058	37,33,300	580,686	46,56,341	641,355	53,68,115	151,213	12,23,698
Italy	200	1,440	...	...	...	...	21,002	2,14,524	8,500	80,000
Austria-Hungary	25,558	1,86,001	38,547	2,83,362	17,002	1,41,804	89,566	8,10,550	8,000	71,940
Other Foreign Countries.	...	...	4,000	28,908	6,000	48,000	10,001	90,012	7	52
TOTAL	3,768,155	2,63,82,136	3,248,576	2,39,53,023	3,288,154	2,66,51,651	3,778,339	3,24,76,377	1,166,760	93,86,502

Sesamum (til or jinjili).—Notwithstanding the large crop in the Punjab, exports fell by 145,096 cws. or 53 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 21,18,776 or 56 per cent. in value. The discontinuance of shipments to Belgium, Austria-Hungary and France caused a fall of 9 per cent. in prices. The United Kingdom for the first time took 5,994 cws. valued at Rs. 75,250.

H.—Textile materials.—The fall of Rs. 96,98,609 or 13 per cent. in the total value of exports under this main heading was shared by all the three sub-heads, *Cotton, Silk and Wool*.

Cotton, raw. The figures deal with two seasons, the end of one and the beginning of another. The fall was 46,658 cws. or 3 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 87,26,271 or 15 per cent. in value. The heavy fall in the value was due to the collapse of prices as a result of the war. Stocks on hand were very large at the end of last year, and during the first five months of this year exports to foreign countries amounted to 1,046,919 cws. or 72 per cent. of the total trade for the whole year, against 480,371 cws., or 32 per cent. of the total exports for the same period last year. Local prices ruled at about Rs. 20 per maund of 84 lbs. up to the end of July. In August there were no quotations but in September the rate was

Rs. 16-6 and continued to decline until it reached Rs. 11-4 at the end of October: it subsequently improved and was Rs. 14-6 at the end of March.

The Agricultural Department figures up to date are given below:—

Table No. 29.

		Area cultivated.		Outturn.	
		1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.
		Acres.	Acres.	Bales of 400 lbs.	Bales of 400 lbs.
Sind	...	341,113	351,423	134,949	121,188
Punjab	...	2,052,802	1,855,100	612,465	474,898
TOTAL	...	2,393,915	2,206,523	747,414	596,086

The crop in Sind was damaged by frost, while areas in the Punjab suffered from excessive rain in September, and from hail, rain and cold in October.

The following table gives the distribution of Cotton, raw for the last five years:—

Table No. 30.

Countries.	1910-11.		1911-1912.		1912-13.		1913-14.		1914-15.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
<i>British Empire—</i>										
United Kingdom	23,753	8,80,895	11,590	4,49,733	23,765	8,77,228	20,039	8,36,935	126,358	31,49,942
Hong Kong	9,085	3,63,420	...	...	8,417	3,06,410	...	...	7,308	2,54,240
Other British Possessions.	139	3,089	10	400	36	932	116	2,675	248	6,000
<i>Foreign countries—</i>										
Southern Russia	...	...	...	...	3,150	1,26,000	7,700	3,08,000	6,860	2,45,000
Northern Russia	5,480	1,64,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	2,880	1,15,500	...	...	392	15,680	2,364	82,760	1,129	36,816
Germany	420,735	1,57,40,726	2,69,253	94,74,113	3,58,182	1,42,35,479	674,234	2,53,00,756	423,058	1,62,59,195
Holland	...	...	...	...	2,000	80,000	9,269	3,45,630	8,197	2,09,970
Belgium	233,924	90,66,673	1,66,996	57,03,287	2,84,637	1,07,24,353	353,208	1,35,08,708	178,854	69,26,176
France	28,832	10,71,211	6,982	2,15,235	22,119	8,44,260	45,392	18,00,340	57,598	13,14,631
Spain	59,492	21,57,765	19,659	7,28,175	26,833	10,89,024	27,790	10,85,645	42,542	11,97,460
Italy	126,865	48,39,025	93,708	34,99,246	1,18,012	44,13,019	137,161	50,61,787	415,718	1,14,95,524
Austria-Hungary	94,735	37,55,663	73,160	25,78,963	91,823	34,88,370	163,875	59,22,386	164,232	57,86,805
China exclusive of Hong Kong and Macao	4,917	1,76,770	2,385	93,603	2,127	83,205	567	25,665	2,501	49,025
Japan	194,367	72,29,908	1,43,307	49,71,145	3,76,048	1,45,36,942	49,046	17,58,734	6,077	2,08,260
United States of America.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atlantic coast	3,377	1,29,897	892	28,540	...	...	437	17,480	5,611	1,89,220
Other Foreign Countries	295	9,984	65	1,066	146	2,335	538	19,620	787	22,636
Total	1,208,876	4,57,04,926	7,90,007	2,77,43,406	1,317,657	5,08,23,237	1,493,736	5,60,77,121	14,47,078	4,73,50,850
Exports to Bombay	212,315	85,58,832	3,39,070	1,12,93,273	465,965	1,88,24,636	240,039	93,09,940	2,31,064	63,37,190

The countries which showed a large fall were Germany, Belgium and Japan.

Silk.—The decrease was 60 per cent. in quantity and 52 per cent. in value. There were large surpluses of raw material in Japan and Europe and the outturn in France was 15 per cent. better than last year: exports of *Raw mulberry silk* from Karachi to that country fell from 106,961 lbs. valued at Rs. 10,60,785 in 1913-14 to 14,020 lbs. valued at Rs. 1,33,670. The United Kingdom, however, took a much larger quantity than usual, viz., 39,447 lbs. worth Rs. 3,94,535 against 300 lbs. worth Rs. 2,700 last year.

Wool.—The fall of 6 per cent. in quantity and 2 per cent. in value was due to the stoppage of shipments in August when freight was not available.

J.—Miscellaneous.—There was a fall of 29 per cent in value.

Manures.—The drop of 30 per cent. both in quantity and value in the exports of *Bones* was due to smaller exports to Germany, Belgium and France. The United Kingdom took a larger quantity.

The decrease under *Other unmanufactured articles* was due to smaller shipments of *Goat hair* to the United Kingdom and *Guts and Bone sinews* to Germany.

Class III.—Articles wholly and mainly manufactured.

18. The following table compares the chief items under this class for the last two years:—

Table No. 31.

		1913-14.		1914-15.		Increase or decrease in 1914-15.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
A. Apparel	Total Rs. ...	...	13,76,892	...	11,75,998	...	- 2,00,894
	... Rs.	...	18,366	...	20,857	...	+ 2,491
C. Carriages and carts, including cycles and motor cars	...	...	4,658	...	957	...	- 3,701
D. Chemicals, drugs and medicines	...	...	53,253	...	67,547	...	+ 14,294
E. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools and instruments)	...	...	25,137	...	16,282	...	- 8,855
F. Dyes and colours	...	...	65,731	...	91,346	...	+ 25,615

		1913-14.		1914-15.		Increase or decrease in 1914-15.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
G. Furniture, cabinetware and manufactures of wood ...	Rs.	...	Rs. 57,407	...	Rs. 31,196	...	Rs. - 26,211
H. Glassware and earthenware ...	"	...	1,175	...	963	...	- 212
I. Hides and skins, tanned or dressed, and leather ...	"	...	4,69,406	...	4,44,367	...	- 25,039
{ Hides, tanned or dressed ...	{ Cwt. {	{ 6 {	{ 725 {	{ 295 {	{ 43,950 {	{ + 289 {	{ + 43,225 {
{ Skins, tanned or dressed ...	{ Cws. {	{ 2,400 {	{ 4,63,068 {	{ 7,399 {	{ 3,99,209 {	{ + 7,351 {	{ + 63,859 {
{ Leather ...	{ No. {	{ 317,720 {	{ 5,613 {	{ 278,907 {	{ 1,208 {	{ - 38,813 {	{ - 4,405 {
K. Metals, iron and steel, and manufactures thereof ...	Tons	36	8,189	30	7,174	- 6	- 1,015
L. Metals other than iron and steel and manufactures thereof ...	Cwt.	22	3,506	15	1,000	- 7	- 2,506
M. Paper, pasteboard and stationery ...	Rs.	...	3,005	...	82	...	- 2,923
O. Textile fabrics ...	"	...	2,75,667	...	2,18,910	...	- 56,757
{ Cotton goods ...	...	...	1,75,796	...	1,55,307	...	- 20,489
{ Wool manufactures ...	...	...	27,552	...	14,798	...	- 12,754
{ Other textile fabrics ...	...	...	72,319	...	48,805	...	- 23,514
P. Miscellaneous ...	"	...	3,91,392	...	2,75,317	...	- 1,16,075
{ Oil-cakes ...	Cwt.	10,783	66,042	5,015	29,140	- 5,768	- 36,902
{ Other articles ...	Rs.	...	3,25,350	...	2,46,177	...	- 79,173

N.B.—The figures underlined added together make up the total in the first line.

The fall in the total value of this class was 14 per cent.

F.—Dyes and colours.—The rise under this head was due to larger exports of *Indigo* to the United Kingdom owing to the cessation of exports of *Coaltar dyes* from Germany.

O.—Textile fabrics.—The fall was 20 per cent in value. *Cotton goods* showed a falling off of Rs. 20,489 due to smaller exports of *Piece-goods* to the Bahrein Islands and Persia.

Class IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified.

19. The following table compares the chief items for the last two years :—

Table No. 32.

		1913-14.		1914-15.		Increase or decrease in 1914-15.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Total Rs. ...	...	...	4,52,783	...	Rs. 4,19,231	...	- 33,552
Fodder, bran and pollards (excluding oil cake) ...	Tons	3,811	2,47,271	3,168	2,44,919	- 643	- 2,352
Other Articles ...	...	...	2,05,512	...	1,74,312	...	- 31,200

N.B.—The figures underlined added together make up the total in the first line.

The fall was 7 per cent. in value.

Treasure (Foreign Trade).

PRIVATE.

20. The following table compares the gross and net imports of gold and silver for the last two years :—

Table No. 33.

Description.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	Increase.	Decrease.	Description.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	Increase.	Decrease.
Gold—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Silver—continued.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports—					Exports—				
Bullion, bar, ingots, &c.	15	...	...	15	Bullion ...	24,560	23,836	...	724
Coin—Sovereigns and other British gold coins	14,225	44,325	30,100	...	Coin—Government of India Rupees ...	9,79,960	2,22,010	...	7,57,950
Total ...	14,240	44,325	30,085	...	Do.—Other coin ...	1,12,000	1,12,000	...	...
Exports—					Total / ...	10,04,520	3,57,846	...	6,46,674
Bullion and coin	1,45,995	24,990	...	1,21,005	Net Imports ...	5,91,881	21,54,167	15,62,286	...
Net Imports ...	-1,31,755	19,335	...	1,51,090					
Silver—					Gold and Silver—				
Imports—					Imports ...	16,10,641	25,56,338	9,45,697	...
Bullion—Bar ...	11,01,614	14,90,057	3,88,443	...	Exports ...	11,50,515	3,82,836	...	7,67,679
Coin—Government of India Rupees ...	4,93,050	10,21,250	5,28,200	1,031	Net Imports ...	4,60,126	21,73,502	17,13,376	...
Do.—Other coin ...	1,737	706	...	...					
Total ...	15,96,401	25,12,013	9,15,612	...					

Imports of Gold coin and bullion from Bombay by rail into Sind and British Baluchistan for the last two years were as under :—

		Ozs.	Rs.
1913-14 ...	...	94,183	58,25,848
1914-15 ...	...	132,531	83,07,233
Increase	...	+ 38,348	+ 24,81,385

* Adding these figures to those in the above table, imports and net imports of Gold will stand as shown below :—

	1913-14.	1914-15.	Increase or decrease in 1914-15.
Imports ...	Rs. 58,40,088	Rs. 83,51,558	+ 25,11,470
Net imports	... 56,94,093	83,26,568	+ 26,32,475

The gold output of the world during 1914 was £ 91,061,077 against £ 92,662,534 in 1913.

The imports of *silver bullion* showed a rise of Rs. 3,88,443. The rise in imports of *Government of India Rupees* was due to larger receipts from the Bahrein Islands and Maskat. Under exports, *Government of India Rupees* showed a fall chiefly in despatches to the Bahrein Islands. *Other coins* (krans) exported to Persia amounted to Rs. 1,12,000.

General distribution of Foreign trade by countries.

21. The following table gives the distribution of the foreign trade of Karachi for the years 1913-14 and 1914-15 and the percentages of the trade of each country compared with the whole and also the total of the trade with British Possessions and its percentage to the whole :—

Table No. 34.

Countries.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.						Total of Imports and Exports.		Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	
			1913-1914.			1914-1915.						
	1913-1914.	1914-15.	Foreign.	Indian.	Total.	Foreign.	Indian.	Total.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.
British Empire—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	9,75,08,747	7,14,98,230	42,18,176	9,74,56,466	10,16,74,642	80,16,049	9,92,60,197	10,72,76,246	19,91,83,389	17,87,74,476	46.52	56.43
Aden and Dependencies ...	38,390	24,439	1,07,142	20,12,169	21,19,311	2,73,706	16,35,894	19,09,600	21,57,701	19,34,039	.50	.61
Bahrein Islands ...	1,89,923	2,38,559	1,46,726	10,15,047	11,61,773	1,20,220	6,20,962	7,41,182	13,21,696	9,79,741	.31	.37
Ceylon ...	1,23,458	1,10,018	29,698	32,54,471	32,84,169	4,002	21,69,110	21,73,112	34,07,627	22,83,130	.80	.72
Mauritius and Dependencies ...	17,70,085	21,90,372	270	13,18,558	13,18,828	4,799	19,33,898	19,38,687	30,88,913	41,29,059	.72	1.33
Other British Possessions ...	7,92,253	3,10,904	78,530	8,43,123	9,21,653	79,998	14,53,606	15,33,604	17,13,906	18,44,508	.40	.53
Total British Empire ...	10,03,92,856	7,43,72,522	45,80,542	10,58,99,834	11,04,80,376	84,98,774	10,70,73,657	11,55,74,431	21,08,73,232	18,99,44,953	49.25	59.97
Foreign countries—												
Europe—												
Sweden ...	7,75,564	8,41,132	...	13,15,610	13,15,610	...	5,37,196	5,37,196	20,91,174	13,78,328	.49	.43
Denmark ...	46,979	4,847	...	12,51,700	12,51,700	...	...	...	12,98,679	4,847	.30	...
Germany ...	84,28,238	33,78,294	64,263	4,06,64,476	4,07,28,739	9,156	1,88,69,445	1,88,78,601	4,91,56,977	2,22,56,895	11.48	7.03
Holland ...	4,18,516	3,64,259	4,800	10,07,000	10,11,800	2,287	5,10,596	5,12,883	14,30,316	8,77,142	.33	.27
Belgium ...	58,48,244	21,36,657	18,500	4,87,85,767	4,88,04,267	1,655	1,56,77,597	1,56,79,252	5,46,52,511	1,78,15,909	12.76	5.67
France ...	24,76,956	17,54,246	76,801	2,37,01,099	2,37,77,900	10,322	1,10,39,319	1,10,49,641	2,62,54,856	1,28,03,887	6.13	4.04
Spain ...	9,350	6,295	...	26,89,012	26,89,012	...	19,53,159	26,98,362	19,59,454	...	.63	.60
Switzerland ...	11,55,621	4,29,819	10	...	10	880	...	880	11,55,631	4,30,699	.27	.13
Italy ...	15,18,559	5,43,822	1,10,000	62,28,329	63,38,329	...	1,22,58,476	1,22,58,476	78,56,888	1,28,02,298	1.84	4.04
Austria-Hungary ...	92,03,911	32,81,275	935	80,88,429	80,89,364	12,923	62,79,280	62,79,280	1,72,93,275	95,73,478	4.04	3.02
Other countries ...	5,34,829	1,42,562	...	3,89,103	3,89,103	...	2,72,938	2,72,938	9,23,932	4,15,500	.22	.13
Total of Europe ...	3,04,16,767	1,28,83,208	2,75,309	13,41,20,525	13,43,95,834	37,223	6,73,98,006	6,74,35,229	16,48,12,601	8,03,18,437	38.49	25.35
Asia—												
Turkey, Asiatic ...	8,92,246	6,75,577	1,55,644	22,76,497	24,32,141	1,93,893	21,24,237	23,18,130	33,24,387	29,93,707	.78	.94
Maskat Territory and Trucial Oman ...	3,22,583	3,15,071	5,49,870	10,52,581	16,02,451	4,69,338	13,98,063	18,67,401	19,25,034	21,82,472	.45	.69
Persia ...	9,95,562	10,37,727	5,63,116	15,65,326	21,28,442	9,28,303	9,83,631	19,11,934	31,24,004	29,49,661	.74	.90
Java ...	2,39,47,226	2,10,22,550	...	448	448	54	600	654	2,39,47,674	2,10,23,204	5.59	6.64
Japan ...	1,59,895	2,96,581	1,300	18,23,328	18,24,628	393	2,24,260	2,24,653	19,84,523	5,21,234	.47	.16
Other countries ...	7,29,085	3,15,386	45,838	9,32,982	9,78,820	1,88,467	8,05,208	9,93,675	17,07,905	13,09,061	.39	.46
Total of Asia ...	2,70,46,597	2,36,62,892	13,15,768	76,51,162	89,66,930	17,80,448	55,35,999	73,16,447	3,60,13,527	3,09,79,339	8.42	9.79
Africa—												
Egypt ...	1,18,181	27,566	45,934	35,85,665	36,31,649	12,488	27,89,331	28,01,819	37,49,830	28,29,385	.88	.69
Other countries ...	2,07,554	1,11,631	3,152	3,42,284	3,45,436	2,427	3,24,413	3,26,840	5,52,990	4,38,471	.13	.14
Total of Africa ...	3,25,735	1,39,197	49,136	39,27,949	39,77,085	14,915	31,13,744	31,28,659	43,02,820	32,67,856	1.01	1.03
America—												
United States of America ...	45,89,786	48,72,695	3,48,011	71,94,612	75,42,623	4,05,469	69,68,399	73,73,868	1,21,32,409	1,22,46,563	2.83	3.86
Other countries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of America ...	45,89,786	48,72,695	3,48,011	71,94,612	75,42,623	4,05,469	69,68,399	73,73,868	1,21,32,409	1,22,46,563	2.83	3.86
Total of Foreign Countries ...	6,23,78,885	4,15,57,992	19,88,224	15,28,94,248	15,48,82,478	22,38,055	8,30,16,148	8,52,54,203	21,72,61,357	12,68,12,195	50.75	40.03
Grand Total of British Possessions and Foreign countries ...	16,27,71,741	11,59,30,514	65,68,766	25,87,94,082	26,53,62,848	1,07,36,829	19,00,89,805	20,08,26,634	42,81,34,589	31,67,57,148	100	100

British Empire.—The aggregate value of imports and exports, including re-exports, fell during the year under notice by Rs. 2,09,28,279 or 9 per cent. from Rs. 21,08,73,232 in the previous year. Owing, however, to a larger contraction of the trade of other countries the share of the Empire in the total advanced from 49.52 per cent. in 1913-14 to 59.97 per cent. in 1914-15. While imports showed a decline of Rs. 2,60,20,334 or 25 per cent. exports exhibited a slight advance of Rs. 50,92,055 or 4 per cent. The share of the United Kingdom in the total trade was 56.43 per cent. against 46.52 per cent.

The fall under imports was brought about by a decline under almost every article of trade, especially *cotton goods*. Under re-exports, *sugar* and foreign *wool*, *raw* accounted for the large rise. In exports, while *hides*, *seeds* and *cotton, raw*, exhibited an improvement, all *foodstuffs* and *wool, raw*, showed a large contraction. *Mauritius* improved its position from 72 per cent. in the previous year to 133 per cent. during the current year, due to larger imports of *sugar* and heavy shipments of *food-grains*.

Foreign countries.—There was a fall of 10.72 per cent. in the total trade, which receded from 50.75 per cent. in the previous year to 40.03 per cent. during the year under notice. Imports fell by Rs. 2,08,20,893 or 33 per cent. and exports by Rs. 6,96,28,275 or 44 per cent.

Europe absorbed 25.35 per cent. of the total against 38.49 per cent. in the previous year, owing to the cessation of trade with *Germany*, *Belgium* and *Austria-Hungary*. The decrease under these countries was 4.45 per cent., 7.09 per cent. and 1.02 per cent., respectively. *France* also showed a falling off of 2.09 per cent. *Italy* improved her position from 1.84 per cent. in 1913-14 to 4.04 per cent. owing to abnormal imports of *cotton, raw* and *calf skins* in spite of the decline of 64 per cent. in exports to India. Taking into consideration only the first four months of the year, *i. e.*, the period before the outbreak of war, the total foreign trade amounted to Rs. 15,01,54,588 against Rs. 16,46,91,601 during the same period last year, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,45,37,022 or 8 per cent.

The shares of the principal countries in the total trade were as under :—

			First four months of 1913-14.	First four months of 1914-15.
<i>United Kingdom</i>	...	...	52.02 per cent.	47.76 per cent.
<i>Germany</i>	...	...	13.36 per cent.	14.16 per cent.
<i>Belgium</i>	...	...	15.56 per cent.	11.55 per cent.
<i>France</i>	...	...	5.16 per cent.	4.38 per cent.
<i>Italy</i>	...	...	1.67 per cent.	4.61 per cent.
<i>Austria-Hungary</i>	...	...	3.96 per cent.	5.44 per cent.

A glance at the above figures will show that the share of the *United Kingdom* fell by 4.26 per cent. both imports and exports from and to that country having declined owing to short receipts of *cotton goods* and smaller shipments of *wheat*. The trade with *Germany* showed an improvement, her share having risen by 80 per cent : both imports and exports contributed to the increase, the figures of imports being Rs. 29,52,415 against Rs. 21,60,883 and those of exports, including re-exports, Rs. 1,83,17,243 against Rs. 1,48,52,496, *iron and steel* and *woollen goods* being responsible for the increase in imports and *cotton, raw* and *hides* and *skins* in exports. *Belgium* and *France* receded owing to smaller shipments of *food-grains* to those countries. *Italy* and *Austria Hungary* rose in consequence of larger shipments of *raw cotton*.

Asia.—There was a rise of 1.37 per cent. in the proportion of the total trade as compared with last year; but the trade was smaller by Rs. 50,34,188 or 13 per cent. Both imports and exports showed a decline due to smaller consignments of *sugar* from *Java* and a contraction in exports of *raw cotton* to *Japan*. There was, however, a rise in imports from *Persia* and *Japan* due to larger receipts of *mineral oils* from the former and to the receipt of *cotton goods* for the first time from the latter.

Africa.—The rise of .02 per cent. was due to decreased trade with European countries. The bulk of the trade with this continent is carried on with *Egypt*, which showed a decrease under both imports and exports. The fall of Rs. 8 lakhs under exports was due to smaller shipments of *gram*, *rice* and *wheat flour*.

America claimed 3.86 per cent. of the total trade against 2.83 per cent. last year. While imports exhibited a rise, exports fell from Rs. 75,42,623 in 1913-14 to Rs. 73,73,868. The rise under imports was brought about by larger receipts of *kerosene oil*. Imports of *pepperil drills*, however, showed a decline. The fall under exports was the result of smaller shipments of *raw skins*.

Government Transactions.

22. The following table compares the items of importance to the commercial public in Government transactions with foreign countries during the two years 1913-14 and 1914-1915 :—

Table No. 35.

Articles.	1913-1914.		1914-1915		Increase or decrease over 1913-1914	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
IMPORTS						
Coal, coke and patent fuel ... Tons	191,104	Rs. 37,56,054	16,105	Rs. 5,15,051	- 174,999	- 32,41,003
Machinery and millwork ... Value	...	10,84,726	...	6,13,350	...	- 4,71,376
Metal and ores ... Tons	9,142	20,43,069	10,904	19,21,282	+ 1,762	- 1,21,787
Railway plant and rolling stock—						
Carriages and trucks and parts thereof. Value	...	1,16,67,481	...	83,16,467	...	- 33,51,014
Locomotive Engines and tenders and parts thereof ... "	...	70,88,645	...	70,07,422	...	- 81,223

Articles.	1913-1914.		1914-15.		Increase or decrease over 1913-1914.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Railway plant and rolling stock— <i>contd.</i>		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Materials for construction—						
Rails and fishplates of steel and iron ... Cwt.	659,344	38,79,568	465,257	25,29,820	- 194,087	- 13,49,748
Sleepers and keys of steel and iron ... "	64	763	...	...	- 64	- 763
Sleepers of wood ... "	...	...	236,404	8,70,088	+ 236,404	+ 8,70,088
Other sorts ... "	200,268	20,92,235	97,246	10,16,792	- 103,022	- 10,75,443
Total Railway Plant, &c. ...	...	2,47,28,692	...	1,97,40,589	...	- 49,88,103
Other articles ... Value.	...	57,10,192	...	62,47,049	...	+ 5,36,857
Total Imports ...	...	3,73,22,733	...	2,90,37,321	...	- 82,85,412
Treasure ... Value.	...	21,500	...	...	...	- 21,500
Grand Total ...	...	3,73,44,233	...	2,90,37,321	...	- 83,06,912
EXPORTS.						
Re-exports ... Value.	...	83,129	...	3,60,618	...	+ 2,77,489
Exports ... Value.	...	1,02,279	...	3,12,640	...	+ 2,10,361
Treasure ... Value.	...	7,710	...	15,225	...	+ 7,515
Total Exports ...	...	1,93,118	...	6,88,483	...	+ 4,95,365
Total Entire Foreign Trade ...	...	3,75,37,351	...	2,97,25,804	...	- 78,11,547

The total declined from Rs. 3,75,37,351 in 1913-14 to Rs. 2,97,25,804 in 1914-15 showing a fall of Rs. 78,11,547 or 20 per cent. The figures are, however, better than in 1912-13, when the total amounted to Rs. 2,49,87,647. Imports of *coal* fell by 174,999 tons and Rs. 32,41,003 owing to smaller imports from the United Kingdom, Natal and Transvaal. The decrease in value of 29 per cent. in the imports of *Carriages and trucks*, 1 per cent. in *Locomotives*, 34 per cent. in *Rails and Fishplates* and 51 per cent. in *other Railway materials* such as *crossings Switches*, *Bridgework*, and *Fish bolts and nuts* was due to the completion of various projects which were in hand the previous year. The actual increase in mileage on the North-Western Railway was 106.52 as detailed below:—

		Gauge.	Date of opening.	Miles.
Constructed by Southern Punjab Railway.	Jullandar Doab Railway section	... 5'-6"	...	...
	Gidderpindi to Maku section	...	1-5-1914	10.00
	Jullandar City to Nakodar section	...	15-6-1914	19.82
				29.82
Constructed through the agency of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co.	Jacobabad Kashmore Railway	... 2'-6"	1-12-1914.	76.70
				106.52

The rise of Rs. 2,77,489 or 333 per cent. in the total value of re-exports was due to large shipments of *materials for Telegraph construction* to Persia and that of Rs. 2,10,361 or 205 per cent. in the total value of exports of Indian Produce and Manufacture was due to heavy shipments of *Sheep and Goats*, *Cattle*, *Potatoes*, *Onions*, *Food grains* and *Firewood* to Gulf Ports.

23. The excess of exports or imports of merchandise and treasure for each of the past five years is shown below:—

Table No. 36.

Years.	Including Government transactions.				Excluding Government transactions.			
	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of exports on imports.	Excess of imports on exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of exports on imports.	Excess of imports on exports.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1910-1911 ...	14,18,70,890	22,51,66,816	8,32,95,926	...	12,64,40,276	22,50,38,481	9,86,18,205	...
1911-1912 ...	16,71,94,848	25,07,56,177	8,35,61,329	...	14,21,47,202	25,04,51,240	10,83,04,038	...
1912-1913 ...	17,85,14,710	32,89,78,774	15,04,64,064	...	15,38,02,644	32,87,03,193	17,49,00,549	...
1913-1914 ...	20,17,26,615	26,67,06,481	6,49,79,866	...	16,43,82,382	26,65,13,363	10,21,30,981	...
1914-1915 ...	14,75,24,173	20,18,97,953	5,43,73,780	...	11,84,86,852	20,12,09,470	8,27,22,618	...

24. The following tables Nos. 37 and 38 show in one view the effect of the war on the year's figures of trade with Germany and Austria so far as the principal articles of import and export are concerned. The corresponding figures for Belgium, the United Kingdom and for the remainder of the world, in the aggregate, are also given.

Imports.

Table No. 37.

Articles.	Germany and Austria-Hungary.				Belgium.			
	1913-14.	1914-15.	Increase or decrease.	Percentage of + or -	1913-14.	1914-15.	Increase or decrease.	Percentage of + or -
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Glass and glassware ...	6,68,522	1,88,324	- 4,80,198	- 71 %	1,72,028	73,454	- 98,574	- 57 %
Hardware including cutlery and electro-platedware ...	8,31,342	2,89,040	- 5,42,302	- 65 %	24,893	10,270	- 14,623	- 58 %
Metals and ores ...	18,48,107	8,19,778	- 10,28,329	- 55 %	43,00,276	17,90,531	- 25,09,745	- 58 %
Sugar 16 Dutch standard and above ...	71,62,775	25,93,082	- 45,69,693	- 63 %	2,227	...	- 2,227	- 100 %
Cotton manufactures ...	8,21,410	90,560	- 7,30,850	- 88 %	8,46,138	1,16,168	- 7,29,970	- 86 %
Haberdashery and millinery ...	5,14,668	1,53,817	- 3,60,851	- 70 %	2,448	215	- 2,233	- 91 %
Woollen goods ...	27,66,072	9,25,508	- 18,40,564	- 66 %	79,898	1,680	- 78,218	- 97 %
All other articles ...	30,19,253	15,99,460	- 14,19,793	- 47 %	4,20,336	1,44,339	- 2,75,997	- 65 %
Total ...	1,76,32,149	66,59,569	-1,09,72,580	- 62 %	58,48,244	21,36,657	- 37,11,587	- 63 %

Articles.	United Kingdom.				All countries except United Kingdom Belgium, Germany and Austria-Hungary.			
	1913-14.	1914-15.	Increase or decrease.	Percentage of + or -	1913-14.	1914-15.	Increase or decrease.	Percentage of + or -
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Glass and glassware ...	2,34,970	1,85,497	- 49,473	- 21 %	52,726	18,177	- 34,549	- 65 %
Hardware including cutlery and electro-platedware ...	14,74,018	12,24,629	- 2,49,389	- 16 %	2,63,810	1,84,122	- 79,688	- 30 %
Metals and ores ...	41,86,695	48,81,756	+ 6,95,061	+ 16 %	2,68,475	4,63,996	+ 1,95,521	+ 72 %
Sugar 16 Dutch standard and above ...	28,928	16,596	- 12,332	- 42 %	2,52,69,282	2,28,15,329	- 24,53,953	- 9 %
Cotton manufactures ...	6,82,30,994	4,44,04,873	-2,38,26,121	- 34 %	30,43,726	19,79,552	- 10,64,174	- 34 %
Haberdashery and millinery ...	3,83,789	2,54,230	- 1,29,559	- 33 %	4,04,558	1,96,938	- 2,07,620	- 51 %
Woollen goods ...	20,83,995	10,48,697	- 10,35,298	- 49 %	17,41,596	10,47,409	- 6,94,187	- 39 %
All other articles ...	2,08,85,358	1,94,81,952	- 14,03,406	- 6 %	1,07,38,428	89,30,535	- 18,07,893	- 16 %
Total ...	9,75,08,747	7,14,98,230	-2,60,10,517	- 26 %	4,17,82,601	3,56,36,058	- 61,46,543	- 14 %

The decreases in the case of Germany and Austria-Hungary and Belgium are of necessity very heavy. The increase of 16 per cent in the case of Metals and ores imported from the United Kingdom is due to higher figures for Copper, *braziers and sheets* and *Yellow metal*, Iron and steel, *hoops and strips*, *pipes and fittings, cast*, and *tubes and fittings, wrought*. The increase of 72 per cent. under the same main heading, *i.e.*, Metals and ores, for the rest of the world is caused by larger imports of Iron and steel *beams, pillars, etc., hoops and strips, pipes and fittings, cast, sheets and plates-tinned and tubes and fittings, wrought*, from the United States of America and of Iron and steel *beams, pillars, girders, etc.*, from France. All the other items show decreases. The total decreases per cent. are—

Germany and Austria-Hungary 62, Belgium 63, United Kingdom 26, and the rest of the world 17.

Exports.

Table No. 38.

Articles.	Germany and Austria-Hungary.				Belgium.			
	1913-14.	1914-15.	Decrease or Increase.	Per centage - or +	1913-14.	1914-15.	Decrease or Increase.	Percentage - or +
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Barley ...	1,02,245	...	- 1,02,245	- 100 %	15,84,312	96,606	- 14,87,706	- 93 %
Gram ...	5,64,976	98,115	- 4,66,861	- 82 %	33,660	5,100	- 28,560	- 84 %
Wheat ...	26,12,277	2,52,124	- 23,60,153	- 90 %	1,46,40,723	29,51,190	- 1,16,89,533	- 79 %
Hides, raw ...	21,67,494	9,74,315	- 11,93,179	- 55 %	10,19,086	3,58,230	- 6,60,856	- 64 %
Bones ...	4,24,920	1,44,040	- 2,80,880	- 66 %	5,94,500	3,08,460	- 2,86,040	- 48 %
Linseed ...	3,13,900	67,000	- 2,46,900	- 78 %	...	2,39,500	+ 2,39,500	...
Rapeseed ...	89,00,445	8,90,299	- 80,10,146	- 89 %	1,55,43,576	38,57,531	- 1,16,86,045	- 75 %
Sesamum (til or jinjili) seed ...	14,59,567	3,93,620	- 10,65,947	- 73 %	17,51,886	8,23,970	- 9,27,916	- 52 %
Cotton, raw ...	3,12,23,142	2,20,46,000	- 91,77,142	- 29 %	1,35,08,708	69,26,176	- 65,82,532	- 48 %
All other articles ...	9,83,939	2,83,212	- 7,00,727	- 71 %	1,09,316	2,44,534	+ 1,35,218	+ 123 %
Total ...	4,87,52,905	2,51,48,725	-23,604,180	- 48 %	4,87,85,767	1,58,11,297	-3,29,74,470	- 67 %

Articles.	United Kingdom.				All countries except United Kingdom Belgium, Germany, and Austria-Hungary.			
	1913-14.	1914-15.	Increase or Decrease.	Percentage - or +	1913-14.	1914-15.	Increase or Decrease	Percentage - or +
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Barley ...	85,55,625	23,44,873	- 62,10,752	- 72 %	4,74,547	1,32,282	- 3,42,265	- 72 %
Gram ...	7,82,689	...	- 7,82,689	- 100 %	36,14,361	17,27,143	- 18,87,218	- 52 %
Wheat ...	6,65,19,898	7,11,49,691	+ 46,29,793	+ 6 %	1,40,47,194	71,09,846	- 69,37,348	- 49 %
Hides, raw ...	8,01,856	23,27,254	+ 15,25,398	+ 190 %	16,49,255	23,41,560	+ 6,92,305	+ 41 %
Bones ...	3,40,929	4,96,221	+ 1,55,292	+ 45 %	6,63,240	4,49,224	- 2,14,016	- 32 %
Linseed ...	1,57,195	2,58,220	+ 1,01,025	+ 64 %	54,200	1,67,080	+ 1,12,880	+ 208 %
Rapeseed ...	23,59,705	33,34,922	+ 9,75,217	+ 41 %	56,72,651	13,03,750	- 43,68,901	- 77 %
Sesamum (til or jinjili) seed ...	...	75,250	+ 75,250	...	5,35,659	3,35,496	- 2,00,163	- 37 %
Cotton raw ...	8,36,935	31,49,942	+ 23,13,007	+ 276 %	1,05,08,336	1,52,28,732	+ 47,20,396	+ 44 %
All other articles ...	1,71,01,634	1,61,40,849	- 9,60,785	- 5 %	2,65,79,501	2,10,57,448	- 55,22,053	- 20 %
Total ...	9,74,56,466	9,92,77,222	+ 18,20,756	+ 2 %	6,37,98,944	4,98,52,561	-1,39,46,383	- 21 %

There is a substantial decrease in the figures for Germany and Austria-Hungary and Belgium, the total per cent. being 48 and 67 respectively. As regards the United Kingdom, several items show considerable increases, the chief being *cotton, raw*, with 23 lakhs or 276 per cent., and *hides, raw*, 15 lakhs or 190 per cent. *Rapeseed, linseed* and *bones* also show increases. The rise of 46 lakhs or 6 per cent. in the value of the *wheat* shipped to the United Kingdom is due to higher prices, the quantity exported being smaller than in the previous year. The increase of 18 lakhs, or 2 per cent., in the total exports to the United Kingdom cannot in the circumstances be regarded as other than satisfactory. Exports to the remainder of the world show a total decrease of 1 crore 39 lakhs or 21 per cent.; but there are increases under *cotton, linseed* and *hides*. Large shipments to Italy account for the whole of the increase in *cotton*. France is responsible for the higher total in respect of *linseed*, and heavier exports to Spain and the United States of America caused the increase in the figures for *hides*.

II.—COASTING TRADE.

Private.

25. The subjoined table shows the total value of the coasting trade of the port of Karachi (excluding Government transactions) for the five years from 1910-11 to 1914-15, and contrasts the figures of the last two years :—

Table No. 39.

	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	Increase or decrease in 1914-15.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPORTS—						
Indian produce ...	4,21,78,965	5,15,17,129	5,25,75,145	4,80,64,652	4,82,29,737	+ 1,65,085
Foreign merchandise ...	1,37,64,429	1,42,40,595	1,20,65,678	1,06,39,836	98,08,724	- 2,31,106
Gold ...	12,030	1,695	960	855	84,320	+ 83,465
Silver ...	55,566	2,82,524	2,06,946	55,486	1,00,740	+ 45,260
<i>Total Imports</i> ...	5,60,10,990	6,60,41,943	6,48,48,729	5,87,60,829	5,82,23,521	- 5,37,308
EXPORTS—						
Indian produce ...	2,04,58,048	2,60,56,089	3,46,33,694	2,51,14,501	2,05,95,802	- 46,18,699
Foreign merchandise ...	43,23,688	39,38,478	52,71,029	44,30,555	78,35,485	+ 34,04,930
Gold ...	...	...	8,129	...	30,000	+ 30,000
Silver ...	2,18,200	43,400	3,052	1,000	26,300	+ 25,300
<i>Total Exports</i> ...	2,49,99,936	3,00,37,967	3,99,15,904	2,95,46,056	2,84,87,587	- 10,58,469
<i>Total Coasting Trade</i> ...	8,10,10,926	9,60,79,910	10,47,64,633	8,83,06,885	8,67,11,108	- 15,95,777

The total value of the coasting trade, including treasure but excluding Government transactions (both in stores and treasure), showed a fall of Rs. 15,95,777 or nearly 2 per cent. but a rise of Rs. 57,00,182 or 7 per cent. in the quinquennium. The decline was from Rs. 8,83,06,885 in 1913-14 to Rs. 8,67,11,108 in 1914-15.

26. The following table compares the distribution of the coasting trade for the last two years :—

Table No. 40.

		Imports.			Exports.		
		1913-14.	1914-15.	Increase or decrease in 1914-15	1913-14.	1914-15	Increase or decrease in 1914-15
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	{ Indian produce ...	42,79,970	36,42,627	- 6,37,343	13,84,233	1,03,000	- 12,81,233
	{ Foreign merchandise ...	23,958	39,266	+ 15,308	1,55,079	20,616	- 1,34,463
Bombay	{ Indian produce ...	3,64,85,123	3,76,69,405	+ 11,84,282	1,23,82,316	1,23,08,908	- 73,408
	{ Foreign merchandise ...	1,05,61,612	97,23,277	- 8,38,335	16,76,533	48,00,296	+ 31,23,763
Burma	{ Indian produce ...	32,40,682	36,54,394	+ 4,13,712	5,31,061	2,26,091	- 3,04,970
	{ Foreign merchandise ...	25,322	4,175	- 21,147	1,14,833	1,51,408	+ 36,575
Madras	{ Indian produce ...	17,01,543	10,80,080	- 6,21,463	65,51,125	35,28,540	- 30,22,585
	{ Foreign merchandise ...	4,230	5,733	+ 1,503	1,86,290	2,24,131	+ 37,841
<i>Total</i>	{ Indian produce ...	4,57,07,318	4,60,46,506	+ 3,39,188	2,08,48,735	1,61,66,539	- 46,82,196
	{ Foreign merchandise ...	1,06,15,122	97,72,451	- 8,42,671	21,32,735	51,96,451	+ 30,63,716

Table No. 40.—*contd.*

			Imports.			Exports.		
			1913-14.	1914-15.	Increase or decrease in 1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.	Increase or decrease in 1914-15.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British ports within the province.	Indian produce	...	2,97,074	2,42,839	- 54,235	1,15,789	1,61,495	+ 45,706
	Foreign merchandise	...	128	264	+ 136	1,26,382	1,43,901	+ 17,519
Cutch	Indian produce	...	32,550	20,456	- 12,094	13,94,170	14,62,253	+ 68,083
	Foreign merchandise	...	1,038	2,512	+ 874	7,33,371	7,33,954	+ 583
Kathiawar	Indian produce	...	8,62,450	8,71,406	+ 8,956	21,57,976	23,41,989	+ 1,84,013
	Foreign merchandise	...	11,371	16,076	+ 4,705	10,81,666	14,85,799	+ 4,04,133
Goa ...	Indian produce	...	27,713	21,342	- 6,371	91,521	43,357	- 48,164
	Foreign merchandise	...	...	212	+ 212	9,714	27,613	+ 17,899
Diu ...	Indian produce	...	...	...	...	2,126	16,802	+ 14,676
	Foreign merchandise	...	...	...	...	3,285	951	- 2,334
State of Travancore.	Indian produce	...	5,31,227	3,20,017	- 2,11,210	338	480	+ 142
	Foreign merchandise	...	...	50	+ 50	...	...	...
Baluchistan Agency Tracts.	Indian produce	...	6,06,320	7,07,171	+ 1,00,851	4,98,487	4,02,887	- 95,600
	Foreign merchandise	...	11,577	17,159	+ 5,582	3,43,402	2,46,816	- 96,586
Pondicherry	Indian produce	...	...	...	...	5,359	...	- 5,359
Total	Indian produce	...	20,60,260	19,40,392	- 1,19,868	41,49,977	42,67,768	+ 1,17,791
	Foreign merchandise	...	24,586	36,009	+ 11,423	21,71,438	24,95,133	+ 3,23,695
Grand total	Indian produce	...	4,80,64,652	4,82,29,737	+ 1,65,085	2,51,14,501	2,05,95,802	- 45,18,699
	Foreign merchandise	...	1,06,39,836	98,08,724	- 8,31,112	44,30,555	78,35,485	+ 34,04,930
	Treasure	...	56,341	1,85,060	+ 1,28,719	1,000	56,300	+ 55,300
Grand total			5,87,60,829	5,82,23,521	- 5,37,308	2,95,46,056	2,84,87,587	- 10,58,469

IMPORTS.

27. There was a slight increase of Rs. 1,65,085 or '34 per cent. in the total value of imports of *Indian produce and manufactures*, the figures for the two years being Rs. 4,80,64,652 and Rs. 4,82,29,737, respectively. *Bombay* showed an advance of 3 per cent., *Burma* 12 per cent., *Kathiawar* 1 per cent. and *Baluchistan Agency tracts* 16 per cent. On the other hand, *Bengal* declined by 14 per cent., *Madras* 36 per cent., *Sind Sub-ports* 18 per cent., *Cutch* 37 per cent., *Goa* 22 per cent. and the *State of Travancore* 39 per cent. The items showing appreciable increases and decreases are as follows:—

Increases.				Decreases.			
			Rs.				Rs.
Candles	...	...	+ 46,562	Turmeric	...	...	- 56,058
Coal	...	...	+ 1,05,227	Kerosene oil	...	...	- 1,93,662
Pulse	...	...	+ 1,19,843	Cocoonut oil	...	...	- 4,14,293
Oils, mineral, other than kerosene	...	...	+ 1,80,254	Tea, black	...	...	- 75,084
Linseed	...	...	+ 1,06,365	Cotton white piece-goods	...	...	- 1,02,646
Rapeseed	...	...	+ 1,45,564	Cotton coloured piece-goods	...	...	- 18,21,454
Cotton, raw	...	...	+ 5,67,598	Jute gunny bags	...	...	- 8,37,986
Cotton, twist and yarn	...	...	+ 7,47,198	Jute rope and twine	...	...	- 72,702
Cotton grey piece-goods	...	...	+ 14,33,710	Wood other timber	...	...	- 52,044
Teakwood	...	...	+ 3,36,121				
Total	...	...	+ 37,88,442	Total	...	...	- 36,25,929

The increases under *Linseed* and *Cotton raw* were due to a German vessel laden with cargo from Bombay for Germany having been detained at this port on the outbreak of war, and the cargo landed.

The following table shows the imports of coal from *Bengal* by sea, on both private and Government accounts, for the last five years:—

Table No. 41.

	1910-11.		1911-12.		1912-13.		1913-14.		1914-15.		Increase or decrease in percentage in 1914-15 as compared with 1913-14.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Quantity.	Value.
Private	42,648	5,52,358	59,249†	9,06,509	87,674	14,60,784	81,382	13,08,721	92,705	14,13,948	+ 13%	+ 8%
Government	365,228	42,70,381	173,430	20,05,916	358,789	36,77,617	293,869	43,75,141	255,885	38,47,817	- 12%	- 12%

† Besides this 342 tons of Indian coal worth Rs. 4,400 were imported from Bombay.

Imports on private account showed a rise of 13 per cent. in quantity and 8 per cent. in value, while those on Government account fell by 12 per cent. both in quantity and value. The decrease under the latter was due to larger direct receipts by rail from the producing centres owing to a rise in freight in consequence of the war and to the scarcity of tonnage. Imports by rail into Sind and British Baluchistan, including Karachi from the External Blocks during the three quarters ending 31st December 1914, amounted to 24,289 tons against 11,541 tons during the whole last year, *viz.*, 1913-14.

Cotton twist and yarn.—The rise was 1,694,300 lbs. or 27 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 7,47,198 or 23 per cent. in value, imports having increased from 62,05,105 lbs. and Rs. 31,49,873 in 1913-14 to 78,99,405 lbs. and Rs. 38,97,071 in 1914-15. The figures are the highest yet recorded.

Piece-goods.—The following table shows the trade in *Indian piece-goods* imported coastwise during the last ten years:—

Table No. 42.

Years.	Grey.		White.		Coloured.		Years.	Grey.		White.		Coloured.	
	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.		Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.
1905-06 ...	96,205,520	1,21,20,137	76,383	14,513	9,896,477	17,93,591	1910-11 ...	133,418,550	1,99,17,835	634,529	1,03,993	29,545,734	65,21,050
1906-07 ...	104,718,211	1,39,31,433	221,732	35,601	9,668,687	18,26,193	1911-12 ...	121,425,601	1,84,08,469	815,794	1,74,950	37,395,873	86,57,475
1907-08 ...	107,198,836	1,53,36,495	572,008	1,00,290	10,340,772	18,85,056	1912-13 ...	140,181,028	2,32,14,850	1,564,630	3,33,163	43,362,813	97,85,228
1908-09 ...	125,691,314	1,77,69,632	607,227	1,06,516	11,617,730	23,49,895	1913-14 ...	118,202,366	1,87,37,073	1,353,742	2,63,589	44,482,977	99,64,034
1909-10 ...	121,347,388	1,72,07,875	416,351	76,147	17,261,167	37,11,323	1914-15 ...	127,283,335	2,01,70,783	749,705	1,60,943	37,734,679	81,42,580

The above table shows that while *Grey piece-goods* advanced by 9,080,969 yards and Rs. 14,33,710, *White* and *Coloured piece-goods* fell by 604,037 yards and Rs. 1,02,646 and 6,748,298 yards and Rs. 18,21,454, respectively.

In imports of *Foreign merchandise*, there was again a decline of Rs. 8,31,112 or 7 per cent., the figures for the past two years being Rs. 1,06,39,836 and Rs. 98,08,724, respectively. Imports from *Bombay* showed a falling off of 7 per cent. and *Burma* 83 per cent., while *Bengal* rose by 63 per cent., *Madras* 35 per cent., *Kathiawar* 41 per cent. and *Baluchistan Agency tracts* 48 per cent. The increase under *British ports within the province*, and under *Cutch, Goa and the State of Travancore* was very small. The increases and decreases in the principal commodities were:—

Increases.				Decreases.			
			Rs.				Rs.
Carriages, &c. ...	...	...	+ 38,469	Apparel and haberdashery ...	...	-	1,82,695
Glass and glassware ...	...	...	+ 59,909	Aniline dye ...	...	-	94,927
Matches ...	...	...	+ 2,71,311	Copper, wrought ...	...	-	1,60,544
Iron and steel ...	...	...	+ 1,17,096	Sugar, refined ...	...	-	1,10,766
Stationery ...	...	...	+ 41,237	Tea, green ...	...	-	1,28,229
Cotton manufactures, other sorts ...	...	...	+ 25,824	Cotton grey piece-goods ...	...	-	3,46,278
Silk piece-goods ...	...	...	+ 25,162	Cotton white piece-goods ...	...	-	78,237
Woollen piece-goods ...	...	...	+ 45,671	Cotton coloured piece-goods ...	...	-	3,61,903
Total ...	...	...	+ 6,24,679	Total ...	...	-	14,63,579

The following table contrasts the imports of *Foreign piece-goods* coastwise under each of the three headings, *Grey, White* and *Coloured* during the last ten years:—

Table No. 43.

Years.	Grey.		White.		Coloured.		Years.	Grey.		White.		Coloured.	
	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.		Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.
1905-06 ...	10,169,138	16,10,749	29,543,333	49,47,663	11,086,266	23,34,507	1910-11 ...	7,602,426	12,62,510	25,930,706	46,97,040	11,770,562	28,37,091
1906-07 ...	9,648,753	15,72,598	28,354,250	48,61,615	9,091,521	19,67,576	1911-12 ...	9,602,710	16,83,234	23,400,266	44,02,495	10,454,710	24,90,638
1907-08 ...	9,106,158	15,24,714	30,657,621	54,77,218	8,609,489	19,34,075	1912-13 ...	9,045,167	15,64,180	16,132,796	30,88,721	8,234,941	19,87,417
1908-09 ...	9,339,048	15,47,066	18,841,401	34,16,607	7,303,791	17,19,271	1913-14 ...	9,292,068	15,68,779	12,564,815	24,14,803	7,799,610	19,56,876
1909-10 ...	11,060,989	16,79,603	29,826,985	48,93,408	14,312,226	33,79,810	1914-15 ...	7,308,932	12,22,501	11,999,196	23,36,566	6,475,553	15,94,973

EXPORTS.

28. Exports of *Indian produce and manufactures* receded from Rs. 2,51,14,501 in 1913-14 to Rs. 2,05,95,802 in 1914-15, showing a fall of Rs. 45,18,699 or 17 per cent. The contraction was brought about by the smaller shipments of Fish dry unsalted (—Rs. 2,68,825), Fish dry salted (—Rs. 27,114), Barley (—Rs. 28,660), Gram (—Rs. 2,47,434), Jawar and bajra (—Rs. 7,65,097), Pulse (—Rs. 99,586), Rice not in the husk (—Rs. 20,00,301), Wheat-flour (—Rs. 2,43,466), Kerosene oil (—Rs. 71,801), Cotton raw (—Rs. 30,19,469) and Cotton grey piece-goods (—Rs. 67,617), with a set-off in Indigo (+Rs. 1,43,310), Wheat (+Rs. 12,56,201), Cotton seed (+Rs. 2,71,025), Rape seed (+Rs. 5,04,308) and Wool, raw (+Rs. 77,214). Exports to *Bombay* showed a falling off of Rs. 73,408, *Bengal* Rs. 12,81,233, *Burma* Rs. 3,04,970, *Madras* Rs. 30,22,585, *Goa* Rs. 48,164 and *Baluchistan Agency tracts* Rs. 95,600, while those to *Ports within the province, Cutch, Kathiawar, Diu and State of Travancore* exhibited a rise of Rs. 45,706, Rs. 68,083, Rs. 1,84,013, Rs. 14,676 and Rs. 142, respectively.

The following table contrasts the exports of *Cotton, raw* to *Bombay* during the last ten years :—

Table No. 44.

Years.	Quantity.	Value.	Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwts.	Rs.		Cwts.	Rs.
1905-1906 ...	210,175	60,27,485	1910-1911 ...	212,315	85,58,832
1906-1907 ...	55,274	16,47,834	1911-1912 ...	339,070	1,12,93,273
1907-1908 ...	182,353	50,80,670	1912-1913 ...	465,965	1,88,24,636
1908-1909 ...	124,182	36,31,877	1913-1914 ...	240,039	93,09,940
1909-1910 ...	278,588	87,81,141	1914-1915 ...	231,064	63,37,190

There was a rise of 9 per cent. in quantity and 5 per cent. in value in the decade, an increase of 8 per cent. in quantity but a drop of 25 per cent. in value in the quinquennium, and a fall of 3 per cent. in quantity and 21 per cent. in value when compared with the previous year. The large drop in value is ascribed to the heavy fall in prices which has been referred to earlier in the report.

Exports of *Foreign merchandise* showed an advance of Rs. 34,04,930 or 76 per cent., having risen from Rs. 44,30,555 in the previous year to Rs. 78,35,485 during the year under comment. All the Provinces and States, with the exception of *Bengal, Diu* and *Baluchistan Agency tracts* showed a rise. Sugar alone showed an increase of Rs. 30,18,470 or 174 per cent., claiming 88 per cent. of the total increase. The other articles which contributed to the increase were Dried fruits (+Rs. 1,63,415), Hardware (+Rs. 41,773) and Kerosene oil (+Rs. 98,169.)

Treasure.

29. Imports exhibited a rise of Rs. 1,28,719 or 228 per cent. which was due to larger receipts of *Sovereigns* from Bombay and of *Government of India Rupees* from Kathiawar. Exports also advanced from Rs. 1,000 in 1913-1914 to Rs. 56,300 in 1914-1915. *Sovereigns* worth Rs. 30,000 and *foreign silver coin* worth Rs. 6,300 were sent to Bombay during the year under notice, there being no such exports last year. *Baluchistan Agency tracts* also took Rs. 18,000 *Government of India silver coin* against Rs. 1,000 last year.

GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS.

Stores.

30. The total value of both imports and exports again showed a fall of Rs. 86,382, having declined from Rs. 60,11,183 in 1913-14 to Rs. 59,24,801 in 1914-15. Imports of *Indian produce and manufactures* rose from Rs. 44,71,700 in the previous year to Rs. 45,19,954 and those of *Foreign merchandise* fell from Rs. 11,28,513 to Rs. 8,46,660. Exports of *Indian produce and manufactures* rose to Rs. 37,414 from Rs. 5,236 in the last year and those of *Foreign merchandise* to Rs. 5,20,773 from Rs. 4,05,734.

Treasure.

31. As in the previous year there were no imports of *gold*. Imports of *Government of India Rupees* amounted to Rs. 1,00,000 against Rs. 70,000 in the last year. The imports were wholly from Bombay.

SUBORDINATE PORTS.

32. **Keti Bandar and Sirganda.**—The total value of the trade of these ports combined was Rs. 13,63,339 against Rs. 15,12,738 last year, or a fall of Rs. 1,49,399. Both the ports showed a decline. *Keti Bandar* claimed 43 per cent. of the total trade against 47 per cent. in the previous year and *Sirganda* 57 per cent. against 53 per cent. The only trade with foreign countries consisted of an export of Firewood worth Rs. 321 from *Keti* to Maskat.

33. **Keti Bandar—Coasting.**—There was again a drop of Rs. 1,16,885 or 16 per cent. in the total value of both imports and exports including treasure, the figures having fallen from Rs. 7,04,920 in 1913-14 to Rs. 5,88,035 during 1914-15. The contraction is due to the paddy crop of a large area in the delta being destroyed by the breaching of a protective *bund*. Imports of *Indian produce and manufactures* rose slightly from Rs. 80,425 in the previous year to Rs. 80,501 during the year under notice, while those of *Foreign merchandise* fell from Rs. 47,822 to Rs. 42,105, the former showing an advance of Rs. 76 and the latter a drop of Rs. 5,717. Exports of *Indian produce and manufactures* again showed a falling off of Rs. 1,12,297 or 20 per cent., the figures for the two years being Rs. 5,53,482 and Rs. 4,41,185, respectively. All the places with which trade is carried on exhibited a fall. Exports of *Foreign merchandise* rose from Rs. 450 in the previous year to Rs. 3,123 during the year under review. Imports of *Treasure* declined to Rs. 21,121 from Rs. 22,741 last year. During the current year the *Import duty* amounted to Rs. 104 against Rs. 76 last year, and the *Export duty* to Rs. 14,767 against Rs. 19,162, the decline being due to smaller exports of rice. The erosion of the town was most active in the part where the people have lately temporarily settled.

34. **Sirganda—Coasting trade.**—The total value of both imports and exports including treasure amounted to Rs. 7,74,983 against Rs. 8,07,818 during last year, showing a fall of Rs. 32,835 or 3 per cent. Imports of *Indian produce and manufactures* fell from Rs. 67,237 in the previous year to Rs. 53,858 in the current year showing a drop of Rs. 13,379. Both *Karachi* and *Cutch* showed a decline. Imports

of *Foreign merchandise* exhibited a rise of Rs. 17,321 having advanced from Rs. 67,237 in 1913-14 to Rs. 85,018 in 1914-15. *Karachi* alone claimed this increase. In exports of *Indian produce and manufactures* there was a fall of Rs. 14,084, the figures for the past two years being Rs. 5,12,300 and Rs. 4,98,216, respectively. There was no trade during the current year with *Bombay ports* while in the previous year it amounted to Rs. 3,862. While *Karachi* showed a decline of Rs. 11,491, *Kathiawar* showed a rise of Rs. 3,390. *Cutch* and *Goa* also showed a slight fall. Exports of *Foreign merchandise* amounted to Rs. 441 against Rs. 120 last year. Imports of *Treasure* fell from Rs. 1,62,464 in the previous year to Rs. 1,37,420. The collections on account of *Import duty* amounted to Rs. 84 against Rs. 72 and those of *Export duty* to Rs. 24,303 against Rs. 22,094, showing increases of Rs. 12 and Rs. 2,209, respectively.

ADMINISTRATION.

35. **The Indian Merchandise Marks Act.**—The year under review shows a decrease in the number of cases from 328 to 174, which is accounted for by the stoppage of imports from Germany and Austria. The amount of penalties levied was Rs. 795-12 against Rs. 1,460. A summary of the cases is appended. No appeals were preferred.

Class A.—(Application of counterfeit trade mark or false indication in respect of the persons by whom goods were made or produced).

Eight consignments were detained under this clause, 7 of imitation German silver-gold thread and one of white mulls. In the case of white mulls the court found that the marking was a colourable imitation of the claimants' trade mark and granted an injunction restraining the defendants from importing and selling white mulls bearing the disputed marks. In two cases the imitation German silver thread was passed with the consent of the complainants after the objectionable designs on the labels had been obliterated; two consignments were released under the instructions of the court and the remaining 3 cases were pending at the end of the year. Out of the 5 cases outstanding from the previous year, two were released under instructions from the court, the offending labels being obliterated in one case, and three are still pending.

No penalties were inflicted.

Class B.—(Application of false trade description or other indication in respect of the country in which the goods were made or produced).

There were 144 cases under this clause. In 99 of these the names and addresses of British and British Indian dealers were unaccompanied by an indication of the country of origin. In 41 cases, descriptions in English or vernacular languages were unqualified by an indication of origin. The remaining 4 consignments consisted of Brandy from Germany bearing on the labels the description "Lute Player Cognac"; one of aniline dye in which the tins were marked "Made in Belgium" in English while indication of the country of origin was shown as Germany in Hindi and Gujarati; one of perfumed spirits also from Germany with French descriptions; and one of German liqueurs with expressions such as "Orlow," "Green Curacao," "Cordial Medsee" on the labels.

Class C.—(Application of trade description that is false in other respects).

There were 15 cases under this clause, one of butter in which the tins were marked "1 lb." and "½ lb." whilst the actual weight of the contents was found to be much less; 5 of imitation German silver braids, in two of which the description "Superior Miffin gold braids" was used, in two others, the Urdu word "Assuli" meaning real, original or genuine and in one, the description "Simili gold braid." These were released after due correction of the descriptions in the first two cases. In 3 cases, goods made of pure Cotton were described as "Superior flannel." The description was corrected and penalties imposed. Cotton velvets were described as "Silk velvet" in 2 cases; in both, the word "Silk" was obliterated. A consignment of cotton and woollen hosiery described as "wool" and one of mineral lubricating oil marked "Eldorado castor" were released after removal of the words "wool" and "castor" respectively.

Class D.—(Lengths not properly stamped on piece-goods).

There were 7 cases under this clause. Lengths were omitted in 4 cases of woollen piece-goods and in 3 of cotton piece-goods.

All the detentions in classes B, C, and D were made by the Appraisers and Examiners in the ordinary course of their duties.

36. **Customs offences.**—The number of offences against the Customs Act, exclusive of infringements of the Merchandise Marks Act, was 586; of these 389 were cases of shortages in the cargo of vessels not satisfactorily accounted for. Realisations on account of fines and forfeitures amounted to Rs. 4,561 including penalties levied under the Merchandise Marks Act.

37. **Receipts and Expenditure.**—**RECEIPTS.**—The gross receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 71,31,120 against Rs. 94,76,709 during 1913-14 and the net receipts, after deducting, drawbacks and refunds, were Rs. 68,11,448 against Rs. 91,91,972. The revenue under Import and Export duty is compared below:—

	Import duty.		Export duty.	
	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1913-14 ...	90,62,769	87,94,375	3,57,097	3,41,054
1914-15 ...	67,94,414	64,92,037	2,83,974	2,69,488

EXPENDITURE.—Refunds to the Kashmir Darbar adjusted during the year, amounted to Rs. 1,08,966, but further debits against the year continue to be received through the Exchange account. The total amount credited to the Darbar for the previous year amounted to Rs. 2,04,596.

Drawbacks.—Payments under this head amounted to Rs. 1,77,599 against Rs. 42,857. The large increase was due to the re-export of sugar to the United Kingdom.

Salaries.—The decrease under Establishment was due to the payment of arrears of Local allowance in the preceding year.

38. **Testing.**—The number of samples tested for this department by the Chemical Analyser for Sind was 381, of which 67 were petroleum and other oils, 12 explosives and 9 methylated spirits, of the last of which two failed to pass the prescribed test.

Mr. F. S. Punnett was in charge of the department throughout the year.

H. H. HOOD,
Offg. Chief Collector of Customs in Sind.

Karachi, 22nd May 1915.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the Receipts of the Customs Department in Sind for the year 1914-1915 contrasted with those of the year 1913-1914.

	1914-15.	1913-14.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net Increase.	Net Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Imperial.</i>						
Imports, Sea Customs ...	*67,94,414 7 6	90,62,768 7 1	.....	22,68,353 15 7	.....	.....
Exports, do. ...	2,83,974 14 0	3,57,097 10 0	.....	73,122 12 0	.....	.....
Over-time Fees ...	31,198 0 0	38,588 8 0	.....	7,390 8 0	.....	.....
Recoveries of cost of Special Establishment paid for by private Companies,	1,205 10 0	1,184 3 0	21 7 0	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	71,10,792 15 6	94,59,638 12 1	21 7 0	23,48,867 3 7	.....	23,48,845 12 7
<i>Miscellaneous Receipts.</i>						
Warehouse and Wharf Rent ...	686 12 3	1,201 14 0	.....	515 1 9	.....	.....
Fines and Forfeitures under Sea Customs Act.	4,560 13 0	5,135 6 0	.....	574 9 0	.....	.....
Sale of Customs publications ...	153 2 0	178 6 0	.....	25 4 0	.....	.....
Do, forms, other Press receipts.	63 5 0	112 2 0	.....	48 13 0	.....	.....
Interest on account of Duty on goods which remained in bond for over 3 years.	12 4 6	2 0 8	10 3 10	.....	.....	.....
Fees for amending Documents, Import and Export.	5,368 7 0	5,836 1 0	.....	467 10 0	.....	.....
Sale proceeds of Government old stores.	146 6 0	301 5 0	.....	154 15 0	.....	.....
Profit on tendered goods ...	.....	63 8 0	.....	63 8 0	.....	.....
Miscellaneous other items ...	9,325 14 0	4,225 2 3	5,100 11 9	.....	.....	.....
Commission at 7½% on Great and Little Besses Light dues.	9 11 7	14 7 11	.....	4 12 4	.....	.....
Total ...	20,326 11 4	17,070 4 10	5,110 15 7	1,854 9 1	3,256 6 6	.....
GRAND TOTAL ...	71,31,119 10 10	94,76,709 0 11	.....	.....	.....	23,45,589 6 1
<i>Deduct —</i>						
Refunds, Imports ...	†1,24,777 12 8	†2,25,537 14 3	.....	1,00,760 1 7	.....	.....
Do, Exports ...	14,486 7 0	16,043 14 0	.....	1,557 7 0	.....	.....
Do, Over-time ...	1,802 0 0	220 0 0	1,582 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Do, Miscellaneous Receipts	1,006 11 6	78 6 9	928 4 9	.....	.....	.....
Drawbacks ...	1,77,598 10 0	42,856 8 0	1,34,742 2 0	.....	.....	.....
Total Refunds and Drawbacks ...	3,19,671 9 2	2,84,736 11 0	1,37,252 6 9	1,02,317 8 7	34,934 14 2	.....
Total Net Revenue ...	68,11,448 1 8	91,91,972 5 11	.....	.....	.....	.....

* This includes Rs. 34-14-6 credited by the Postal authorities on account of recoveries in the Mofussil.

† Do. Rs. 2,04,595-10-3 on account of refunds made to Kashmir Darbar through the Exchange Accounts.

‡ Do. Rs. 1,08,965-12-1 do. do. do. do. upto date.

APPENDIX I—contd.

Statement showing the Expenditure of the Customs Department in Sind for the year 1914-1915, contrasted with that of the year 1913-1914.

	1914-15.	1913-14.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net Increase.	Net Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Imperial.</i>						
Chief Collector of Customs ...	30,000 0 0	27,499 7 5	2,500 8 7	.....	.....	.....
Assistant Collectors ...	18,417 14 6	23,043 6 9	.....	4,625 8 3	.....	.....
Customs Establishment, including Statistical and Preventive and Sea-coast Establishments.	1,94,205 6 1	2,04,329 0 10	... ..	10,123 10 9	.....	.....
Peons of all sections ...	20,692 6 4	21,041 10 3	.....	349 3 11	.....	.....
Boat Establishment ...	5,726 7 0	5,776 13 3	.....	50 6 3	.....	.....
Bond Establishment paid by private companies.	1,033 2 8	1,174 7 11	.....	141 5 3	.....	.....
Temporary Establishment ...	5,929 14 1	5,932 11 3	.....	2 13 2	.....	.....
Total ...	2,76,005 2 8	2,88,797 9 8	2,500 8 7	15,292 15 7	.....	12,792 7 0
<i>Contingencies.</i>						
Travelling Allowances ...	1,543 7 3	1,380 13 0	162 10 3	.....	.....	.....
Boat Stores and Repairs ...	5,317 9 9	4,455 1 11	862 7 10	.....	.....	.....
Water-supply ...	434 14 0	424 15 10	9 14 2	.....	.....	.....
Boat-hire to Sea-coast Establishment.	640 13 7	709 13 9	.....	69 0 2	.....	.....
Municipal House-taxes ...	132 12 0	133 14 0	.....	1 2 0	.....	.....
Do. Conservancy charges ...	417 11 0	410 11 0	7 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Rewards in Customs cases ...	872 10 0	1,282 6 6	.....	409 12 6	.....	.....
Petty constructions ...	152 8 6	90 5 6	62 3 0	.....	.....	.....
Telephone connection charges ...	1,146 14 0	1,130 0 0	16 14 0	.....	.....	.....
Rent ...	1,020 0 0	735 0 0	285 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Boats ...	3,000 0 0	950 0 0	2,050 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Purchases, Repairs of Dead-stock ...	687 13 9	650 1 0	37 12 9	.....	.....	.....
Do. of Rocks, Steel shelving and Safe.	.....	723 12 0	.....	723 12 0	.....	.....
Petty repairs ...	75 8 1	425 11 0	.....	350 2 11	.....	.....
Purchase of books ...	72 14 0	126 6 0	.....	53 8 0	.....	.....
Petty supplies ...	2,046 1 5	2,487 9 11	.....	441 8 6	.....	.....
Clothing to peons ...	1,183 14 9	1,582 15 9	.....	399 1 0	.....	.....
Service Postage stamps...	693 3 0	666 4 0	26 15 0	.....	.....	.....
Overtime fees ...	29,496 4 0	33,142 4 0	.....	3,646 0 0	.....	.....
Clothing to Special Bond Establishment.	10 2 0	7 14 0	2 4 0	.....	.....	.....
Plague Allowance to Customs Establishment.	105 0 9	75 0 0	30 0 9	.....	.....	.....
Total Contingencies ...	49,050 1 10	51,590 15 2	3,553 1 9	6,093 15 1	.....	2,540 13 4
Total Expenditure ...	3,25,055 4 6	3,40,388 8 10	.....	.....	.....	.....

APPENDIX II.

Statement showing particulars of cases dealt with under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act during the year 1914-15.

Class of cases.	I	II	III	IV	Total.	Remarks.
	Passed without correction of marking or penalty.	Passed on correction of marking without penalty.	Passed with nominal penalty.	Passed with heavier penalty or re-shipped or confiscated subject to fine in redemption.		
A.—Application of counterfeit trade-mark or false indication in respect of the person by whom goods were made or produced ...	3	2	...	...	8 (a)	(a) This number includes 3 cases pending in court.
B.—Application of false trade description or other indication in respect of the country in which goods were made or produced—						
(1) as between the United Kingdom or British India and a Foreign country.	49	29	62 (b)	...	140	(b) 37 passed without correction of marking.
(2) as between two Foreign countries ...	3	1	...	...	4	
(3) as between the United Kingdom and British India according to section 33 of the Merchandise Marks Act Manual ...	...	...	...	...	...	
C.—Application of trade description that is false in other respects, namely—						
(1) as to the number, quantity, measure, gauge or weight of the goods ...	...	...	1	...	1	
(2) as to the time at which goods were made or produced ...	...	...	...	...	...	
(3) as to the mode of manufacture or production ...	...	...	...	...	...	
(4) as to the materials of which the goods are composed ...	...	6	7	1	14	
(5) as to the goods being the subject of an existing patent, privilege or copyright ...	...	...	...	...	...	
D.—Lengths not properly stamped on piece-goods ...	...	2	5 (c)	...	7	(c) 4 passed without correction of marking.
Total ...	55	40	75	1	174 (a)	(a) inclusive of 3 cases pending in court.



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